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Geography History. Ancient - Dictionarie
(I,C)

A

DICTIONARY

OF

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY,

EXPLAINING

The Local Appellations in SACRED, GRECIAN, and ROMAN HISTORY;

EXHIBITING

The Extent of Kingdoms, and Situations of Cities, &c.

And illustrating

The Allusions and Epithets in the Greek and Roman Poets.

The Whole established by proper Authorities, and designed for the USE OF SCHOOLS.

By ALEXANDER MACBEAN, M. A.

Πολλῶν δ' ἀνθρώπων ἴδεν ἄστεα, καὶ νόον ἔγνω. HOMER.

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LONDON,

Printed for G. ROBINSON, in Pater Noster-Row; and T. CADELL, in the Strand. 1773.

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PREFACE.

THE neceſſity of Geography to hiſtorical, political, and commercial knowledge, has been proved too often to be proved again. The curioſity of this nation is ſufficiently awakened, and no books are more eagerly received than thoſe which enlarge or facilitate an acquaintance with diſtant countries.

But as the face of the world changes in time by the migration of nations, the ravages of conqueſt, the decay of one empire, and the erection of another; as new inhabitants have new languages, and new languages give new names; the maps or deſcriptions of a later age are not eaſily applied to the narrations of a former: thoſe that read the Ancients muſt ſtudy the ancient geography, or wander in the dark, without diſtinct views or certain knowledge.

Yet though the Ancients are read among us, both in the original languages and in tranſlations, more perhaps than in any other country, we have hitherto had very little aſſiſtance in ancient Geography. The treatiſe of Dr. Wells is too general for uſe, and the Claſſical Geographical Dictionary, which commonly paſſes under the name of Eachard, is little more than a catalogue of naked names.

A more ample account of the old world is apparently wanting to Engliſh literature, and no form ſeemed equally commodious with that of an alphabetical ſeries. In effect, however ſyſtematically any book of General Geography may be written, it is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than as a Dictionary. The ſtudent wanting ſome knowledge of a new

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new place, ſeeks the name in the index, and then by a ſecond labour finds that in a Syſtem which he would have found in a Dictionary by the firſt.

As Dictionaries are commodious, they are likewiſe fallacious: he whoſe works exhibit an apparent connexion and regular ſubordination cannot eaſily conceal his ignorance, or favour his idleneſs; the completeneſs of one part will ſhow the deficiency of another: but the writer of a Dictionary may ſilently omit what he does not know; and his ignorance, if it happens to be diſcovered, ſlips away from cenſure under the name of forgetfulneſs.

This artifice of Lexicography I hope I ſhall not often be found to have uſed. I have not only digeſted former Dictionaries into my alphabet, but have conſulted the ancient Geographers, without neglecting other authors. I have in ſome degree enlightened ancient by modern Geography, having given the ſituation of places from later obſervation. Names are often changing, but place is always the ſame, and to know it exactly is always of importance: there is no uſe of erring with the ancients, whoſe knowledge of the globe was very imperfect; I have therefore uſed ancient names and modern calculations. The longitude is reckoned from London to the eaſt and weſt.

A work like this has long been wanted: I would willingly flatter myſelf that the want is now ſupplied; and that the Engliſh ſtudent will for the future more eaſily underſtand the narratives of ancient hiſtorians, the reaſonings of ancient ſtateſmen, and the deſcriptions of ancient poets.

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A

CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A B.

AARASSUS, a town of Piſidia, in the Hither Aſia, Artemidorus, quoted by Strabo; thought to be the Ariaſſus of Ptolemy.

AASAR, a town of Paleſtine, in the tribe of Juda; a hamlet in Jerome's time, ſituate between Azotus and Aſcalon.

ABA, *Abas* or *Abus*, Pliny; *Abos*, Strabo; a mountain of Armenia the Greater, ſituate between the mountains Niphates and Nibarus; from Abos, according to Strabo, roſe the Araxes and Euphrates, the former running weſtward, the latter eaſtward.

ABA. See ABÆ.

ABACÆNA, a town of the Medes, Ptolemy. Another of Caria, in the Hither Aſia, Pliny.

ABACÆNUM, Diodor. Siculus, Stephanus; *Abacæna, orum*, Ptolemy, a town of Sicily, whoſe ruins are ſuppoſed to be thoſe lying near Tripi, a citadel on a high and ſteep mountain, not far from Meſſana. The inhabitants were called *Abacænini*, Stephanus.

ABÆ or *Aba*, a town of Phocis in Greece, near Helicon; famous for an oracle of Apollo, older than that at Delphi, and for a rich temple, plundered and burnt by the Perſians, Strabo.

A B

ABÆA. See ABEA.

ABÆORTÆ, Pliny; a people dwelling on the river Indus.

ABALA, a town of the Troglodytæ on the Red Sea, Pliny. Hence *Abalites* or *Avalites*, a bay of that ſea. Alſo a port in the ſouth of Italy, Appian.

ABALLABA, now *Appleby*, a town in Weſtmoreland, remarkable only for its antiquity, having been a Roman ſtation, Notitia Imperii. W. Long. 1° 4′ Lat. 55° 38′.

ABALITES. See AVALITES.

ABALUS, ſuppoſed by the ancients to be an iſland of the German ocean, called by Timæus, *Baſilia*, and by Xenophon Lampſacenus, *Baltia*; now the peninſula of Scandinavia. Here, according to Pliny, ſome imagined amber dropt from the trees.

ABANA, (Bible) otherwiſe *Amana*, a river of Phœnicia, which riſing from mount Hermon, waſhes the ſouth and weſt ſides of Damaſcus, and falls into the Phœnician ſea, to the north of Tripolis, called *Chryſorrhoas* by the Greeks.

ABANTA, a town near mount Parnaſſus, where ſtood a temple of Apollo, Phavorinus.

ABANTIAS, or *Abantis*, a name of the iſland Eubœa, in the Egean ſea, extending

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tending along the coaſt of Greece, from the promontory Sunium of Attica to Theſſaly, and ſeparated from Bœotia by a narrow ſtrait, called Euripus. From its length the iſland was formerly called *Macris*: afterwards *Abantias*, or *Abantis*, from the Abantes, a people originally of Thrace, called by Homer ὄπισθεν κομόωντες, from wearing their hair long behind, having in a battle experienced the inconvenience of wearing it long before. And from cutting their forelocks, they were called *Curetes*. *Abantæus*, the epithet, Ovid.

ABARATHA, a town of the iſland of Taprobane, Ptolemy.

ABARBINA, a town of Hyrcania in Aſia, Ptolemy.

ABARIM, high mountains of ſteep aſcent, ſeparating the country of the Ammonites and Moabites from the land of Canaan, where Moſes died. According to Joſephus, they ſtood oppoſite to the territory of Jericho, and were the laſt ſtation but one of the Iraelites coming from Egypt. Nebo and Piſgah were parts of theſe mountains.

ABARIMON, Pliny; a diſtrict lying along mount Imaus.

ABARINA, a territory of Africa, mentioned by Victor Uticenſis.

ABARITANUM, a place in *Africa Propria*, Victor Uticenſis. In Pliny we have *Abaritana arundo*.

ABARNUS, Stephanus; a town diſtrict and promontory of Pariana, on the Helleſpont, the territory of Parium in Troas, Strabo.

ABARRAZA, Antonine; a town of Syria, between Cyrrha and Edeſſa.

ABAS. See ABA.

ABASCUS, Ptolemy, Arrian; a river of Aſiatic Sarmatia, which riſing from mount Caucaſus, falls into the Euxine, between Pityus to the eaſt, and Neſis to the weſt.

ABASITIS, Strabo; a tract of Aſiatic Myſia, in which is ſituate the city Ancyra.

ABASSUS, Livy; a town of Phrygia the Greater, on the confines of the Toliſtobogii, a people of Galatia in Aſia.

ABATHUBA, Ptolemy; a village of Marmarica or Barca in Africa.

ABATON, an erection at Rhodes, as a fence to the trophy of Artemiſia, queen of Halicarnaſſus, Coos, &c. raiſed in memory of her victory over the Rhodians: or rather as a ſcreen to conceal the diſgrace of the Rhodians from the eyes of the world; the effacing or deſtroying the trophy, being with them a point of religion.

ABATOS, an iſland in the lake Moeris, formerly famous for its flax and papyrus. It was the burial place of Oſiris, Lucan.

ABBA, a town of Africa Propria, near Carthage, Polybius, Livy.

ABBORAS. See ABORRAS.

ABDADA, a town of Galatia, Ptolemy.

ABDARA, ſo called by Ptolemy, and *Abdera*, by Strabo, Mela, and Stephanus; a town of Bætica in Spain, a Phœnician colony, now called *Adra*, to the weſt of Almeria, in the kingdom of Granada.

ABDERA, *e* long, a maritime town of Thrace, not far from the mouth of the river *Neſſus*, on the eaſt ſide, Strabo. The foundation thereof, according to Herodotus, was attempted to be laid by Temeſius the Clazomenian, but he was forced by the Thracians to quit the deſign. The Teians undertook it, and ſucceeded, ſettling there, in order to avoid the inſults of the Perſians. Hence the proverbial ſaying, Ἄβδηρα, καλὸν Τήιων ἀποικία, to people that prove unſociable; meaning, that we know where to meet with better treatment. Ephorus and Mela uſe *Abdera, orum*, plurally. The inhabitants were called *Abderitæ* and *Abderitani*: they were ſubject to a ſpecies of frenzy, which gave riſe to the adage, Abderitica mens. Abdera, however, produced ſeveral great men: which cauſes the greater wonder, that Juvenal ſhould call it Vervecum patria: nothing being more oppoſite than madneſs and ſtupidity, the greateſt wits being ſubject to a ſpecies of phrenzy. Protagoras was a native of this place, expelled by the Athenians for his atheiſm, and his books burnt; Anaxarchus alſo the philoſopher. Here Democritus, called the Laughing Philoſopher, reſided, being

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being originally of Miletus, Diogenes Laertius.

ABDERA in Spain. See ABDARA.

ABDIABDA, Ptolemy, a town of Albania, ſituate on the Caſpian Sea.

ABDON, one of the Levitical cities, in the ſouth of the tribe of Aſher, Joſhua.

ABDUA. See ADDUA.

ABE'A, *Abæa*, or *Abia*, a town on the bay of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus, and one of the ſeven which Agamemnon promiſed Achilles, Homer. Alſo a town of Phocis, burnt by Xerxes's army, according to Herodotus and Strabo.

ABELA. See ABEL-KERAMIN.

ABEL-BETH-MAACHA, called alſo *Abel-maim*, a town in the tribe of Naphthali, in the north of Canaan, towards Syria, where was a diſtrict called Maacha, 1 Kings xv. 2 Chronicles xvi.

ABELITES. See SINUS *Avelites*.

ABEL-KERAMIM, or *Vinearum*, beyond Jordan in the country of the Ammonites, where Jephtha defeated the Ammonites, diſtant ſeven miles from Philadelphia, abounding in vines, and hence the name; called alſo *Abela*.

ABELLA, a town of Campania, now *Avella*, near the river Clanius. The inhabitants are called Abellani, and ſaid to be a colony of Chalcidians. The Nux Avellana, called alſo Præneſtina, or the hazel-nut, takes its name from this town, according to Macrobius.

ABELLINUM, now *Avellino*, a town of the Hirpini, a people of Apulia, diſtant about a mile from the rivulet Sabbato, between Beneventum and Salernum. Pliny calls the inhabitants Abellinates, with the epithet Protropi, to diſtinguiſh them from the Abellinates Marſi. E. Long. 15. 20. Lat. 41.

ABEL-MEHOLA, the country of the prophet Eliſha, ſituate in Manaſſeh, on this ſide Jordan, between the valley of Jeſreel and the village of Bethmaela, in the plains of Jordan, where the Midianites were defeated by Gideon, Judges.

ABEL-MIZRAIM, Moſes; called alſo the threſhing-floor of *Atad*; ſignifying the lamentation of the Egyptians; for whom the Canaanites took the company that mourned for Jacob; ſuppoſed to be near Hebron, Wells.

ABEL-SATTIM or *Sittim*, a town in the plains of Moab, to the N. E. of the Dead Sea, not far from Jordan, where the Iſraelites committed fornication with the daughters of Moab, Moſes. So called, probably, from the great number of ſittim-trees there.

ABIA. See ABEA.

ABIDA, Ptolemy; a town of Cœle-Syria, ſituate to the S. of Damaſcus.

ABIETA or *Abrieta*, a town of the Jazyges Metanaſtæ, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed to be Agria, a town of Hungary. E. Long. 20°, Lat. 48°.

ABII SCYTHÆ, Homer, Curtius; taken by Strabo to denote the European Sarmatæ, bordering on the Thracians and Baſtarnæ; who might be better known to Homer than the Scythians dwelling more to the north: commended for their love of juſtice, Curtius; and for their trampling on and deſpiſing earthly things, Ammian.

ABILA, *æ*, or *orum*, Polybius; the ſame with Abel-keramim.

ABILA, *orum*, Joſephus; the ſame with Abel Sattim, or Sittim.

ABILA LYSANIÆ, a town of Cœle-Syria, between Heliopolis and Damaſcus, Ptolemy, Polybius, Pliny. Abilita, a citizen of Abila; the country, Abilene, Luke.

ABILA. See ABYLA.

ABILENE. See ABILA LYSANIÆ.

ABILUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of Germany, ſituate on the Danube.

ABINNA, Ptolemy; a town in the inland parts of Suſiana.

ABIOLICA, Antonine; according to Cluverius, is *le Bullet*, a town of the Franche Comté, ſix miles from Ambrun, in the road to Beſançon.

ABISA, or *Abiſſa*, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix.

ABISAMA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, ſituate in the territory of the Adramitæ.

ABISSA. See ABISA.

ABLATA, Ptolemy; a town of Pontus, in the territory of Polemonium.

ABLIALA, a town of Albania, on the weſt ſide of the Caſpian Sea, between

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the rivers Albanus and Cyrus, Ptolemy.

ABNOBA, now *Abenow*, a long range of mountains in Germany, taking different names according to the different countries they run through. As about the river Maine, called the *Oden* or *Ottenwald*: between Heſſe and Franconia, the *Speſſart*, and about the duchy of Wirtemberg, where the Danube takes its riſe, called the *Baar*.

ABOBRICA, or *Abobriga*, a town in Gallicia, in the north-weſt of Spain, ſuppoſed to be Bayona. And in an old inſcription called *Aobriga*. W. Long. 1° 23′, Lat. 43° 30′.

ABOCCIS, Pliny; *Abuncis*, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia, lying beyond Egypt.

ABODIACUM, Ptolemy, or *Abudiacum*; now *Fueſſen*, a town of Germany, in the ſouth-eaſt of Suabia, on the Lech, near the borders of Bavaria and Tyrol.

ABOLLA, Stephanus; a town of Sicily; now either unknown, or extinct.

ABON, *Abona*, or *Abonis*, Antonine; a town and river of Albion. The town, according to Camden, is Abington, and the river Abhon, or Avon. But by Antonine's Itinerary, the diſtance is nine miles from the Venta Silurum, or Caer-Went: others therefore take the town to be Porſhut, at the mouth of the river Avon, over againſt Briſtol. *Abhon* or *Avon*, in the Celtic language denotes a river.

ABONITEICHOS, Ptolemy, a town of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, between Teuthrania and Sinope. The birth place of the impoſtor Alexander. See Lucian. *Aboniteichitæ*, the people, Stephanus.

ABOR, *Chabor*, or *Habor*, a diſtrict in Aſſyria, on the river Gozan, bounding on Media, 2 Kings xvii.

ABORIGINES, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus, Livy, Virgil: a very ancient people in Latium; who are ſaid to have come with Saturn; and to have learned the uſe of letters from Evander, the Arcadian, Tacitus. The term is become appellative, to denote a people, whoſe origin cannot be traced. The Greeks call ſuch Αὐτόχθονες, a name the Athenians affected much. Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus aſſigns a three-fold etymology of the name *Aborigines*; one, from their giving origin to their poſterity, which ſeems to be confirmed by Virgil; a ſecond from their roving, deſultory life, as if called *Aberrigines*; and a third, from their inhabiting the mountains; which alſo ſeems to be alluded to by Virgil.

ABORACA, a town of Aſiatic Sarmatia, near the Euxine, Strabo.

ABORRAS, *Abboras*, or *Aburas*, a large river of Meſopotamia, running, according to Ptolemy, from north to ſouth out of mount Maſius, by the town of Anthemuſia, into the Euphrates.

ABOS. See ABA.

ABOTIS, a town of Egypt, according to Stephanus. The inhabitants are called *Abotidæ*, id.

ABRAGANA, Ptolemy; a town of the Seres.

ABRANITIS. See AURANITIS.

ABRAVANNUS, Ptolemy; the name of a promontory and river of Galloway in Scotland, ſo called from the Celtic terms *Aber*, ſignifying either the mouth of a river, or the confluence of two rivers, and *Avon*, a river.

ABRETA, the ancient name of Myſia, Pliny.

ABRETTENE, Strabo; *Abrettine*, Stephanus; a diſtrict of Myſia, in Aſia. Hence the epithet *Abrettenus*, given Jupiter, Strabo; whoſe prieſt was Cleon, formerly at the head of a gang of robbers, and who received many and great favours at the hands of Antony; but afterwards went over to Auguſtus, id. The people were called *Abretteni*; inhabiting the country between Ancyra of Phrygia, and the river Rhyndacus.

ABRIETA. See ABIETA.

ABRINCA. See OBRINGA.

ABRINCATARUM OPPIDUM, the town of the *Abrincatæ*, or *Abrincatui*, now *Avranches*, in France, ſituate on an eminence in the ſouth weſt of Normandy, near the borders of Britanny, on the Engliſh Channel. W. Long. 1° 10′, Lat 48° 40′.

ABROSTOLA, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of Phrygia Major.

ABROTONUM, a town and harbour on

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on the Mediterranean, in the diſtrict of Syrtis parva, in Africa, Strabo, Pliny: one of the three cities that went to form Tripoly.

ABRYSTUM. See APRUSTUM.

ABSARUM, a town of Cappadocia, on the Euxine, in the confines of Colchis, Pliny; on the river Abſarus.

ABSARUS, a river of Colchis, called *Apſarus* by Pliny, and *Apſorrus* by Ptolemy, falling into the Euxine, having there a cognominal citadel.

ABSORUS, *Apſorus*, *Abſyrtis*, *Abſyrtides*, *Apſyrtides*, *Apſyrtis*, and *Abſyrtium*, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy; iſlands in the Adriatic, in the gulf of Carnero; ſo called from Abſyrtus, Medea's brother, there ſlain. They are either one iſland or two, ſeparated by a narrow channel, and joined by a bridge, and now called *Cherſo*, and *Oſero*.

ABSYNTHUS, a town of Thrace. See ÆNUS.

ABSYRTIDES. See ABSORUS.

ABSYRTIS, and *Abſyptium*. See ABSORUS.

ABUDIACUM. See ABODIACUM.

ABULA, Ptolemy; a town of the Baſtitani, a people of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis; a Carthaginian colony.

ABUNCIS. See ABOCCIS.

ABUNIA, Pliny; a town of Scythia, to the north of Colchis, ſituate at mount Corax, which on the weſt joins to Caucaſus.

ABURAS. See ABORRAS.

ABUS, Tacitus; a river of Britain, formed by the confluence of the Ure, the Derwent, Trent, &c. falling into the German Sea, between Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire, and forming the mouth of the Humber.

ABUS, a mountain. See ABA.

ABUSINA, Antonine; a town of Vindelicia, now *Abenſberg*, in the north of Bavaria, on the river Abens, which ſoon after falls into the Danube, about twelve miles to the ſouth weſt of Ratiſbon. E. Long. 11° 40′, Lat. 48° 40′.

ABYDO, *onis*, Homer; a place on the Axius, in the diſtrict of Pæonia of Macedonia, Stephanus.

ABYDOS, a town built by the Mileſians in Aſia, on the Helleſpont, where it is ſcarce a mile over, oppoſite to Seſtos on the European ſide, Dionyſius Periegetes. Now both called the *Dardanelles*; Abydos lies midway between Lampſacus and Ilium, famous for Xerxes's bridge, Herodotus, Virgil; and for the loves of Leander and Hero, Muſæus, Ovid; celebrated alſo for its oyſters, Ennius, Virgil. The inhabitants were called Abydeni, Stephanus, Pliny; who worſhipped a ſtone, ſaid to have dropt from heaven: a ſoft, effeminate people, given much to detraction; hence the proverb, *ne temere Abydum*, when we would caution againſt danger, Stephanus.

ABYDOS, Strabo, Pliny; an inland town of Egypt, between Ptolemais and Dioſpolis Parva, towards Syene, famous for the palace of Memnon, and the temple of Oſiris. A colony of Mileſians, Stephanus.

ABYLA, Ptolemy, Mela; one of Hercules's pillars, on the African ſide, called by the Spaniards *Sierra de las Monas*, over againſt Calpe in Spain, the other pillar; ſuppoſed to have been formerly joined, but ſeparated by Hercules, and thus to have given entrance to the ſea, now called the Mediterranean: the limits of the labours of Hercules, Pliny.

ABYSTRUM. See APRUSTUM.

ACA, *Ace*, or *Acon*, a town of Phenicia, on the Mediterranean, afterwards called *Ptolemais*, now *Acre*. E. Long. 36. Lat. 33. 35.

ACABE, Ptolemy; a mountain of Egypt, on the Red Sea. — *Acabe*, Ptolemy, a fountain in Africa Propria, near the borders of Cyrenaica.

ACABENE, a diſtrict of Meſopotamia on the Tigris, Ptolemy.

ACABIS, Ptolemy; a town of Cyrenaica.

ACACESIUM, a town of Arcadia, from which Mercury was called *Acaceſius*, Pauſan.

ACAD, Moſes, or *Achad*, the town in which Nimrod reigned, called *Archad* by the Seventy, ſituate in Babylonia, on the eaſt ſide of the Tigris.

ACADAMA, Notitia; a town of Syria, ſituate on the Euphrates.

ACADEMIA, a place near Athens, where Plato taught, being formerly in the poſſeſſion of a private perſon,

ſon, called Academus, and hence the appellation. Spon places it to the north of the city, from which Meurſius has proved it to be diſtant ſix ſtadia. It was alſo called Ceramicus, as being a part of the Ceramicus, that lay without the city, there being another within the walls, according to Heſychius. It had a portico and grove.

ACADEMIA CICERONIS, the name of a villa of Cicero, ſituate between the Lacus Averni and Puteoli on the ſea ſhore; famous for a portico and grove, in imitation of the Academia near Athens; where Cicero wrote his Academics. After Cicero's death, there burſt out warm ſprings, good for the eyes, called *Aquæ Ciceronianæ*.

ACADERA, Curtius; a town of the Hither India.

ACADRA, or *Acathra*, an iſland of the Sinæ, or Siameſe, as it is ſuppoſed, towards the north. Another of the ſame name in Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

ACALANDRA, a town of Lucania on the other ſide the Apennine, Strabo; now *Salandra*, in the Baſilicata, on the river Acalandrus.

ACALANDRUS, a river, falling into the bay of Tarentum, not far from Metapontum, Pliny, Strabo: now *Fiume di Roſeto*.

ACALE, a town of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

ACAMANTIS, the ancient name of the iſland Cyprus, taken from one of its promontories, ſituate to the weſt, called *Acamas*, Stephanus.—Teos, in Ionia, was thus alſo called, Anacreon; from Acamus, the founder, Herodotus.

ACAMAS, *antis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; the weſt promontory of the iſland of Cyprus, from which it took its ancient name. Now *Capo Piſanio*, or *Epiſanio*, where formerly was a town of the ſame name; now a village, called *Cruſocco*.

ACAMPSIS, a river of Colchis, Arrian.

ACANNÆ, or *Accanæ*, a ſtaple, or mart, on the Red Sea, Stephanus.

ACANTHINE, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Arabian Gulf, next Daphnine.

ACANTHOS, a town of Egypt, near Memphis, Pliny; now *Biſalta*. Alſo a maritime town of Macedonia, to the weſt of mount Athos, a colony of Andrians, Thucydides, Ptolemy; now *Eriſſo*; near which was ſhewn Xerxes's ditch, of ſeven ſtadia, in order to ſeparate mount Athos from the continent, and convey his ſhips, without doubling Athos, into the Singitic Bay. *Acanthos*, is alſo a town of Epirus.

ACARA, a town in Ciſalpine Gaul, not far from Regium Lepidum, Strabo.

ACARASSUS, a town of Lycia, Stephanus.

ACARIA, a fountain in the territory of Corinth, where Iolas cut off the head of Euryſtheus, Strabo.

ACARMAN, or *Carman*, a city of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

ACARNANIA, the firſt country of free Greece, or Greece Proper, bounded on the weſt by the Sinus Ambracius, and ſeparated from Ætolia by the river Achelous on the eaſt, and by the Sinus Ambracius from Epirus. The people are called Acarnanes, denoting perſons unſhorn, other Etolians, to the eaſt of the Achelous, being called Curetes, Homer; from being ſhorn: the name comes from the ſingular, Acarnan: according to Macrobius they reckoned but ſix months to the year; and, according to Lucian, were noted for effeminacy and incontinence; hence the proverb, *Porcellus Acarnanius*. This country was famous for an excellent breed of horſes; ſo that Ἀκαρνανικὸς ἵππος, is a proverbial ſaying for a thing excellent in its kind. It is now called *la Carnia* and *il Deſpotato*.

ACARON, or *Accaron*, a town of Paleſtine, called *Ekron* in Scripture. It was the boundary of the Philiſtines to the north; ſtood at ſome diſtance from the ſea, near Bethſemeſh; was famous for the idol of Baalzebub; *Accaronita*, Joſhua; the gentilitious name: ſtill called *Accaron*.—Alſo the name of a village, called *Gallim*, Jerome; in the tribe of Judah.

ACATHRA. See ACADRA.

ACATHARTOS, a large bay in the Arabian Gulf, towards Egypt, Strabo.

ACCABICUS MURUS, a town near Hercules's

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Hercules's Pillars, built by the Carthaginians, Stephanus.

ACCANÆ. See ACANNÆ.

ACCARON. See ACARON.

ACCATUCCI, a town of Hiſpania Bætica, Antonine's Itinerary; now *Huelma*, at the ſprings of the river Xandulilla; a village of Andaluſia.

ACCI, a town of Tarraconenſis, Pliny, Ptolemy; formerly called *Acci*, ſuppoſed to be Guadix, to the eaſt of the city of Granada, at the foot of a mountain, near the ſource of the rivulet Guadalantin. Now greatly decayed. The Colonia Accitana Gemella, coins; was of ſome repute among the Roman colonies. The people were called Gemellenſes, becauſe the colony conſiſted of coloniſts from the third and ſixth legions.

ACCIPITRUM, or *Hieracum Inſula*, Ptolemy; a ſmall iſland near Sardinia, to the weſt of the Sinus Sulcitanus.

ACCITUM, a town of Hiſpania Bætica, now *Finiana*, as appears from an ancient inſcription; ſituate on an eminence of the mountains Alpuxaras, in Granada.

ACCUA, Livy; a town in Italy.

ACCUSIORUM *Colonia*, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Cavares, in Gallia Narbonenſis: now Grenoble, in Dauphiné. E. Long. 5° 28′, Lat. 45°. 12′.

ACE. See ACA.

ACEDOSA, Joſephus; a village of Judea.

ACELUM, Ptolemy; or *Acilium*, a town in the Venetian territory, now called *Azolo*, ſituate to the weſt of Trevigi, at the ſource of the rivulet Muſone. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 45°.

ACELLUS. See ÆGITHALLUM.

ACEMA, a mountain of Gallia Narbonenſis, and a part of the maritime Alps; but better *Cema*.

ACERNUM, a town of the Picentini, Pliny; now *Acerno*, in the Principato citra of the kingdom of Naples. E. Long. 15° 42′, Lat. 40° 50′.

ACERRÆ, a town on the Clanius, in Campania, not far from Naples, Virgil; now *Acerra*; the inhabitants Acerrani. E. Long. 15°, Lat 41°. Greatly expoſed to be endamaged by the frequent inundations of the Clanius; which baffled all the attempts of the inhabitants, to keep it within its banks.—Another town of this name, Plutarch, Polybius; now called *la Girola*, in the territory, and to the ſouth eaſt of Lodi, where the rivulet Serio falls into the Adda, to the weſt of Cremona, and north of Placentia.

ACERRINA, a colony of Brutians in Magna Græcia, taken by Alexander of Epirus, Livy.

ACERRIS, a town of Hiſpania Taraconenſis, Strabo; now *Gerry*, a hamlet in Catalonia, on the river Noguera, towards the Pyrenees.

ACERVETIS, a town of Thrace, afterwards called *Calatis*, Pliny.

ACES, a river of Parthia, deſcribed by Herodotus, as divided by the inhabitants into ſeveral ſtreams, in order to water their fields.

ACESÆ, a city of Macedonia, whoſe citizens were called Aceſæi, Stephanus.

ACESAMENÆ, a city of Macedonia, named from Aceſamenus, who reigned in Pieria, Stephanus.

ACESIA, a part of the iſland of Lemnos, ſo called from Philoctetes, who was there cured of his wound, Philoſtratus.

ACESINES, a river of India; which, after being ſwelled with the Hydaſpes, and another great river, which Arrian calls Tutapus, unknown to other authors, and beſides with many other rivers, falls into the Indus, in the country of the Malli.

ACESINUS, a river of Sarmatia Europea, falling into the Euxine, Pliny.

ACESTA, a town of Sicily, ſo called from Aceſtes, of Trojan origin. It is alſo called *Ægeſta* and *Egeſta*, from the different names of the founder. The Romans called it *Segeſta*, in order to avoid the indecency of the term *Egeſta*. It is ſituate on the river Simois, to the eaſt of mount Eryx and cape Drepanum. The inhabitants are called *Aceſtæi*, Pliny.

ACHABARORUM PETRA, in Galilee, mentioned by Joſephus.

ACHABYTOS, a high mountain of Rhodes, on whoſe top ſtood a temple of Jupiter, Diodor. Siculus.

ACHAD. See ACAD.

ACHÆA, a town of the iſland of Rhodes, in the diſtrict of Jalyſus, and the firſt and moſt ancient of all, ſaid

ſaid to be built by the Heliades, or the grandſons of the Sun.

ACHÆA, a hamlet of Aſiatic Sarmatia, on the Euxine. The inhabitants were called Achæi, a colony of the Orchomenians, Ovid.

ACHÆI, Livy; the people of Greece; for the moſt part called *Achivi* by the Roman poets. In Homer, the general name for Grecians.

ACHÆIA, a hill or eminence in Caryſtus, one of the Cyclades, Stephanus.

ACHÆIUM, a diſtrict of Troas, oppoſite to Tenedos, Strabo.

ACHÆMENIA, a part of Perſia, ſo called from Achæmenes, the firſt king: hence the epithet Achæmenius, Horace; Achæmenides, the people, Strabo.

ACHÆORUM PORTUS, Pliny; now *Porto Buon*, a harbour of the Cherſoneſus Taurica, on the Euxine.—Another, near Sigæum, into which the Xanthus, after being joined by the Simois, falls.

ACHÆORUM STATIO, the tomb of Hecuba, in the ſouth of the Cherſoneſe of Thrace, over againſt Sigæum, Pliny.

ACHAIA, a name taken firſt for that part of Greece which Ptolemy calls *Hellas*; the younger Pliny, *Græcia*; now called *Livadia*; bounded on the north by Theſſaly, the river Sperchius, the Sinus Maliacus, and mount Oeta; on the weſt by the river Achelous; on the eaſt turning a little to the north, it is waſhed by the Archipelago, down to the promontory of Sunium; on the ſouth, joined to the Peloponneſus, or Morea, by the iſthmus of Corinth, five miles broad. Secondly, for that ſmall diſtrict in the north of Peloponneſus, running weſtward along the bay of Corinth, called *Achaia Propria*, and bounded on the weſt by the Ionian Sea, on the ſouth by Elis and Arcadia, on the eaſt by Sicyonia; its metropolis Patræ. It is now called *Romania Alta*, in Morea. *Achaia* was alſo taken for all thoſe countries that joined in the Achean league, reduced by the Romans to a province; and laſtly for Peloponneſus, Ovid, Apuleius.

ACHAIA, Strabo; a town of Aria.—A ſecond, of Parthia, Appian.—A third of Syria, Id. All three of Greek or Macedonian original.

ACHAIACHALA, a citadel of Meſopotamia, encompaſſed by the Euphrates, and of very difficult acceſs, Ammian.

ACHAMÆ, Pliny; a people of Libya Interior.

ACHARA, a town of Sicily, mentioned by Cicero, now *Carrano*, in the territory of Syracuſe.—Alſo a town of Lycaonia, Strabo; on the borders of Galatia and Piſidia, to the weſt of Iconium.

ACHARACA, a town of Lydia, ſituate between Tralles and Nyſa; in which were the temple of Pluto, and the cave Charonium, where patients ſlept in order to obtain a cure.

ACHARNA, or *Acharnæ*, *arum*, Pindar; a town of Attica, the largeſt of thoſe, which the Athenians call Δημοι, Thucyd. *Acharneus*, a citizen of Acharnæ, and Acharnanus the epithet, Corn. Nepos.

ACHASA, a country of Scythia extra Imaum, Ptolemy.

ACHATES, Sil. Italicus; a river of Sicily, now the *Drillo*, Cluverius; which runs from north to ſouth, almoſt parallel with, and at no great diſtance from, the Gela; and riſes in the north of the territory of Noto. It gave name to the Achates, or Agate, ſaid to be firſt found there.

ACHAZIB, or *Achzib*, a town of Galilee, in the tribe of Aſher, nine miles from Ptolemais.—Alſo a town in the more ſouthern parts of the tribe of Judah.

ACHELOUS, a river of Acarnania; which riſes in mount Pindus, and dividing Ætolia from Acarnania, falls from north to ſouth into the Sinus Corinthiacus. It was formerly called *Thoas*, from its impetuoſity, and king of rivers, Homer. The epithet *Acheloius* is uſed for *Aqueus*, Virgil; the ancient calling all water *Achelous*; eſpecially in oaths, vows, and ſacrifices, according to Ephorus; now called *Aſpro potamo*. Rivers are by the poets called *Tauriformes*, either from the bellowing of their waters, or from their plowing the earth in their courſe: Hercules, reſtraining by dykes and mounds, the inundations of

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of the *Achelous*, is ſaid to have broke off one of his horns, and to have brought back plenty to the country.

ACHELOUS, a rivulet of Theſſaly, running by the city Lamia, Strabo, Pauſanias. Alſo a river of Peloponneſus, running by Dyma, in Achaia, Strabo; and by mount Lycæus in Arcadia, Pauſanias.

ACHERON, one of the fabulous rivers of Hell. It is alſo called *Acherons*, and *Acheruns*; hence *Ulmorum Acherunteus* in Plautus, a ſlave, on whoſe back many elm-twigs are broke; a gulf or ſink of elms.

ACHERON, a river of Theſprotia, in Epirus, which, after forming the lake Acheruſia, at no great diſtance from, falls into the ſea, near the promontory of Chimerium to the weſt of the Sinus Ambracius, in a courſe from north to ſouth.

ACHERON, or *Acheros*, a river of the Bruttii in Italy, running from eaſt to weſt; where Alexander, king of Epirus, was ſlain by the Lucani, being deceived by the oracle of Dodona, who bid him beware of *Acheron*.

ACHERONTIA, Coins; a town on the Acheron, in the country of the Bruttii, or Calabria Inferior. The inhabitants are called *Acherontini*, Pliny

ACHERONTIA, now *Acerenza*, a hamlet of Apulia, ſituate on a mountain, and which therefore Horace calls, *Nidus Acherontiæ*.

ACHEROS, } See ACHERON.
ACHERUNS, }

ACHERUSIA PALUS, a lake between Cumæ and the promontory Miſenum, now *il Lago della Collucia*, Cluverius. Some confound it with the *Lacus Lucrinus*, and others with the *Lacus Averni*. But Strabo and Pliny diſtinguiſh them. The former takes it to be an effuſion, exundation, or waſhes of the ſea, and therefore called by Lycophron, Αχερουσια χωτις. Alſo a lake of Epirus, through which the Acheron runs. There is alſo an *Acheruſia*, a peninſula of Bithynia on the Euxine, near Heraclea, and a cave there of the ſame name, through which Hercules deſcended to hell, to drag forth Cerberus.

ACHETUS, called by ſome a river, by others a place in Sicily, mentioned by Silius Italicus; now unknown.

ACHILLEOS DROMOS, Pliny; a peninſula not far from the mouth of the Boryſthenes, where Achilles inſtituted games.

ACHILLEUM, a town of Troas, ſo called from Achilles, as being near his monument; built by the Mytilenians, and ſoon after alſo by the Athenians, Pliny.

ACHILLIS INSULA, a ſmall iſland in the mouth of the Boryſthenes, famous for the monument and a temple of Achilles, Pliny.

ACHINDANA, a river of Carmania, falling into the Perſian Gulf, Ptoleiny.

ACHIVI. See ACHÆI.

ACHNÆ, a town of Theſſaly, and another of Bœotia, Stephanus.

ACHNE, an iſland in the Carpathian Sea, afterwards called *Caſos*, Pliny.

ACHOALI, Pliny; a people of Arabia Felix.

ACHOLA, Ptolemy, or *Acholla*, Livy; a town of Africa Propria, not far from Carthage, to the ſouth of Thapſus. It is Pliny's *Oppidum Acolitanum*. Called alſo *Acilla* by Hirtius.

ACHOLLA, a town of Libya, not far from the Syrtes, a colony of the Meliteans, Stephanus.

ACHOR, a valley of Jericho, lying along the river Jordan, not far from Gilgal, ſo called from Achan, the troubler of Iſrael, being there ſtoned to death.

ACHRADINA, Plutarch; *Acradina*, Cicero, Livy; one of the four cities or diviſions of Syracuſe, and the ſtrongeſt, largeſt, and moſt beautiful part of it, ſeparated by a very ſtrong wall from the outer town, *Tycha* and *Neapolis*. It was adorned with a very large forum, with beautiful porticos, a moſt elegant prytaneum, a ſpacious ſenate-houſe, and a ſuperb temple of Jupiter Olympius, Plutarch.

ACHSAPH, a town of Galilee, in the tribe of Aſher, called *Chaſalus* by Jerom; ſituate in the plain, lying at the foot of mount Tabor.

ACHZIB. See ACHAZIB.

ACIDALUS, a fountain in Orchomenus, a city of Bœotia, in which the

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Graces, who are ſacred to Venus, bathed. Hence the epithet *Acidalia*, given to Venus, Virgil.

Acidas, a river of Peloponneſus, whoſe ancient name, according to Pauſanias, was *Jardanus*.

Acidava, a town of Dacia, in Peutinger's map, near the Danube.

Acidon, a river of Triphylia, a diſtrict of Elis, on the ſea-coaſt, Strabo.

Acila, Strabo, *Ocila*, Pliny, and *Ocelis*, Ptolemy, a ſtaple or mart town in Arabia Felix, on the Arabic Gulf, from which, according to Pliny, they ſet ſail for India. Now *Zidem*.

Acilia Augusta, a town of Bavaria, now *Azelburg*, as appears from an ancient inſcription.

Acilisene, a diſtrict of Armenia the Greater, ſituate between mount Taurus and the Euphrates, before it takes its courſe to the ſouth, Strabo.

Acilium. See Acelum.

Acilla. See Achola.

Acimincum, Antonine; a town in the Lower Pannonia, on the banks of the Danube, between the river Cuſus and town Taurunum, called *Acumincum* by Ptolemy. It ſeems to be *Salankemen*, a hamlet with a citadel, in the ſouth of Hungary, to the weſt of, and not far from, Belgrade, oppoſite to where the Teiſs falls into the Danube.

Acina, a town of Arabia, Pliny.

Acinasis, a river of Colchis, running between the Phaſis and Trapezus.

Acincum, Arrian; called *Aquincum*, Ptolemy, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, ſuppoſed to be Buda.

Acinippo, a town of Bætica, Pliny; its ruins, called *Ronda la Viega*, are to be ſeen near Arunda, in the kingdom of Granada.

Aciris, Pliny; now *Acri*, a river riſing in Lucania, and falling into the bay of Tarentum, near Metapontum. Alſo a town at the mouth of the Aciris, now *Torre d'Acri*.

Acis, Ovid, Theocritus; a river of Sicily, running from a very cold ſpring, in the woody and ſhady foot of mount Ætna, eaſtward into, and not much above a mile from, the ſea, along green and pleaſant banks, with the ſpeed of an arrow, from which it takes its name. It is now called *Aci*, *Iaci*, or *Chiaci*, according to the different Sicilian dialects. Antonine calls it *Acius*. Alſo the name of a hamlet at the mouth of the *Acis*.

Acis, a ſmall iſland in the Egean ſea, and one of the Cyclades, Pliny.

Acithis, or *Acithius*, Ptolemy, Atys, Pliny; a river in the ſouth of Sicily, running in the vale of Mazara into the African Sea, between the Thermæ Selinuntiæ to the eaſt, and the promontory of Lilybæum to the weſt; now *il Carabi*, Cluverius.

Aciton, an iſland near Crete, Pliny.

Acius. See Acis.

Aclisena, a city of Armenia the Leſs, Strabo.

Acmonia, and *Agmonia*, in Peutinger's map, a town of Phrygia Major, now in ruins. The inhabitants are called *Acmonenſes* by Cicero, and the city *civitas Acmonenſis*. Alſo a city of Dacia, Ptolemy; on the Danube, near the ruins of Trajan's bridge, built by Severus, and called *Severicum*, diſtant twelve German miles from Temeſwar, to the ſouth-eaſt.

Acolitanum Oppidum. See Achola.

Acon. See Aca.

Aconæ and *Acone*, a port and town of Bithynia, on the Euxine, Stephanus. The dock or arſenal of Heraclea.

Acontisma, a very narrow paſs of Macedonia, Ammian; in the confines of Thrace, between Neapolis and Topiris, Antonine's Itinerary.

Acontium, a town of Arcadia, ſo called from Acontius, Lycaon's ſon. Another in the iſland Eubœa, Stephanus.

Acontius, a mountain of Magneſia in Theſſaly, or of Bœotia, Strabo, Pliny.

Acoraca, a town in the Chalybonitis, a diſtrict of Syria, Ptolemy.

Acoris, a town of the Higher Egypt, to the eaſt of the Nile, towards the Red Sea, Ptolemy.

Acota, a town of Media, Ptolemy.

Acra, Joſephus; one of the hills of Jeruſalem, on which ſtood the lower town, which was the Old Jeruſalem, to which was afterwards added Zion,

Zion, or the City of David. Probably called *Acra*, from the fortreſs which Antiochus built there, in order to annoy the Temple, and which Simon Macchabæus took and razed to the ground.

ACRA, Strabo; a hamlet on the Palus Mæotis.

ACRA JAPYGIA, Pliny; *Salentina*, Ptolemy; now *Capo di San Maria di Leuca*, a promontory in the kingdom of Naples, to the ſouth-eaſt of Otranto, where formerly was a town, now lying in ruins, on the Ionian Sea, over-againſt the Montes Acroceraunii of Epirus.

ACRABA, a town of Meſopotamia on the banks of the Chaboras, below Carræ, Ptolemy.

ACRABATA, or *Acrabattæ*, a town in the ſouth-weſt of Samaria, Joſephus. The country is called *Acrabatene*.

ACRABBIM. See ADSCENSUS SCORPIONIS.

ACRACANUS, a river of Babylon, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Nakar agam* of Pliny, and the *Maarſares* of Ptolemy.

ACRADINA. See ACHRADINA.

ACRÆ, a town of Sicily, whoſe inhabitants are called *Acrenſes*. It ſtood to the ſouth of Syracuſe at the diſtance of twenty-four miles, near the place now called the monaſtery of *Santa Maria d'Arcia*, on an eminence, as appears from Silius Italicus. The Syracuſans were the founders of it, according to Thucydides, ſeventy years after the building of Syracuſe, or ſix hundred and ſixty-five before Chriſt. Hence the epithet *Acræus*.

ACRÆPHIA, *Acræphium*, or *Acriphia*, a town of Bœotia. Pauſanias calls it *Acræphnion*, in the territory of Thebes. From it Apollo took the name *Acræphius*.

ACRAGAS, or *Agragas*, ſo called by the Greeks, and ſometimes by the Romans, Virgil; but more generally *Agrigentum* by the latter; a town of Sicily. In Greek medals the inhabitants are called AKPITANTINOI, and *Agrigentini* by Cicero. The town ſtood upon a mountain, at the confluence of the Acragas and Hypſa, a mountain near the port called Εμπόριον by Ptolemy, but Ἐμπόριον, or the Dock, by Strabo. And in the time of the latter, ſcarce a trace of all that ſide remained. In the year before Chriſt five hundred and eighty-four, the people of Gela built *Acragas*, one hundred and eight years after building their own city. It took its name from the river running by it. And, being but two miles from, enjoyed all the conveniences that could come by the ſea. It was a place of great ſtrength, ſtanding on the top of a very ſteep rock, and waſhed on the ſouth ſide by the river *Acragas*, now called *Fiume di Gergenti*, and on the ſouth-weſt by the Hypſa, with a citadel to the ſouth-eaſt, externally ſurrounded by a deep gulf, which made it inacceſſible but on the ſide next the town. It was famous for the tyrant Phalaris and his brazen bull. They were a people luxurious in their tables, and magnificent in their dwellings, of whom Empedocles, in Diogenes Laertius, ſays, that they lived to-day as if they were to die to-morrow, and built as if they were to live for ever. The country round the city was laid out in vine and olive-yards, in the produce of which they carried on a great and profitable commerce with Carthage. E. Long. 13° 30′, Lat. 37° 20′.

ACRA SALENTINA. See ACRA JAPYGIA.

ACRATH, a place in Mauritania Tingitana, Ptolemy. Now ſuppoſed to to be *Beliz*, or *Veliz*; a fortified town in the kingdom of Fez, with a citadel and commodious harbour, on the Mediterranean, ſcarce a mile diſtant from Penon de Velez, a Spaniſh fort. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 34°. 45′.

ACRIÆ, a maritime town of Laconica, near the mouth of the Eurotas, Ptolemy, Strabo. Now almoſt in ruins, and called *Ormoas*.

ACRIDOPHAGI, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus; a people of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt; who lived on locuſts; which is the reaſon of their name: on the blowing of certain winds vaſt quantities of locuſts are carried to their country, Id.

ACRILLA, and *Acrillæ*, Stephan. a town of Sicily, not far from Syracuſe, ſituate in the road between Acræ and Hybla, but in what particular ſpot is uncer-

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uncertain, according to Cluverius, as there are now no traces remaining of it.

ACRIPHIA. See ACRÆPHIA.

ACRISIONE, a town of Peloponnesus, near Argos, Strabo. Hence the epithet *Acrisionæus*, Virgil.

ACRITA, or *Acritas*, a promontory of Bithynia, near the Bosphorus Thracius, Strabo. Now *il Capo Aeria*, not far from Chalcedon.

ACRITAS, a promontory of Messenia, near Methone, Ptolemy; running into the sea, and forming the beginning of the bay of Messene. Now called *Capo di Gallo*, between Methone to the west, and Corone to the east, where the Sinus Coronæus begins.

ACROATHOUM, or *Acrothoum*, a town situate on the top of mount Athos, where the inhabitants, according to Mela, were longer lived by half than in any other country: called by the modern Greeks, Ἅγιον Ὄρος, by the Italians, *la Cima di Monte Santo*.

ACROCERAUNIA, or *Montes Ceraunii*, mountains running out into the sea; so called from their being often thunder struck; separating the Ionian sea from the Adriatic; where Illyria ends and Epirus begins, Horace. Now called *Monti della Chimera*.

ACROCERAUNIUM, a promontory of Epirus. So called because near the Montes Ceraunii, Ovid.

ACROCORINTHUS, a high and steep hill, hanging over the city of Corinth, which was taken within the walls, as an acropolis, or citadel. On its top stood a temple of Venus, and lower down, issued the fountain Pyrene, yielding not a plentiful, but a clear stream of water, Pliny.

ACROLISSUS, Strabo; a citadel on a hill, hanging over Lissus, a town of Macedonia, on the borders of Illyria, between Epidaurus and Aulona, at the mouth of the Drilo; not joined to, but at some distance from, the town.

ACRONIUS LACUS, Mela; a smaller lake formed by the Rhine, soon after its issue out of the Alps, and after passing the greater lake at Constance, called *Venetus*, and now the *Bodenzee*, or lake of Constance.

ACROPOLIS, the citadel, and one of the divisions of Athens; called *Polis*, because constituting the first and original city; and the upper *Polis*, to distinguish it from the lower, which was afterwards built round it in a large, open plain; the *Acropolis* standing on a rock or eminence in the heart of this plain; and hence its name, Pausanias. To the north it had a wall, built by the *Pelasgi*, and therefore called *Pelasgic*: and to the south a wall, by Cymon, the son of Miltiades, out of the Persian spoils; many ages after the building of the north wall, Plutarch. It had nine gates, and was therefore called *Enneapylon*; yet but one principal gate or entrance, the ascent to which was by a flight of steps of white marble, built by Pericles with great magnificence, Plutarch.

ACROTADUS, an island in the Persian Gulf, Pliny.

ACROTHOUM. See ACROATHOUM.

ACTA, a place near mount Athos, on the Egean sea, Thucydides.

ACTÆA. See ACTE.

ACTANIA, an island, according to Pliny, in the North Sea. It lies to the west of Holstein and Ditmarsch, not far from the mouth of the Eyder and Elbe, and now called *Heyligland*.

ACTE, *Actæa*, or *Attbis*, ancient names of Attica: Pliny extends it to the isthmus of Corinth, so as to include Megaris. Others make this last a distinct district, because Megara was always the rival and enemy of the Athenians. If so, then Attica was bounded on the west by Megara, on the north by Bœotia, separated from it by high mountains, thro' which there was a difficult passage, on the south by the Saronic bay, with the Egean sea on the east. It was called *Acte* from its maritime situation, hence *Actica* and *Attica*, and the epithets *Actæus* and *Atticus*, Ovid. Hence also *Actias* for *Atheniensis*, Virgil.

ACTIUM, a town, in itself inconsiderable, situate on the coast of Acarnania, famous for a temple of Apollo, a safe harbour, and an adjoining promontory of the same name, in the mouth the Sinus Ambracius, over against Nicopolis, on the other side

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of the bay: but afterwards became more famous on account of Auguſtus' victory over Antony and Cleopatra, and for quinquennial games inſtituted there, called *Actia*, or *Ludi Actiaci*. Hence the epithet, *Actius*, given to Apollo, Virgil. *Actiaca æra*, a computation of time from the battle of Actium. The promontory is now called *Capo di Figalo*.

ACUBE, a fountain or lake in the territory of Syrtis, from which riſes a river that pours from the eaſt into the Cinyphus, Ptolemy.

ACUMINCUM. See ACIMINCUM.

ACUR, a town of Aſia, in India intra Gangem, Ptolemy.

ACUSIO COLONIA, now *Ancone*, according to Holſtenius, between Orange and Valence, near Montelimart, on the banks of the Rhone.

ACUTÆ INSULÆ, iſlands near the Echinades. Strabo.

ACUTIA, a town of Iberia, Stephan. The inhabitants *Acutiani*.

ACYLINA, a town of Illyria, Stephan. The inhabitants *Acylinæi*.

ACYPHAS, a town of the Tetrapolis Dorica, Stephan.

ACYTTUS, an iſland near Cydonia of Crete, Stephan.

ADACARA, or *Idacara*, a town of Arabia Deſerta, on the Perſian Gulf, Ptolemy.

ADACHA, a town of the Palmyrene in Syria, Ptolemy.

ADADA, Ptolemy, or *Adadata*, Strabo; a town of Piſidia. Another of the Palmyrene in Syria, Ptolemy.

ADADREMMON, a town near Jezreel, a valley of Samaria, Zechariah.

ADAM, or *Adom*, a town in the Peræa, or on the other ſide the Jordan, over-againſt Jericho, where the Jordan began to be dried up, on the paſſage of the Iſraelites, Joſhua.

ADAMA, or *Admah*, one of the towns that were involved in the deſtruction of Sodom, Moſes.

ADAMAS, a river of India, next the Ganges, falling into the bay of Bengal, Ptolemy.

ADANA, *orum*, Pliny; a town of Cilicia, to the eaſt of which runs the navigable river Sarus, from the mountains of Armenia. A city neighbouring and always at variance with Tarſus, Dio Caſſius.

ADANI, *orum*, two iſlands near Arabia Felix, in the Arabian Gulf, Ptolemy.

AD ANSAM, a town of Britain, Antonine. Ithanceſter, in Eſſex, Camden.

AD AQUAS, a town of Mœſia Superior, next below Trajan's bridge on the Danube, Antonine. Another in Dacia, fourteen miles to the eaſt of Sarmizægethuſa, the metropolis, Peutinger.

ADAR. See ADRAA.

ADARISTUS, a town of Macedonia, Ptolemy.

AD CABALLOS, Antonine, now *Bagnacavallo*, in the duchy of Ferrara.

AD CALEM, Peutinger, or *Callem*, Antonine; now *Cagli*, in the duchy, and to the ſouth-eaſt of the city of Urbino, where the rivulet Baoſo runs into the Cantiano, not far from the Apennine. E. Long. 14° 16′, Lat. 43° 15′.

AD CASAS CÆSARIANAS, Antonine; now *Caſſano*, a hamlet in the duchy, and ſeventeen miles to the north-eaſt of the city of Milan, on the Adda. E. Long. 10° 12′, Lat. 45°.

AD CENTESIMUM, Antonine; a place at that diſtance from Rome towards Adria.

AD CENTURIONES, Antonine; a town near the Pyrenees; the ſame with Beutinger's *Ad Centenarium*, in the county of Rouiſſillon, between Collioure to the north, and Rhodes to the ſouth. Now *Cervera*.

ADDÆA, a town of Meſopotamia, Ptolemy.

AD DIANAM, a town of Numidia, Ptolemy.

ADDIDA, or *Adida*, a town of Judea, ſituate on a mountain, not far from Jeruſalem, Joſephus.

AD DUOS PONTES, Antonine; a place of the Hither Spain, lying between Bracara and Aſturica.

ADDUA, *Adua*, or *Abdua*, now *Adda*, a river riſing in the ſouth-eaſt of the country of the Griſons, near the confines of Tyrol, out of mount Braulio, in the Alps, and running through the Val Tellina, and the lake Como, and ſeparating in part the duchy of Milan from the territory of the Venetians, it falls into the Po, about ſix miles to the weſt of

of Cremona, yielding a good ſort of fiſh, Pliny; and called *Aduas* by Strabo.

AD DRACONES, Antonine; a place of Mauretania Cæſarienſis. Another in Armenia Major.

ADDYMA, an inland town of Mauretania Cæſarienſis, Ptolemy. Now *Ted Velez*, according to ſome.

ADEBA, a town of the Illercaones in Spain, Ptolemy. Where now is ſuppoſed to ſtand *Ampoſta*, a hamlet, at the mouth of the Ebro, in Catalonia. By others thought to be *Adebra*, to the north of Dertoſa, or Tortoſa, as it is now called.

ADEDI, a village of Arabia Felix, without the mouth of the Red Sea, Ptolemy.

ADELOCUM, Peutinger; which Camden ſuppoſes to be the true reading for *Agelocum*, Antonine; becauſe he thinks it anſwers to the village called *Iddleton*.

AD ENSEM, Peutinger; a town of Umbria, farther ſouth than Cagli, near the Apennine.

ADER. See EDER.

ADERCON, a diſtrict of Iberia, bordering on Armenia Major, Stephanus.

ADESA, a river of Lycia, running by Choma, Pliny; an inland town, now called *Com*.

AD FINES, Antonine; a town of Swiſſerland, ſuppoſed to be the modern *Pfin*, in the north of the diſtrict of Turgow, on the rivulet Thur, not far from the borders of Suabia, about half way between Conſtance and Frauenfeld. So called, becauſe when Cecinna, general of the emperor Vitellius, with the auxiliary Rhetians, defeated the Helvetii, the former extended their borders thus far, their territory ending here; and, in the time of the Romans, was the laſt town in this quarter, and of ſome repute.

AD FRATRES, a place in Mauretania Cæſarienſis, Antonine.

AD GALLINAS. See VEIANTANUM.

AD HERCULEM, Antonine; a Roman camp, in the Lower Pannonia, between Salva and Carpis on the Danube, near Buda.

ADIABA, or *Adiabas*, a river of Aſſyria, Ammian. Called Κατος by the Greeks.

ADIABENE, Strabo; a diſtrict of Aſſyria, ſo called from the river Adiaba; *Adiabeni*, the people.

ADIADA. See ADDIDA.

ADIENUM, a river of Colchis, Arrian.

AD INTERCISA, Scil. *Saxa*, Peutinger; a town in Umbria, nine miles to the north of Ad Callem, or Cagli.

ADISATHROS, a mountain in India intra Gangem, nearer to the Indus. The people are called *Adiſathri*, Ptolemy.

AD LABORES, Peutinger; in Pannonia Inferior, ſuppoſed to be ſo called from the bloody battle fought there between Conſtantine and Licinius.

AD LAPIDEM, Antonine; a place in Britain; now *Stoneham*, Camden.

AD LIPPOS, Antonine; a place in Hiſpania Bætica, between Salamanca and Merida.

AD LULLIA, Itineraries; now *Argoulles*, in Picardy, according to Cluverius.

AD MALUM, a town of Liburnia, Antonine.

AD MARCIUM, Livy; a place not far from Lanuvium.

AD MARTIS, a place in Italy, between Narnia and Mevania, Antonine. Alſo another between Seguſium and Brigantio in the Alps.

AD MAUROS, Notitia; a village of Noricum. Now *Maur Kirchen*, in Auſtria, Lazius.

AD MEDERA, a colony of Numidia, Itinerary.

AD MORUM, a place in Spain, between Acci and Carthago Spartaria, or Nova, Antonine.

AD MUROS, Antonine; a town of Lower Pannonia, on the banks of the Danube. Now *Sumerein*, in the iſland Schut. E. Long. 17° 37′, Lat. 48° 7′.

AD MURUM, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Wall-town*, Camden on the borders.

AD NOVAS, a town on the Danube, in Mœſia Superior, Antonine.

ADOLLAM, or *Odollam*, a town in the tribe of Judah, to the eaſt of Eleutheropolis. David is ſaid to have hid himſelf in a cave near this town, Bible.

ADONIS, *Adonius*, Ptolemy, Lucian; a river of Phœnicia, riſing in mount Lebanon,

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Lebanon, and falling into the ſea, after a north-weſt courſe, at Byblus; famous in fable, as a beautiful ſhepherd youth, Virgil; ſon of Cynaras, king of the Cyprians, loved by Venus, ſlain by a boar, and turned into a river. Theocritus laments him dead in an idyllion, or rather ode, as did the women yearly, when in flood-time, the river rolled down a red earth, which tinged its waters, deemed to be his wound bleeding afreſh. In the Phœnician language *Adan* ſignifies a willow, and *Adon* lord, with the ſame radical letters. Hence Ἰταλὸς Ἀδωνις, Salignus, and Κυρις, or Κυρις Ἀδωνις, for Κυριος. *Adonidis horti*, are gardens beautifully arranged, but more adapted for pleaſure than profit.

ADOREUS, Livy; a mountain of Galatia, from which the river Sangarius riſes.

ADOPISSUS, a town of Lycaonia. Ptolemy.

AD PALATIUM, Antonine; now *Palazzo*, a hamlet between Trent and Verona.

AD PALUDES, a place in Arabia, Strabo; called by Solinus *Arabicæ Paludes*.

AD PERTUSA, a town of Africa Propria, Itineraries.

AD PINUM, a place in Samnium, Antonine.

AD PONTEM, Antonine; a town in Britain, now *Paunton*, Camden, called *Pons Ælius* in Lib. Notit. Alſo a place near Gades, in Spain, Id.

AD PONTEM MURI, Peutinger; now *Pruck an der Muer*, a hamlet in the north of Stiria, ſixty miles ſouth-weſt of Vienna.

AD PUBLICANOS, a place in Gallia Narbonenſis, Antonine.

ADRA, an inland town of Liburnia, Ptolemy.

ADRAA, Euſebius; *Adar*, Jerom; a town of Arabia Petræa in the Batanea, ſix miles from Aſtoroth, and twenty-five from Boſtra. Another in Cœleſyria.

ADRABÆ CAMPI, Strabo; a tract in Lower Auſtria, between the Danube to the ſouth, and Moravia to the north, near the river Mahr.

ADRÆ. See HATRAM.

ADRAMITÆ, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Felix, ſituate to the eaſt of the Homeritæ, who occupied the ſouth parts, extending from the Arabian Gulf.

ADRAMYTTIUM, Tacitus, or *Adramytteos*, Pliny, now *Andramiti*, formerly *Pedaſus*, Pliny; a town of Myſia Major, at the foot of mount Ida, an Athenian colony, with a harbour and dock near the Caicus. *Adramyttenus* the epithet, as *Adramyttenus Sinus*, a part of the Egean Sea, on the coaſt of Myſia, *Adramyttenus Conventus*, ſeſſions or aſſizes. The eighth in order of the nine *Conventus Juridici* of the province of Aſia.

ADRANA, a river of Germany, Polybius; now the *Eder*, riſing on the borders of the county of Naſſau, to the north-eaſt of, and not far from Dillenburg, running through the landgraviate of Heſſe, the county of Waldeck, by Fritzlar, and then again through the landgraviate, and, together with the Fulda, falling into the Weſer, to the ſouth of, and not far from Caſſel.

ADRANE, a town of Thrace, not far from Berenice, Stephan.

ADRANS, and *Adrantis*, a town of Pannonia Superior, Antonine. Now *Dragemel*, in Carniola, on the river Save.

ADRANUM, or *Hadranum*, now *Aderno*, a town of Sicily, built by the elder Dionyſius, at the foot of mount Ætna, Diodorus Siculus; four hundred years before Chriſt. So called from the temple of Adranus, or Hadranus, a god much worſhipped by the Sicilians; with a river of the ſame name, Stephanus; now *Fiume d'Aderno*. The inhabitants are called *Hadranitani*, and *Adranitæ*.

ADRAPSA, *orum*, or *Hadrapſa*, a town of Bactria, Strabo.

ADRAPSA. See DARAPSA.

ADRASTEA, or *Adraſteæ Campus*, a diſtrict of Myſia Minor, ſo called from a town of that name, ſituate between Priapus and Parium, Strabo. So called from Adraſtus, who firſt erected a temple to Nemeſis, Caliſthenes, Strabo.

ADRASTIA, *Parium*, ſo called by Homer, according to Pliny.

ADRIA, or *Hadria*, the name of two towns in Italy: one in the country of

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of the Veneti, on the river Tartarus, between the Padus and the Atheſis, called *Atria* by Pliny and Ptolemy, but *Adrias* by Strabo. Another on the river Vomanus in the territory of the Piceni, to which Antonine's Itinerary from Rome is directed, and the country of the anceſtors of the emperor Adrian. From which of theſe the Adriatic Sea is denominated, is matter of doubt. A third opinion is, that it is ſo called from Adrias, the ſon of Jaon, of Italian origin, Euſtathius in Dionyſium.

ADRIANE, Itinerary; a town of Cyrene, ſituate between Teuchira and Berenice. It is alſo called *Adrianopolis*, Peutinger.

ADRIANI FORUM, a place of the Batavi, ſo called in Antonine's Itinerary; now *Voorburg*, according to Cluverius; a hamlet of Holland, between Leyden and Delft.

ADRIANOPOLIS. See HADRIANOPOLIS, and ADRIANE.

ADRIANUM, or *Adriaticum mare*, now the Gulf of Venice, a large bay in the Mediterranean, between Dalmatia, Sclavonia, Greece, and Italy. It is called by the Greeks, Ἀδρίας κόλπος, and *Adria* by the Romans, as *Arbiter Adriæ Notus*, Hor. Cicero calls it *Hadriahum Mare*; Virgil has *Hadriacas Undas*. It is commonly called *Mare Adriaticum*, without an aſpiration; but whether with it, is a diſpute: if the appellation is from *Hadria*, the town of the Piceni, it muſt be written *Hadriaticum*, becauſe the emperor's name, who thence derives his origin, is on coins and ſtones *Hadrianus*: but if from the town in the territory of Venice, as the more ancient, and of which that of the Piceni is a colony, this will juſtify the common appellation, *Adriaticum*.

ADRIS, a river of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy.

ADRIS. See HYAROTIS.

ADRIUS, a mountain of Dalmatia, dividing it in the middle, Strabo. Others read *Ardius*, as anſwering to the *Ardiæi*, a people placed there.

ADROBICUM, Ptolemy; now *Corunna* in Gallicia in Spain. W. Long. 9°, Lat. 43° 10′.

AD ROTAM, a town of Numidia, Itinerary; ſituate between Lambeſa and Cirta.

ADROTTA, a maritime town of Lycia, Stephanus. The inhabitants *Adrotteni*.

ADRU, a town of Arabia Petræa, Ptolemy.

ADRUMETUM, variouſly written, as *Adryme*, *Aldrume*, *Hadrumetum*, a Phœnician colony in Africa Propria, according to Salluſt, eighteen miles diſtant from the Leptis Minor. The inhabitants are called *Adrumetani*, Hirtius.

ADRYX, *ycis*, a town in the territory of Syracuſe, Stephanus. The epithet, *Adrycinus*, Id.

AD SAVA, a town of Mauretania Cæſarienſis, Itinerary.

ADSCENSUS SCORPIONIS, or *Acrabbim*, a diſtrict on the borders of Edom and Benjamin, on the ſouth-ſide, called *Acrabatena*; becauſe there was another on the borders of Ephraim and Benjamin on the north ſide.

AD SEPTEM ARAS, a town of Luſitania, Itinerary.

AD SEX INSULAS, Antonine; the name of a place in Mauretania Tingitana, ſituate between the mountain Abyla and the colony Ruſadir.

AD STATUAS, Itinerary; a place in Lower Pannonia, on the Danube.

AD STATUAS COLOSSAS, Itinerary; a place in Pannonia Inferior, diſtant eighteen miles from Luſſunium; probably *Colocza*, a city in Upper Hungary, on the Danube, to the north-weſt of the hamlet of Bath-monſter. E. Long. 19° 45′, Lat. 46° 50′.

AD STOMA, Peutinger; a place in Mœſia Inferior, near where the Danube begins to divide into ſeveral channels, before it falls into the Euxine.

AD TROPÆA, Stephanus; a place in the country of the Bruttii, near Portus Herculis; now *Tropea*, near a promontory to the ſouth-weſt of the bay of St. Euphemia, on the Tuſcan Sea, in the Farther Calabria. Thought to be ſo called from the victory of Sextus Pompeius, Holſtenius. E. Long. 16° 6′, Lat. 39° 5′.

ADUA. See ADDUA.

ADUACA, Antonine; or *Atuaca*, contracted

tracted from *Atuacua*, Cæsar; anciently a large and famous city of the Tungri, now a small and inconsiderable village, called *Tongeren*, in the bishoprick of Liege, to the north-west of the city of Liege, in the territory of Haspengow, on the rivulet Jecker, that soon after falls into the Maese. E. Long. 5° 22′, Lat. 50°, 54′.

ADUAS. See ADDUA.

ADUATICI, Caesar; *Atuatici*, Dio; a people of Belgica, descendents of the Cimbri and Teutoni, they were neighbours to the Nervii, Dio Cassius; and by Caesar's account thought to have been situate between the Menapii, the Eburones, and Nervii; that is, on the borders of Flanders, and in a part of Brabant and Hainault.

AD VICTORIOLAS, Antonine; a place three miles from Modena, in the Via Aemilia.

ADULA, a mountain in Rhætia, or the country of the Grisons, part of the Alps, Ptolemy; in which are the fountains of the Rhine; now *St. Gothards*. The parts of which are, 1. Crispaltberg, from which springs the Fore Rhine. 2. The Vogelsberg, from which the Hinder Rhine flows. 3. Mount Furck, from which the Rhone rises and runs through France; and the Ticinus, or Tesin, through Italy. 4. Mount Grimsel, where the Aar and Russ having their springs, run through Switzerland and fall into the Rhine.

ADULE, or *Adulis*, a town of Egypt, built by fugitive slaves, distant from its port on the Red Sea twenty stadia. Pliny calls the inhabitants *Aduitae*. The epithet is either *Adulitanus*, as *Monimentum Adulitanum*, or the pompous inscription of the statue of Ptolemy Euergetes, published by Leo Allatius at Rome in 1631, and to be found in Spon and Thevenot; or *Adulicus*, as *Adulicus Sinus*, a part of the Red Sea.

ADULLAM. See ADOLLAM.

ADUNA, a river of Persia, which rises in the Susiana, and falls into the river Eulaeus, Pliny.

ADURNI PORTUS, Notitia; a port of Britain, now *Ederington*, in the county of Sussex, Camden.

AEA, a town of Colchis, on the Phasis, fifteen miles from the sea, Pliny. Also an island in the mouth of the Phasis.

AEANTEIUM, the tomb of Ajax in Troas, near the Rhetean promontory, Strabo.

AEAEA, or *Aeaee*, the island of Circe, which, before the marshes were drained, was that which was called *Promontorium Circeium*, Virgil. See OGYCIA.

AEAPOLIS, a town of Colchis, but differently written, Ptolemy.

AEAS, Scylax, a river of Epirus in Greece, called also *Aous*, Strabo; which rising in mount Pindus, running with a north-west course by Apollonia, falls into the Adriatic; famous for the defeat of king Philip of Macedonia by the Romans. The Apollonians praying aid of the Epidamnians, were answered; You have Aeas, or Ajax, apply to him, playing upon the name of the river.

AEAS, a mountain of Egypt, near the Red Sea, Pliny, Ptolemy.

AEBUDÆ. See EBUDAE.

AEBURA, Livy, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the river Guadiana, to the west of Merida, now called *Talavera*. W. Long. 7° 15′, Lat. 38° 40′.

AECAE, or *Aecana*, Itineraries; a town of the Hirpini in Italy, eighteen miles distant from Equotuticum. The inhabitants *Aecani*. It is now called *Troja*, in the Capitanato of Naples. E. Long. 16° 5′, Lat. 41° 17′.

AECULANUM, Ptolemy, Appian; a town of the Hirpini in Italy, at the foot of the Apennin, to the east of Abellinum, contracted *Aeclanum*, situate between Beneventum and Tarentum. The inhabitants are called *Aeculani* by Pliny; and *Aeclanenses*, in an ancient inscription, Gruter: the town is now called *Fricento*, Cluverius; forty three miles east of Naples. E. Long. 15° 38′, Lat. 41° 15′.

AEDEPSUM, or *Aedipsum*, a town of Euboea, to the north of Chalcis, famous for its hot waters, called those of Hercules, Strabo, Pliny, Stephanus.

AEDES SACRA, Romans; the name for a structure appropriated to the worship of some god, but unaugu-

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rated, or not conſecrated by the augurs, A. Gellius.

AEDESSA, Ptolemy; or *Edeſſa*, Juſtin, &c. a town of Macedonia, near Gordynia, it was the ancient reſidence of the kings, before Philip, the ſon of Amyntas, removed it to Pella, but continued to be the royal burying place; it was alſo called *Aegae*, or *Aegaea*. *Aediſſaeus* the epithet, Livy. E. Long. 28° 14′, Lat. 42° 18′.

AEDIPSUM See AEDEPSUM.

AEDONIA, Scylax; or *Aedonis Inſula*, Ptolemy; an iſland on the coaſt of Marmorica, over-againſt Paliurus.

AEDUI, Cæſar, Ptolemy, Dio, Mela; *Edui*, Strabo, Plutarch; *Hedui*, Pliny; a people of Gallia Celtica, in an alliance of an old ſtanding with the Romans, Plutarch, Tacitus; of whom much and frequent mention is made. From inſcriptions, the true writing is *Aedui*; ſituate between the Dubis and the Araris, Strabo; a powerful people, Cæſar. Suppoſed to have occupied the greater part of the dukedom of Burgundy.

AEGADES. See AEGATES.

AEGAE, a town of Aeolia, in Aſia Minor, called *Aegaeae* by Herodotus, lying to the north of Cyme. The inhabitants are called Αἰγαιῆς, by Herodotus and Polybius; Αἰγιῆς by Xenophon; and *Aegeatae* by Tacitus

AEGAE, a maritime town of Cilicia, called *Aegaeae*, Strabo; with a ſtation or road for ſhips: whither Apollonius Tyanaeus went to ſtudy under Euxenes, the Pythagorean, after having before ſtudied at Tarſus. It is now extinct.

AEGAE, a town of the iſland Euboea, mentioned by Homer. Hence *Aegaeus* a name of Neptune.

AEGAE, or *Aegaea*, the name of Aedeſſa, ſo called from the following adventure; Caranus, the firſt king of Macedonia, being ordered by the oracle to ſeek out a ſettlement in Macedonia, under the conduct of a flock of goats, ſurpriſed the town of Aedeſſa, during a thick fog and rainy weather, in following the goats, that fled from the rain; which goats ever after, in all his military expeditions, he cauſed always to precede his ſtandard; and in memory of this he called Aedeſſa *Aegaea*, and his people *Aegeadae*. And hence probably, in the prophet Daniel, the he-goat is the ſymbol of the king of Macedon.

AEGAE, a town of Achaia Propria, ſituate on the river Crathis, mentioned by Homer.

AEGAEA, a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, Ptolemy, in other reſpects unknown. Two other towns of this name are mentioned by Strabo the one near mount Amanus in Syria, and the other in the territory of Laconica.

AEGAEUM MARE, now the *Archipelago*, a part of the Mediterranean, ſeparating Europe from Aſia and Africa; waſhing on the one hand Greece and Macedonia, on the other, Caria and Ionia. The origin of the name is greatly diſputed. Feſtus advances three opinions: one, that it is ſo called from the many iſlands therein, at a diſtance appearing like ſo many goats: another, becauſe Aegaea, queen of the Amazons periſhed in it: a third opinion is, becauſe Aegaeus, the father of Theſeus threw himſelf headlong into it. Pliny is of opinion, that it was ſo called from a rock called Aex, reſembling a goat, that ſuddenly emerged out of the ſea between Tenos and Chios: but Strabo ſuppoſes it to be ſo called from Aegae a town of Euboea: others again from its boiſterous ſwelling waves which the Dorians call Αἶγες, or goats, from their ſkipping or friſking. And there are others who derive the name from the river Aegos Potamos.

AEGAGEES, a mountain of Aſia, Nicander.

AEGALEUM, or *Aegaleus*, a mountain of Meſſenia, Strabo. A mountain alſo of Attica, over-againſt Salamis, Herodot. Thucyd.

AEGARA, a town of Lydia, Ptolemy; otherwiſe unknown; unleſs it be Aegae, or Aegaeae of Aeolia.

AEGATES, or *Aegades*, three iſlands near Sicily, called alſo *Aegiuſae*, over-againſt the promontory of Lilybaeum; where the Romans, under Lutatius Catulus, put a period to the firſt Punic war.

AEGEST.

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AEGESTA, a town of Sicily, the ſame with Aceſta. The inhabitants were called *Aegeſtaei*, and *Aegeſtani*. Its ruins are to be ſeen near a village called Barbara, in the vale of Mazara.

AEGESTANAE AQUAE, hot baths, about a mile to the north of Aegeſta.

AEGESTANUM EMPORIUM, Strabo; *Segeſtanorum Emporium*, Ptolemy; ſituate on the ſea ſhore, at the mouth of the Simois; now *Caſtel a Mar*, Cluverius.

AEGETA, a town of Moeſia Superior, Antonine.

AEGIAE, a hamlet of Laconica, Pauſanias; ſuppoſed to be the Αἰγιαὶ ἰφθιμαι of Homer.

AEGIALEA, the firſt and original appellation of Peloponneſus, Apollodorus.

AEGIALEUS, Pliny; a mountain of Attica, written *Aegaleos* by Thucydides; ſituate on the right, as you go from Oenoe to Acharnae.

AEGIALI, *orum*, Strabo, Stephanus; the ancient name of Sicyon, which ſee: ſo called from one of its ancient kings, Euſebius.

AEGIALOS, Strabo; a tract of Paphlagonia, with a cognominal village, near the promontory Carambis, on the Euxine, mentioned by Homer; other copies, according to Strabo, read *Cobialos*. Another *Aegialos*, Stephanus; a tract on the coaſt, as the term denotes, lying between Sicyon and Buprafium, in Peloponneſus.

AEGIDA, Pliny; now *Capo d'Iſtria*, the principal town in the north part of the territory of Iſtria, ſituate in a little iſland, joined to the land by a bridge. In an inſcription, Gruter, it is called *Aegidis Inſula*. E. Long. 14° 20, Lat. 45° 50. It was afterwards called *Juſtinopolis*, after the emperor Juſtinus. Reineſius ſuſpects the inſcription as being an impoſture.

AEGILIA, or *Aegila*, an iſland between Peloponneſus and Crete, Stephanus, Mela, Dionyſ. Perieg.

AEGILIENSES, Strabo; one of the Athenian Δῆμοι, or boroughs, from *Aegilia*, a borough of the tribe Antiochis, Stephanus.

AEGILIPS, Strabo; a town of Acarnania; a place alſo in Epirus, Homer; it is corruptly written *Aegilops*.

AEGILIUM, ſaid to be a vicious reading for *Igilium*, which ſee.

AEGILODES, Pliny; a bay of Laconica.

AEGILOS, the Greek name of the iſland *Capraria*, which ſee.

AEGIMURUS, Strabo; *Aegimorus*, Pliny; an iſland in the bay of Carthage, about thirty miles diſtant from that city, Livy; now the *Galetta*: this iſland being afterwards ſunk in the ſea, two of its rocks remained above water, which were called *Arae*, and mentioned by Virgil, becauſe the Romans and Carthagians entered into an agreement or league, to ſettle their mutual boundaries at theſe rocks.

AEGINA, Strabo; now *Engia*, an iſland in the Saronic Bay, or Bay of Engia, twenty miles diſtant from the Piraeeus, formerly vying with Athens for naval power, and at the ſea-fight of Salamin diſputing the palm of victory with the Athenians. It was the country and kingdom of Aeacus, who called it *Aegina*, from his mother's name, it being before called *Oenopia*, Ovid The inhabitants were called *Aeginetae*, and *Aeginenſes*. The Athenians made a decree to cut off the thumbs of all ſuch as were fit for ſea ſervice. The Greeks had a common temple in Aegina. The ſoil was gleby underneath, but rocky on the ſurface; yet yielding plenty of barley. The Aeginetae applied to commerce, and were the firſt who coined money, called Νόμισμα Αἰγινᾶιον. Hence *Aegineticum aes*, formerly in great repute. The inhabitants were called *Myrmidones*, or a nation of ants, from their great application to agriculture.

AEGINA, the name of a town of the iſland Aegina, ſituate in the ſouth-weſt part of it, Stephanus.

AEGINETES, a river of Paphlagonia, with a hamlet of the ſame name, Stephanus.

AEGINIUM, a town of Theſſaly, to the ſouth-weſt of mount Pierius, Pliny; but Strabo places it bordering on Stymphaea.

AEGIRA, Polybius; a town of Achaia Propria, formerly called *Hyperefia*,

ſituate on ſteep and inacceſſible eminences, in that part of Peloponneſus, which is waſhed by the bay of Corinth, between Aegium and Sicyon; it faces Parnaſſus, and the places on the oppoſite ſhore, and is diſtant ſeven ſtadia from the ſea. The inhabitants were called *Aegiratae*, and alſo *Aegaei*, being a colony from *Aegae*. They had a dock, called alſo *Aegira*, from which to the town there were twelve ſtadia, Pauſanias.

AEGIRA, the ancient name of the iſland Leſbos, Pliny.

AEGIROESSA, a town of Aetolia, Herodotus.

AEGIRUM, a town of Leſbos, between Methymna and Mitylene, Strabo.

AEGIRUSA, or *Aegiſthena, æ*, or *Aegiſthena, orum*, a city in the mountainous part of Megaris, next Boeotia, to the north-eaſt, built by the Megarians, Pauſanias.

AEGISUS, or *Aegiſſus*, *Aegypſus*, or *Aegyſus*, a town of Moeſia Inferior, Ovid; naturally ſtrong, and recovered by the Romans from the Thracians, according to Ovid; and hence *Aegiſſos* ſeems to be the true reading.

AEGITHALLUS, Diodorus Siculus; a promontory and citadel of Sicily, between Drepanum and the Emporium Aegiſtanum, afterwards called *Acellus*; corruptly written *Aegitharſos*, in Ptolemy; ſituate near mount Eryx, and now called *Capo di Santo Teodoro*, Cluverius.

AEGITIUM, Thucydides; a town of Aetolia, whoſe particular ſcite is uncertain; but diſtant from the ſea about ten miles.

AEGIUM, Polybius; a town of Achaia Propria, five miles from the place where Helice ſtood, and famous for the council of the Acheans, which uſually met there; uncertain whether from the dignity, or commodious ſituation of the place. It was alſo famous for the worſhip of Ὁμαγύριος Ζεύς, *Conventional Jupiter*, and of *Panachæan Ceres*. The territory of Aegium was watered by two rivers, viz. the Phoenix and Meganitas. The epithet is *Aegienſis*. There is a coin in the cabinet of the king of Pruſſia, with the inſcription ΑΙΓΙ, and the figure of a tortoiſe, which is the ſymbol of Peloponneſus, and leaves no doubt as to the place where it was ſtruck.

AEGONES, Polybius; a people of the Gallia Ciſpadana, towards Adria.

AEGOS POTAMOS, *Aegos Flumen*, Nepos; Αἰγὸς πόταμοι, Diodorus Siculus, a river in the Thracian Cherſoneſus, falling with a ſouth-eaſt courſe into the Helleſpont, to the north of Seſtos; alſo a town, ſtation, or road for ſhips, at its mouth; and yet it is doubted which it is of all theſe; where the Athenians, under Conon, through the fault of his collegue, Iſocrates, received ſo fatal a blow from the Lacedemonians, under Lyſander, in a ſea engagement, as coſt them their liberty and their all. Here, according to Pliny, a large ſtone was ſhewn of a burnt colour, which Anaxagoras the Clazomenian foretold was to fall from the ſun.

AEGOSTHENA. See AEGIRUSA.

AEGUSA, one of the iſlands of the *Aegates*, which ſee.

AEGUSA. See AETHUSA.

AEGUSÆ, ſo called from Aeguſa, one of the iſlands. See AEGATES.

AEGYLA. See AEGILIA.

AEGYPSUS, or *Aegyſus*. See AEGISUS.

AEGYPTUS, now *Egypt*, by ſome referred to Africa, by others to Aſia, and by others again made an intermediate part, called *Mizraim* in Hebrew, dually, to expreſs the two general diviſions of Egypt into Higher and Lower. It lies to the ſouth of Paleſtine, with Arabia on the eaſt, the deſarts of Barca, Lybia, Numidia, and the kingdom of Nubia to the weſt, and on the north it is bounded by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth by Ethiopia. Its name *Aegyptus* is by ſome ſuppoſed to be from *aia*, *terra*, and *Coptos*, a principal town of the Thebais. The ancients, according to Strabo, confined the name *Egypt*, to the parts watered and overflowed by the Nile on each ſide its banks. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, conſidered with reſpect to the courſe of the Nile. Ptolemy divides it into three parts; namely, Delta, Heptanomis, and Thebais. Egypt was famous for its fertility, owing to the overflowing of the Nile, Virgil, and

there

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therefore called the public granary of the world. According to Proclus, in Timæus, it ſometimes rained in the Lower Egypt, near the ſea, but not in the Higher. The Egyptians were remarkable for cunning and addreſs, hence the proverb, Δεινὸὶ φαλῆναι τὰς μηχανὰς Αἰγύπτιοι. They were alſo called Ἀχθοφόροι, from their earning their bread as porters, and πλινθοφόροι, from acts of the loweſt drudgery, or works of mere labour and toil, for inſtance compiling dictionaries; and hence the proverbial ſaying, concerning troubleſome and impertinent people, Ὁ ς δὲ κράινει ἀν ὐδ' ἱκανὸς Αἰγύπτιος. The Egyptians, according to Curtius, were a vainglorious, fickle, and inconſtant people, fond of innovations, and extremely ſeditious and paſſionate; which, Suetonius ſays, made Caeſar ſcrupulous of reducing Egypt to a province; leſt a violent governor ſhould give occaſion to the native levity, and ſeditious diſpoſition of the people to break out into act. They were, however, generally eſteemed an ingenious and learned people.

AEGYS, a town of Laconica, Stephan.

AEGYSUS. See AEGISUS.

AELANA, Joſephus; or *Elana*; *Aila*, Strabo; the more ancient name, the *Ailath*, or *Elath* of Moſes; a town of Arabia Petraea, ſituate on a bay of the Red Sea, called from it *Aelanites*, Ptolemy; *Elanites*, and *Elanitieus*, Pliny; the inhabitants are called *Aelanitae*.

AELIA ADRIANA, the ſame with *Zama* in Numidia, ſo called from a colony of Adrian; as appears from an inſcription in Gruter.

AELIA CAPITOLINA, or *Capitolia*, Jeruſalem, ſo called, becauſe the emperor Adrian ſettled a colony there, calling it Aelia, after his own name, with a prohibition for Jews, but a permiſſion for Chriſtians to ſettle: he adorned it with many public buildings, and with a temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, as appears from the epithet. It was not built on the very ſpot on which Jeruſalem ſtood, but near it. E. Long. 34°, Lat. 32° 12′.

AELII PONS, one of the fortreſſes near the wall or rampart, or, in the words of the Notitia, through the line of the hither wall; built as is thought, by Adrian. Now *Porteland*, Camden, in Northumberland, between Newcaſtle and Morpeth.

AELINUM PRÆTORIUM, appears, from coins found on the ſpot, to have ſtood near Adriani Forum, ſo called from Aelius, Adrian's firſt name.

AELIUS PONS, now *il Ponte S. Angelo*, a ſtone bridge at Rome, over the Tyber, which leads to the Burgo and Vatican from the city, along Adrian's mole, built by the emperor Adrian.

AEMATHIA See EMATHIA.

AEMILIA FOSSA, a trench or cut between Parma and Placentia, made by Aemilius Scaurus, which was navigable, executed to drain the marſhes, Strabo.

AEMILIA VIA, a road laid out by Aemilius Lepidus, to join the Flaminia, from Placentia to Ariminum, Livy; which in latter ages gave name to the circumjacent country. But Strabo ſays, that it was carried on from Ariminum, where the Flaminia ended, to Bononia, and thence to Aquileia. There is another Via Aemilia laid out by Aemilius Scaurus, which carries through Piſæ and Luna, to Sabata, and thence to Dertona, Strabo.

AEMILIANA CASTRA, Ptolemy; a town in Spain, near the ſprings of the Guadiana, in the ſouth-eaſt of New Caſtile.

AEMILIANI TROPÆUM, a trophy raiſed of white ſtone by Fabius Maximus Aemilianus, after defeating the Gauls, at the confluence of the Iſere and Rhone, near the Cevennes, Strabo.

AEMILIUS PONS, called *Sublicius*, becauſe originally of wood, but afterwards of marble; a bridge acroſs the Tyber at Rome, about ſix hundred feet from mount Palatine.

AEMINIUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Portugal, on the river Monda, now Mondego, ſuppoſed to be Coimbra. W. Long. 9° 5′, Lat. 40° 16′.

AEMODAE, Mela, Pliny; iſlands on the north ſide of Britain, ſeven in number.

AEMONA, Pliny; a colony or town of the Upper Pannonia, ſuppoſed to

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to be Laubach, in Carinthia. E. Long. 14° 40′, Lat. 46° 28′.

AEMONIA, a province of Macedon, which was alſo called Theſſaly, Horace, Pliny; hence *Aemonius*, the epithet, Ovid.

AEMUS. See HAEMUS.

AENARIA, an iſland in the bay of Cumae, or over-againſt Cumae in Italy, Pliny. It is alſo called *Inarime*, Virgil; and now *Iſchia*. Scarce three miles diſtant from the coaſt, and the promontory Miſenus to the weſt; twenty miles in compaſs; called *Pithecuſa* by the Greeks. It is one of the Oenotrides; and fenced round by very high rocks, as to be inacceſſible but on one ſide: it was formerly famous for its earthen ware.

AENARIUM, a grove in Achaia, near Olenus, ſacred to Jupiter, where the Acheans uſed to meet in council, Strabo.

AENEA, or *Aenia*, now *Moncaſtro*, a town of Macedonia, fifteen miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Theſſalonica, near the head of the Sinus Thermacius, in the province of Emathia; ſaid to have been built by Aeneas. The Theſſalonians performed a yearly ſacrifice at Aenea, according to Livy, who calls the inhabitants *Aeneates*.

AENEIA, afterwards called *Janiculum*, which ſee. Dionyſ. Halicarn.

AENESIPPA, Ptolemy; called *Aeneſipaſta*, Strabo; an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Marmarica.

AENESISPHYRA, a port of Marmarica, Ptolemy; but a promontory, Strabo. It may be both.

AENEUM. See AENUS.

AENI INSULA, an iſland of Arabia Felix, in the Red Sea, Ptolemy.

AENI PONS, uncertain whether there was any town or hamlet near this bridge, called the Lower, to diſtinguiſh it from the Higher, now called *Inſpruck*, which is of later date. The latter in Noricum and the former in Vindelicia, where now ſtands Oetingen.

AENIA. See AENEA.

AENIA, a town of the Perrhebi, near the Achelous. The inhabitants were called *Aenianes*, and *Aenienſes*, Pliny.

AENIUS, a river of the Perrhebi, Stephanus.

AENNUM, Pliny; a town and port of Egypt, on the Red Sea, otherwiſe called *Philoteris*, Stephan. Mela; and *Philotera*, Strabo, Ptolemy; from the name of the ſiſter of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Mela writes *Aënnum*.

AENON, Evangeliſts; a town of Samaria, near Salim, where John baptized, eight miles to the ſouth of Scythopolis, near Jordan, on this ſide.

AENONA, a city of Liburnia, called by Pliny *Civitas Praſini*, the reaſon of which is unknown; alſo *Enona*, and is now called *Nona*; on the Adriatic, by which it is for the greater part ſurrounded; over-againſt the iſland Giſſa, from which it is diſtant four miles to the weſt. E. Long. 16°, Lat. 28°.

AENOS, a town of Thrace. See AENUS.

AENUS, Tacitus; now the *Inn*, a river of Germany, which, riſing in the country of the Griſons, out of the Alps, in the diſtrict called Gottes-haus-punt, runs through the Griſons, the county of Tyrol, the duchy of Bavaria, and through Paſſau into the Danube.

AENUS, Strabo; a mountain in the iſland Cephalenia, on whoſe top ſtood a temple of Jupiter, called hence *Aeneſius*.

AENUS, Livy; *Aenos*, or *Aenum*; now *Eno*, a town of Thrace, ſituate on the eaſt moſt mouth of the Hebrus, which has two mouths; and ſaid to be built by the Cumeans: was a free town, in which ſtood the tomb of Polydorus, Pliny; *Aenius* is the epithet. Here the brother of Cato Uticenſis died, and was honoured with a monument of marble in the forum of the Ænii, Plutarch; called *Aenei*, Stephanus; Livy ſays that the town was otherwiſe called *Alſynthus*.

AEOLIA. See AEOLIS.

AEOLIAE INSULAE, now *Iſole di Lipari*, ſeven iſlands, ſituate between Sicily and Italy, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Mela; ſo called from Aeolus, who reigned there about the time of the Trojan war. The Greeks call them *Hephaeſtiades*, and the Romans, *Vulcaniae*, from their fiery eruptions.

eruptions. They are alſo called *Liparaeorum Inſulae*, from the principal iſland Lipara. Dionyſius Periegetes calls them Πλωτὰι, becauſe circumnavigable.

AEOLIS, Thucydides; the ancient name of *Calydon*, which ſee. Rather the name of a country, ſo called from Æolus, ſon of Hellen; who reigning in the parts bordering on Theſſaly, called the people *Aeolenſes*, Apollodorus, Diodorus Siculus.

AEOLIS, or *Aeolia*, a country of the Hither Aſia, ſettled by colonies of Aeolian Greeks: taken at large, it comprehends all Troas, and the coaſt of the Helleſpont to the Propontis, becauſe in thoſe parts there were ſeveral Aeolian colonies: more ſtrictly, it is ſituate between Troas to the north, and Ionia to the ſouth. The people are called *Aeoles*, or *Aeolii*.

AEOLIUM MARE, a part of the Egean Sea, waſhing Aeolis; called alſo *Myſium*, from Myſia. Now called, *Golfo di Smirna*.

AEPEA, or *Aepeia* a town of Meſſenia, in Strabo's time called *Thuria*, ſituate on an eminence, whence its name, near Pheræ; one of the ſeven towns which Agamemnon promiſed Achilles, Homer; there is another of the ſame name in Laconica, a third in Crete, and a fourth in Cyprus, on the river Clarius, afterwards called *Soli*, Plutarch, Stephanus.

AEPY, Homer; a town belonging to Neſtor, not far from Thryon, a town of Elis, raiſed on an eminence, whence the appellation. The epithet is *Aepytius*, Statius.

AEPYTIOS TYMBOS, the tomb of Aepytos, ſon of Elatus, near the mountain Cyllene in Arcadia, mentioned by Homer.

AEQUANA JUGA, mountains of Piceum, in the kingdom of Naples, now called *Montagna di Sorrento*, denominated from the town Aequa, which being deſtroyed, was replaced by Vicus, now *Vico di Sorrento*; called alſo *Aequana*, Sil. Italicus.

AEQUI, Livy, Florus; *Aequicoli*, Ovid, Sueton; *Aequiculani*, Pliny; *Aequicolus*, Virgil; *Aequicus*, Livy; *Aequiculus*, Sil. Italicus; the epithet; a people of Latium, but not properly Latins, having invaded the Latin territory, Livy, before Rome reduced the neighbouring nations under her power, from which time, all thoſe of Latium were reckoned Latins.

AEQUIMELIUM, a place in Rome, where ſtood the houſe of Spurius Melius, who, by largeſſes corrupting the people, affected the ſupreme power: refuſing to appear before the dictator Cincinnatus, he was ſlain by Servilius Ahala, maſter of the horſe, his houſe was razed to the ground, and the ſpot on which it ſtood was called *Area Aequimelii*, Livy.

AEQUINOCTIUM, a town of the Higher Pannonia, or Auſtria, Itinerary; ſituate between Vindobona and Carnuntum, ſuppoſed to be *Viſchmund*, near the confluence of the Viſch with the Danube.

AEQUUM, a town and colony of Dalmatia, to the north-eaſt of Salona, Ptolemy, and inſcription.

AERÆ, a town of Macedonia; another of Ionia, and a third on the Helleſpont, Stephanus.

AERIA, or *Eeria*, the ancient name of Egypt: the Scholiaſt on Apollonius Rhodius, ſays, that not only Theſſaly, but Egypt was called Ἠερία, by the Greeks, which Euſebius alſo confirms: and hence Apollinarius, in his tranſlation of the hundred and fourteenth Pſalm, uſes it for Egypt. Heſychius applies this name to Ethiopia.

AERIA, a town of the Cavari, or territory of Avignon, ſuppoſed now to be extinct. Strabo ſays it was ſo called from its airy ſituation, as ſtanding on an eminence.

AERIA, the ancient name of the iſland Thaſus, Pliny.

AERMON. See HERMON.

AEROPUS, a mountain of Chaonia, Livy.

AESA, a town of Thrace, near Pallene, Stephanus.

AESAGEE, the name of a mountain, mentioned by Homer.

AESAR, or *Aeſarus*, Strabo, Theocritus; a river of Magna Graecia, running through Croton, into the ſea, with a port at its mouth. Now the *Eyaro*.

AESARIS,

AESARIS, or *Auſer*, Pliny; now the *Serchio*, a river of Tuſcany, which riſing from the Apennin, in the borders of Modena. runs through Carfagnana, and the territory of Lucca, by the city of Lucca, into the Tuſcan Sea

AESCULAPII NEMUS, Strabo; a place ſituate between Berytus and Sidon, in Phoenicia.

AESEPUS, Homer, Strabo, Ptolemy; a river of Myſia in Aſia, riſing from mount Ida, near the ſprings of the Granicus, and running into the Propontis, between the mouths of the Granicus to the weſt, and the Tarſius to the eaſt. At this river, Homer, according to Strabo, ſeems to terminate the country of Myſia, and begin that of Troy.

AESERNIA, Strabo, *Eſernia*, Pliny; now *Iſernia*, a town of the Samnites, a little way from the left, or ſouth bank of the Vulturnus. The inhabitants were called *Aeſernini*, their territory *Ager Aeſerninus*. E. Long. 15° 15′, Lat. 41° 36′.

AESICA, in the Notitia; a hamlet in Cumberland; *Netherby*, according to Camden.

AESIS, Strabo, Pliny; a river ſeparating Umbria from the Picenum, now called *Eſino*; has its ſprings in the Apennin, towards Umbria, then turning north, waters the town Aeſis, and falls into the Adriatic between Ancona and Senogallia. The town and river had their name from Aeſis, who reigned there, Sil. Italicus.

AESIS, a town and colony of Umbria, on the river of the ſame name, now *Jeſi*, ſituate on an eminence, in the March of Ancona. The inhabitants *Aeſinates*, Pliny.

AESISIUM, Ptolemy, a town of Umbria, now *Aſiſi*.

AESIUS, a river on the borders of Bithynia, Pliny; poſſibly the ſame with the Aeſepus.

AESOLA, *Aeſula*, Horace; *Aeſulum*, Paterculus; a colony of Latium, ſettled about twenty-three years after the commencement of the firſt Punic war, ſituate probably between Tibur and Prænesta. The people *Aeſolani*, Pliny.

AESONA, now *Jeſona*, or *Jeſſona*, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, ſituate between the Sicoris and Nucaria; *Aeſonenſis* the epithet, Inſcriptions.

AESQUILINUS MONS. See AESQUILIAE.

AESTII, Tacitus; a German people, beyond the Viſtula, in Sarmatia Europea, dwelling along the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Baltic.

AESTRAEUM, a town of Macedonia, Ptolemy. The people called *Aeſtraei*.

AESULA, and AESULUM. See AESOLA.

AESYETAE TYMBUS, the tomb of Aeſyetes, an eminence near Troy, from which Polites, the ſon of Priam, ſurveyed the Greeks, Homer.

AESYMA, a town of Thrace, Stephan. Alſo a town of Troas, Heſychius.

AESYMNIUM, a monument erected to the memory of the heroes by Aeſymnus the Megarian; who, conſulting the oracle in what manner the Megareans might be moſt happily governed, was anſwered, *If they held conſultation with the more numerous*; whom he taking for the dead, built the ſaid monument, and a ſenate-houſe, that took within its compaſs the monument; imagining that thus, the dead would aſſiſt at their conſultations, Pauſanias.

AESITAE, Ptolemy; which Bochart reads *Auſitae*. See AUSITIS.

AETARA, a town of Numidia, of which nothing but its name is known, called *Atari* in Agathodaemon's map.

AETHALIA, by the Greeks; *Ilua* by the Romans, Virgil; now *Elba*, retaining ſomething of its ancient name, *Ilua*; an iſland on the coaſt of Etruria, in compaſs an hundred miles, abounding in iron, as Elba ſtill does. Stephanus calls it *Aethale*. The port of Aethalia was called *Argous*, Diod. Sicul.

AETHALIA, an appellation of the iſland Lemnos, Polybius.

AETHALOEIS TORRENS, a brook in the ſouth of Troas, near Hamaxitus, Strabo.

AETHEA, one of the hundred cities of Laconica, Stephan.

AETHERIA, Ethiopia, anciently ſo called, and the Ethiopians, *Aetherii*, Pliny, Strabo.

AETHICES, Stephanus; a people of Epirus,

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Epirus, ſituate between Athamania and Tymphaea.

AETHIOPE, the ancient name of the iſland Leſbos, Pliny.

AETHIOPIA, beyond Egypt, a country better known to the ancients, than that in Libya, or on the Atlantic, a diſtinction uſed by Homer. The people of which laſt were called *Aethiopes Heſperii*. Whether Chus is the Scripture name for Aethiopia is diſputed; Bochart maintains that it denotes Arabia. The ancients compriſed Chaldea under the name Aethiopia; Strabo ſays, that ſome called Phoenicia Aethiopia; Aethicus, the coſmographer, places alſo the head of the Tigris in Aethiopia. The inhabitants of Sagri, or Zagri, a mountain on the other ſide the Tigris, Heſychius makes a nation of Ethiopians. And the inhabitants of the Suſiana were anciently reckoned among the Ethiopians. Memnon, who came from Suſae, to the aſſiſtance of Priam, is called by Heſiod, king of the Ethiopians, mentioned alſo by Virgil. It is to be obſerved that the Greek geographers called all the more ſouthern people, of whom they knew little or nothing, *Aethiopes*.

AETHIOPICI MONTES, mountains running along the weſt ſide of the Nile, Ptolemy.

AETHIOPICUS SINUS, compriſes the Arabic Gulf, and the ocean ſouthwards, which bounds the eaſt ſide of Africa, called alſo Sinus Indicus, becauſe extending to India.

AETHIOPIUM, Stephanus; a diſtrict of Lydia on the Hyllus, from which Diana is called *Aethiopia*.

AETHRIA, Pliny; the ancient name both of Thaſos and Rhodes.

AETHUSA, Pliny; an iſland on the coaſt of Africa Propria; by others called *Aegoſa*.

AETHINIUM, a town of Macedonia, Ptolemy; called *Athenaeum*, Livy; near the city of Tricca, on the borders of Theſſaly. Now *Etino*.

AETNA, a volcano, or burning mountain in Sicily, a name it ſtill retains, though now otherwiſe called *Monte Gibello*. It hangs over the city Catana, and all the adjoining ſea coaſt to the eaſt; is famous for its great extent and fiery eruptions, and for being anciently the habitation of the Cyclops. The appellation *Aetna* is ſuppoſed to be from Αἴθω, to burn, as in the Itineraries it is written *Aethna*; Bochart derives it from *Attuna*, a furnace, or *Aetuna*, darkneſs. Pindar was the firſt who deſcribed its eruptions, calling it the pillar of heaven from its height; its figure is round, with a gradual aſcent to its top, lying detached and ſeparate from any other mountain, in the *Vallis Nemorenſis*, now *Val di Demona*; a hundred miles in compaſs at the foot; from which to the top, is a diſtance of between twenty and thirty miles, ſo that it muſt be upwards of eight miles in height. The upper parts of the mountain, according to Strabo, are naked and bare, covered with aſhes, and in winter with ſnow, nor without ſnow in ſummer; and ſubject to great changes from the devaſtation of the fire, which is ſometimes collected into one crater, or baſon, at other times divided into ſeveral parts, now ſending forth ſtreams of liquid fire, again flame and ſmoke, and ſometimes large burning maſſes; all which muſt neceſſarily be attended with great changes in the bowels of the mountain, and with the opening of ſeveral fiery mouths on the ſurface. On the top there is a large level plain, about twenty ſtadia in compaſs, ſurrounded with a ridge of aſhes, of the height of a wall, and in the middle of the plain an eminence of an aſh colour, over which ſtands a pillar of cloud, riſing to the height of two hundred feet; and this is the crater. In the night the flaſhes emitted from its top, and in the day-time the ſmoke and darkneſs are plainly obſervable. Solinus ſays, that on the top of mount Aetna, which is ſacred to Vulcan, there are two hiatuſes, called crateres, through which a vapour or ſteam burſts forth, preceded by a noiſe, protractedly bellowing in the bowels of the mountain; previous to which the balls of fire never make their appearance. During the eruptions the territory of Catana is covered deep with aſhes, which, though troubleſome while

emitting, yet ſerve greatly to fertilize it, according to Strabo. As to the ſeveral eruptions of mount Aetna, Diodorus Siculus relates, that before the war of Troy, and the arrival of the Siculi in Italy, the Sicani occupied the whole of the iſland; but that Aetna in ſeveral places diſcharging fiery currents, or lavas, obliged them to remove to the weſt of the iſland. Thucydides mentions an eruption, which happened in the ſpring of the ſecond year of the eighty-eighth Olympiad, or in the year four hundred and twenty-eight before Chriſt, fifty years after a preceding eruption; and that in all there happened three eruptions, from the time Sicily came to be inhabited by the Greeks. The proſpect from mount Aetna is extenſive, affording a full view of the iſland, yet greatly diminiſhed in apparent extent; with a very diſtant view of Italy, quite to the mountains of Naples. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 38°.

AETNA, a town on the ſouth-ſide of the mountain of that name, juſt where it begins to riſe, formerly called *Ineſia*; it ſtood near the town of Centuripæ; and the inhabitants called *Aetnenſes*, ſerved as guides to, and entertained perſons who wanted to go up the mountain. *Aetnæus* the epithet, as *Aetnæus Venator* denotes a ſorry huntſman, *Aetnæus Cantharus*, a large one, and *Aetnæus* is the ſurname of Vulcan.

AETOLIA, a ſmall diſtrict of Greece, reaching along the river Achelous, to the ſtrait or Dardanelles of the Corinthian bay, or to the Locri Ozolae: theſe are the boundaries of Aetolia in general: there was a twofold Aetolia, according to Strabo; namely the old, and the ſuperadded: the old he limits by the Achelous, down to the ſea-coaſt of Calydon, by which the Evenus runs, and from this river eaſtwards, to Naupactum and Eupalium, the ſuperadded Aetolia. Aetolia, according to Stephanus, was anciently called *Hyanthis*; who thus characterizes the Aetolians, a craving, unſatiable, impudent people; whence ſome ſuppoſe they had their name, Αἰτεῖν ὅλοι.

AETULIA, a part of Armenia Minor, called by Ptolemy, *Aetulane*.

AEX, a rocky iſland in the Egean Sea, between Tenedos and Chios, having at a diſtance the reſemblance of a goat, whence the name. From this iſland Pliny ſays the Egean Sea took its appellation. It is alſo the name of a town of the Marſi in Italy.

AEXONE, one of the Δῆμοι, or villages of Attica. The inhabitants *Aexones*, or *Aexonenſes*, remarkable for their dicacity and malevolent virulence; ſo that Αἰξωνιεσθαι, denotes an intolerable biting diſpoſition, Stephan.

AEZICA, a part of Thrace ſo called Stephanus.

AFFILE, a town of Latium, ſtill retaining its old name; ſituate in the mountains between Sublaqueum and Anagnia. *Affilanus*, the gentilitious name, Inſcription.

AFFLIANUS MONS, a mountain which hangs over Tyber on the eaſt ſide known from an ancient inſcription adduced by Holſtenius; which mentions, that a branch of the Aqua Claudia was derived from the foot of this mountain to Rome.

AFRICA, one of the three great diviſions of the world, according to the ancients, to all appearance a name poſterior to Homer; by the Greeks called Ἠπείρου, or continents; the Geminus calls them μέρη, or Parts as the Romans alſo did. It was called Libya by the Greeks, and bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, by the ocean on the weſt, ſouth, and eaſt, and by the Red Sea and the iſthmus; though ſome made the Nile the boundary on the eaſt. It was divided into Egypt, Marmarica, Cyrene, Africa Propria, Mauretania, Libya Interior and Ethiopia. Bochart derives the appellation from a Punic word which ſignifies ears of corn, to denote its fertility. But may we not with Eratoſthenes, ſuppoſe, that the three greater diviſions of the world took their names from particular cognominal diſtricts contained in them? *Afer* denotes an African; alſo an epithet, as *Armentarius Afer*, Virg. *Afra Avis*, Horat. *Africa*

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a the other epithet, as *Scipio Africanus*.

FRICA CARTHAGINIENSIS, or *Propria*, the inhabitants of this country are called by the Greeks Ἄφροι. Ptolemy extends it from the river Ampſaga, in Numidia, to the Cyrenaica, by which means it contains Numidia, the territory of Carthage, and the Tripolitana. Pliny extends Africa Propria from the river Tuſca, the boundary of Numidia on the eaſt, to the river Triton, or to the bay of the Leſs Syrtis, conſiſting of two parts, the Zeugitana, and Byzacium: and this was properly the Carthaginian territory.

FRICA INTERIOR, is divided by Ptolemy into two parts; namely, Libya Interior, and Aethiopia beyond Egypt. The former lies weſtward, whoſe line of demarcation to the eaſt Ptolemy draws through Darnis, a town on the borders of the Marmarica and Cyrenaica. In this part the principal nations were the Getuli, Garamantes, Nigritae, and the Heſperii, or weſtern Aethiopes. The other part he has ranged to the ſouth of Marmarica and Egypt. In both parts he has diſpoſed the ſeveral people in ſuch a manner, as not at all, or but doubtfully to fix their boundaries; nor indeed could he, conſidering the little knowledge he muſt have had of ſuch remote parts.

AFRICA PROPRIA. See CARTHAGINIENSIS.

AFRICUS, a wind blowing between ſouth and weſt, Virgil, Horace.

AGABENI, Ptolemy; a people in the ſouth of Arabia Deſerta, near the mountains of Arabia Felix.

AGAMEA, or *Agamia*, a promontory and port near Troy, Stephan.

AGAMEDE, the name of a place near Pyrrha, in the iſland of Leſbos, Stephanus. The calling it a place denotes that the town is extinct.

AGAMEMNONIS FONTES, ſprings in Ionia, near Smyrna, Philoſtratus.

AGAMIA. See AGAMEA.

AGAMIUM, now *Gheme*, a town in the territory of Novaria, near the river Seſſia. The inhabitants are called *Agamini*, as appears from an ancient inſcription.

AGAMUA, a town of Meſopotamia, Ptolemy; little known.

AGAMZUA, a town of Media, Pliny.

AGANIPPE, a fountain of Boeotia, at mount Helicon, on the borders, between Phocis and Boeotia, ſacred to the Muſes, and running into the river Permeſſus, Pliny, Pauſanias; Ovid ſeems to make *Aganippe* and *Hippocrene* the ſame. Solinus more truly diſtinguiſhes them, and aſcribes the blending them to poetical licence.

AGANZAGA, a town of Media, but little known, Ptolemy.

AGAR, a town of Africa Propria, mentioned by Hirtius.

AGARA, a town of the Phylitae intra Gangem, Ptolemy; Sanſon ſuppoſes it to be the modern *Agra*. E. Long. 76°, Lat. 25°.

AGARENI. See HAGARENI.

AGARRA, a town of the Suſiana, to the ſouth of Suſa, on, or near the river Eulaeus, Ptolemy.

AGARUM, a town of the Agareni, in Arabia, which Trajan diſmantled, Dio Caſſius.

AGARUS, a river of Sarmatia Europea, Ptolemy; called *Sagaris* by Ovid, and by others *Hypanis*, and falls into the Palus Maeotis.

AGASUS, a port of Apulia, Pliny; ſituate between the promontory Garganus, and the river Cerbalus, now called *Porto Greco*. Another *Agaſſus*, Pliny; *Agaſſa, ae*; *Agaſſae, arum*, Livy; a town of Macedonia; *Ageſſus*, Stephanus; of Thrace; or on the borders of both.

AGATHA, an iſland in the Mediteranean, between the mouth of the Rhone and the Pyrenees, Ptolemy, Pliny; now joined to the continent by a mole, and called *Maguelone*.

AGATHA, or *Agathe*, a town built by the Maſſilians, Strabo, Pliny; now *Agde*, in Lower Languedoc, to the eaſt of Narbonne, on the rivulet Erault. E. Long. 2° 20′, Lat. 43° 25′.

AGATHOCLIS INSULAE, two iſlands in the Indian Ocean, to the ſouth of the Red Sea, Ptolemy.

AGATHONIS INSULA, an iſland in the Red Sea, next to Egypt, Ptolemy.

AGATHOPOLIS, a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. Ptolemy; *now Montpellier*, in the ſouth-eaſt of Languedoc, on an eminence at the river Lez. E. Long. 3° 50′, Lat. 43° 37.

AGATHUSSA, the iſland Telos in the ſea of Rhodes, ſo called by Callimachus, Pliny; adjoining to Triopion, a promontory of Caria, Herodotus.

AGATHYRNA, or *Agathyrnum*, *Agathyrſa*, Polybius; *Agathyrſum*, Strabo; a town of Sicily, now *S. Marco*, as old as the war of Troy, being built by Agathyrnus, ſon of Aeolus, on an eminence. The gentilitious name is *Agathyrnaeus*, or according to the Roman idiom, *Agathyrnenſis*.

AGATHYRSI, Mela; the ſame with the *Hamaxobii*, from their living in wains; a people both of Aſia and Europe, a branch of the Sarmatae, gay and ſplendid in their dreſs, and fond of all the finery of a woman, Herodotus; living together in perfect amity, without envy or rancour, id.

AGAVI, Homer; a people of Scythia, of the greateſt innocence of manners, and living in ſimplicity, without the cares of riches.

AGAZACA, a town near the mountain Paropamiſus, a part of mount Taurus, Ammian.

AGBATANA. See ECBATANA.

AGDESTIS, or *Agdiſtis*, a mountain of Phrygia, near Peſſinus, Pauſanias.

AGELOCUM, a town of Britain on the Trent, ſuppoſed to be *Axholm*; but by Camden, *Littleborough*, and the true appellation to be *Segelocum*.

AGENDICUM, the chief town of the Senones, Liber Notitiarum; now *Sens*, ſituate where the Vanne runs into the Yonne, on the borders of the Gatinois. E. Long. 3° 53′, Lat. 48° 2′.

AGENNUM. See AGINNUM.

AGER CAMPANUS. See CAPUA.

AGER PICENUS, Cicero, Salluſt, Livy; and ſometimes *Picenum*, Caeſar, Pliny; a territory of Italy, to the ſouth-eaſt of Umbria, reaching from the Apennine to the Adriatic. The people are called *Picentes*, Cicero, Livy; diſtinct from the Picentini on the Tuſcan Sea, though called by Greek writers Πικεντῖνοι. This name is ſaid to be from the bird *Picus*, under whoſe conduct they removed from the Sabines, of whom they were a colony, Stephanus.

AGESINATES, Pliny; a people of Gaul, neighbours to the Pictones.

AGESSUS. See AGASUS.

AGIDOS, a town of Cyprus, Strabo.

AGINNA, a town of Iberia, on the borders of Colchis, Ptolemy.

AGINNUM, a town of the Nitiobriges, or of Aquitania Secunda, Ptolemy, Antonine; now *Agen*, near the Garonne, on the borders of Gaſcony. Called *Agennum* in the Liber Notitiarum. E. Long. 30′, Lat. 44° 20′.

AGISYMBA, a diſtrict of Libya Interior, according to Agathemerus, ſituate to the ſouth-eaſt of the Aethiopes Anthropophagi; the parallel paſſing through which, at 16° to the ſouth of the equator, was the outmoſt extent of the knowledge of the ancients to the ſouth, Ptolemy.

AGLA, a hamlet of Judea, ten miles from Eleutheropolis, in the road to Gaza.

AGLAON, a fountain in Aulis, Heſychius.

AGMONIA. See ACMONIA

AGNA, a river of Mauretania Tingitana, Ptolemy.

AGNICES, or *Agnicis*, a river falling into the Tigris, Pliny.

AGNI CORNU, a low and ſandy promontory of Egypt, between two mouths of the Nile, namely, the Bolbitinum and Sebennyticum, Strabo.

AGNONIA, a town of Thrace, built by Agnon, the Athenian general, Thucydides; near Amphipolis, Stephanus.

AGONALIS CIRCUS, now *La Piazza Navona*, a long, large, beautiful ſtreet in the heart of Rome, adorned with fountains, and the obeliſk of Caracalla; ſtill retaining the form of that circus; the reaſon of the name *Agonalis* is either unknown or doubtful; Ovid ſeems to derive it from the *Agones*, or ſolemn games, there celebrated; ſuppoſed to have been the *Ludi Apollinares*, or *Actiaci*, inſtituted by Auguſtus; whence the circus was called *Apollinaris*; alſo *Alexandrinus*, from the emperor Alexander Severus, who either encloſed or repaired the circus.

AGONENSIS PORTA. See COLLINA.

AGORANIS, a river of India, falling into the Ganges, Arrian.

AGRA, a town of the Suſiana, Ptolemy.

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my. Alſo a place in Boeotia, where the river Ilyſſus riſes, from which Diana takes the name *Agraea*, Pauſanias.

AGRADATUS, a river of Perſia, Strabo.

AGRAE, *arum*, Pauſanias; a place near Athens, on the other ſide the Ilyſſus.

AGRAEI, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Deſerta, to the weſt of the Auſitae.

AGRAGAS. See ACRAGAS.

AGRANI, a town of Babylonia, Pliny.

AGRE, a town of Lydia, Stephanus.

AGREI, Pliny; a people of Arabia Felix.

AGRIANES, a river of Thrace, on this ſide Rhodope, Stephanus; from which the neighbouring people were called *Agriani*, Strabo; *Agraei*, Herodotus.

AGRI, Strabo; a people ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Palus Maeotis.

AGRI DECUMATES. See DECUMATES.

AGRIASPAE. See ARIASPE.

AGRIGENTI PORTUS, ——— EMPORIUM, AGRIGENTUM, } See ACRAGAS.

AGRILIUM, a town of Bithynia, near mount Olympus, Ptolemy. E. Long. 32° 30′, Lat. 41° 40′.

AGRINIUM, a town of Aetolia, ſituate between the Achelous and Evenus, northwards, Polybius.

AGRIPPENSES. See UBII.

AGRIPPEUM, or *Agrippias*, *Anthedon* in Judea, ſo called becauſe rebuilt by Herod, who was alſo called Agrippa.

AGRIPPINAE PRAETORIUM, a town on the Rhine, in the iſland of Batavia, Peutinger.

AGRIPPINA COLONIA UBIORUM, Pliny, Suetonius; now *Cologne*, ſo called from Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus, and mother of Nero, who had a colony ſent thither at her requeſt by the emperor Claudius, to honour the place of her birth. It is alſo called *Colonia Agrippinenſis*, ſituate on the Rhine. E. Long. 7° 56′, Lat. 50° 55′.

AGRIS, a town of Carmania, Ptolemy.

AGRIZALA, a town of Galatia, Ptolemy.

AGROEIRA, or *Allpeira*, a town of Aeolia, in Aſia Minor, afterwards called *Attalia*, from Attalus Philadelphus, who rebuilt it, Stephanus; reckoned among the towns of Pamphylia, Strabo.

AGROSPI, a town on the banks of the Nile, in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, Pliny.

AGUBENI, the ſame with *Agabeni*.

AGUNTUM, a town of Rhaetia, Pliny; now *Doblach*, a hamlet of the county of Tyrol, on the river Riencz, at the foot of the Alps, Cluverius.

AGURIUM, Ptolemy; or *Agyrium*, Pliny; a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, near the river Symaethus, the people were called *Populus Agyrinenſis* by Cicero; *Agyrinus* by Pliny. It was the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus, as he teſtifies himſelf; but he calls it *Argyrium*, as it is now called *S. Filippo d'Argirone*, which modern name ſeems to confirm, that Argyrium is the true reading.

AGYLLAE, the ancient name of *Caere*, founded by the Pelaſgi, from Theſſaly, Pliny, Strabo; a town of Etruria, formerly large, and celebrated for its riches and power, Strabo, Virgil; but in Strabo's time fallen to decay, now called *Cervetere*. See CAERE.

AGYRIUM. See AGURIUM.

AHELOTH, Jerome; the ſame with *Ailana*, which ſee.

AI, a town in Judea, to the north of Jericho, called Ἀΐα by Joſephus, and the inhabitants *Ainatae*.

AIALON, a town of the tribe of Dan, one of the Levitical. Another in the tribe of Benjamin, in whoſe valley Joſhua commanded the moon to ſtand ſtill, being then in her decreaſe, and conſequently to be ſeen at the ſame time with the ſun, Joſhua.

AILANA, *Ailath*, or *Aheloth*, a town of Arabia Petraea, ſituate near the Sinus Elanites of the Red Sea. It is alſo called *Elath*, and *Eloth*, Stephanus, Strabo, Moſes. The ſame with *Elana*.

AILANITES SINUS, or *Aelanites*, a bay of the Red Sea, ſo denominated from *Ailana*, Diodor. Sic.

AILATH. See AILANA.

AIPOLIS, a town of Babylonia, where were

were ſprings of bitumen, Iſidor. Characenus.

AISACUS, a river of Rhaetia, called *Atagis*, Strabo; which falls into the Atheſis, after being ſwelled by the Byrrhus.

AKRABBIM. See ADSCENSUS SCORPIONIS.

ALABA, a town of the Celtiberia, in Spain, Ptolemy. Now *Alava*.

ALABANDA, *ae*, a town of Caria, near the Meander, ſituate beneath eminences reſembling aſſes with pack-ſaddles, which gave riſe to the jeſt; and between Amyzo to the weſt, and Stratonice to the eaſt. Under the Romans they enjoyed *Aſſiſes*, or a convention of juriſdiction, by Pliny reckoned the fourth in order; hence the proverb in Stephanus, expreſſing their happineſs. Livy uſes it plurally, *Alabanda, orum*, as alſo Juvenal. It was built by Alabandus, whom therefore they deemed a god. The people were called *Alabandi, Alabandenſes*, Cicero; and *Alabandeis*, after the Greek manner, in coins of Auguſtus and Claudius; they were alſo called *Alabandeni*, Livy.

ALABASTRA, a town of Phrygia, Stephanus.

ALABASTRORUM URBS, a town of Egypt, to the weſt of Cynopolis, Ptolemy.

ALABASTRUM, a mountain in Egypt, Pliny.

ALABASTRUS, a river of Troas, running from mount Ida, Pliny.

ALABATER, a promontory of Carmania, in the bay of Paragon, Ptolemy.

ALABIS, *Alabo*, or *Alabus*, a river of Sicily, Diodorus, Ptolemy, Sil. Italicus; running with a north-eaſt courſe, and falling into the Sicilian ſea at Megara, now called the *Cantaro*, Cluverius.

ALABO, *onis*, or *Alabum*, a town, ſuppoſed to have ſtood on the banks of the Alabis; but in what particular ſpot, or on which ſide of the river, does not appear, much leſs the time when.

ALABUNTIS. See ALAPUNTIS.

ALABUS. See ALABIS.

ALA FLAVIANA, a name of *Vienna*. See VINDOBONA.

ALAEA MINERVA. See ALEA.

ALAESA. See ALESA.

ALAESUS. See ALESUS.

ALAGONIA, a free town of the Lacedaemonians, Pauſan.

ALALCOMENAE, a town in the territory of Deuriopus, in the north of Macedonia, between the river Axius and Erigon, Strabo.

ALALCOMENAE, Pauſanias; and *Alalcomenium*, Stephanus; a town, Strabo; a hamlet, Pauſanias; in Boeotia, on the lake Copais, between Haliartus and Coronea; famous for a temple of Minerva; hence her epithet, Homer; the place derives its name from Alalcomenes, the foſter-father of Minerva, Pauſanias.

ALALCOMENAE, a town of Ithaca, denominated from that of Boeotia, Plutarch. With a temple of Minerva, hence the epithet, *Alalcomeneis*, given that goddeſs, Homer.

ALALIA. See ALERIA.

ALALIS, a town of the Palmyrene, near the Euphrates, Ptolemy.

ALAMATA, a town of the Palmyrene, near the Euphrates, Ptolemy.

ALAMUS, a town of Albania, Ptolemy.

ALANA, a town of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, Pliny.

ALANDER, a river of Phrygia, Livy.

ALANIA, the country of the Alani, a people to the north of the Palus Maeotis, ſituate along the Tanais, Joſephus; having the Rhoxolani to the weſt; deſcendants of the Alani; in an ancient inſcription they are joined with the Baſtarnæ and Daci.

ALANITICUS SINUS. See AELANITICUS.

ALA NOVA, a town of the Higher Pannonia, between Vindobona and Carnuntum, Itinerary.

ALANTONIS, a town of Spain, eight miles from Pampelona, Antonine.

ALANUS, a river of Scythia; alſo a mountain of Sarmatia, Stephanus.

ALAPUNTIS, *Alabuntis*, or *Alabons*, a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, Antonine; now *Talart*, a hamlet in the ſouth of Dauphiné, not far from the borders of Provence, on the river Durance. Others take it for Ventavon; or for Alamon, ruins near Ventavon.

ALARIA. See ALERIA.

ALAS, a diſtrict of Attica, near the Saxa

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Saxa Caryſtia, or marble quarries, of Caryſtus, Euripides.

ALASI, a town of the Garamantes, taken by Corn. Balbus, Pliny.

ALATA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Deſerta. Another of Dalmatia, Antonine.

ALATA CASTRA, Πτερωτον χρηπιδον, Ptolemy; a town to the ſouth of the Aeſtuarium Bodotriae, or Frith of Forth; ſuppoſed to be Edinburgh. It was anciently called *Edenodunum*, Buchanan; which ſeems to be confirmed by its Celtic appellation; namely *Dune Aidan*; that is, the *Dune*, eminence, or citadel of *Aidan*, the proprietor. *Burg* is Saxon, anſwering to *Dune* in the Celtic. W. Long. 2° 46′, Lat. 56° 7′.

ALATRIUM, or *Aletrium*, now *Alatro*, in the eaſt of the Campania di Roma, on the borders of Lavoro, and to the north of Abruzzo ultra. The inhabitants are called *Alatrinates*, Livy; and *Aletrinates*, Pliny.

ALAUNA, a town of the Damnii in Britain, commonly ſuppoſed to be Allaway; but Whitlie, Camden.

ALAUNA, *Alaunium*, Antonine; a town of the Unelli, or the Contantin in the north-weſt of Normandy, near where Cherbourg now ſtands.

ALAUNUS, Ptolemy; a river of Britain, whoſe mouth is near the Iſle of Wight.

ALAVONA, Ptolemy; a town of the Vaſcones in Spain.

ALAZIA, the name of a town, Strabo; of which Hecataeus ſays, that at this town the river Rhymus, running through the plain of Mygdonia from the weſt, out of the lake of Daſcylitis, falls into the Rhyndacus, a river of Phrygia, but that then the town was deſolate.

ALAZON, a river of Albania, which ſeparates it from Iberia, and running from north to ſouth, falls into the Cyrus at Oſica, Ptolemy, Pliny.

ALBA, *Allaba*, or *Allava*, Antonine; a river of Sicily, with a ſouth-weſt courſe, falling into the African Sea, at Heraclea.

ALBA, a river of Spain, Pliny; afterwards called *Tezerus*, now the *Ter*, running in the eaſt of Catalonia, from the Pyrenees, not far from the mountain Canigo, through the town of Girona; ſome miles after, to the north of the promontory Palafugel, it falls into the Mediterranean.

ALBA, a town of the Marſi in Italy, Pliny; ſituate on the north-ſide of the Lacus Fucinus, ſtill retaining its name. The inhabitants were called *Albani*, and *Albenſes*.

ALBA HELVIORUM, or *Albauguſta*, Pliny, Ptolemy; afterwards called *Vivarium*, now *Viviers*, in the ſouth-eaſt of Languedoc, on the Rhone. In the lower age the inhabitants were called *Albenſes*, and their city, *Civitas Albenſium*, in the Notitia Galliae. E. Long. 4° 45′, Lat. 44° 50′.

ALBA JULIA, now *Weiſſenburg*, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Mariſius, or Meriſch, to the weſt of Hermanſtat, ſuppoſed to be called *Alba Julia*, after Julia Domna, the mother of Caracalla. There are, however, ſeveral inſcriptions found at or near Weiſſenburg, which bear *Col. Apul.* that is *Colonia Apulenſis*, without the leaſt mention of *Alba Julia*, though inſcribed after Caracalla's time. Add, that Ulpian, reciting the colonies of Dacia, calls this colony *Apulenſis*, and neither *Alba* nor *Julia*. Whence there is a ſuſpicion, that *Alba Julia* is a corruption of *Apulum*. It was alſo called *Apulum Auguſtum*. E. Long. 25°, Lat. 46° 46′.

ALBA LONGA, a colony from Lavinium, in Latium, eſtabliſhed by Aſcanius, the ſon of Aeneas, at the foot of the Mons Albanus: called *Alba*, from a white ſow farrowing on that ſpot thirty white pigs, interpreted thirty years after which a city ſhould be there built, Propertius; with the epithet *Longa*, from its length. It was the royal reſidence, till the building of Rome, as was foretold by Anchiſes, Virgil; deſtroyed by Tullus Hoſtilius, all but the fane or Temple, Strabo.

ALBA POMPEIA, on the river Ceba, now *Ceva*, in Liguria, the birth-place of the emperor Pertinax; a colony either eſtabliſhed at firſt, or re-eſtabliſhed by Pompey, after having been before ſettled by Scipio. The inhabitants were called *Alpenſes Pompeiani*. At this day the town

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town is simply called *Alba*, without any epithet.

ALBA URGAON, Antonine; *Urgao*, Pliny; a town of Spain, near Corduba, in Andaluſia; called *Municipium Albenſe Urgaonenſe*, Inſcription of Auguſtus's age; in another of Adrian's, *Urgavonenſe*.

ALBANA, Ptolemy; a ſea-port town of Albania, on the Caſpian ſea, between the rivers Caſius and Albanus; now called *Bachu*, or *Bachy*, giving name to the Caſpian ſea, namely *Mar de Bachu*. E. Long. 49°, Lat. 40°.

ALBANI. See ALBANOPOLIS.

ALBANIA, a country of Aſia, bounded on the weſt by Iberia, on the eaſt by the Caſpian ſea, on the north by the Montes Caucaſii and Ceraunii, which are a part of Caucaſus, on the ſouth by Armenia, and the river Cyrus, Strabo, Ptolemy; now called *Servan*, or *Shirvan*.

ALBANIAE PORTAE, αἱ Ἀλβανίαι πύλαι, defiles or ſtraits in mount Caucaſus, which give entrance into Albania, Ptolemy.

ALBANOPOLIS, a place mentioned only by Ptolemy, together with the Albani, a people on the confines of Macedonia.

ALBANUM POMPEII, and *Domitiani*, two villas, near the ſpot where Alba Longa ſtood, ſituate on the Via Appia, Cicero, Tacitus.

ALBANUS, a river of Albania, running from weſt to eaſt, into the Caſpian ſea, at Albana, Ptolemy.

ALBANUS LACUS, Propertius; now *Lago Albano*, or *di Gandolfo*, twelve miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Rome.

ALBANUS MONS, Horace, now called *Monte Albano*, ſixteen miles from Rome, near where Alba Longa ſtood.

ALBANUS MONS, to the north of Iſtria, called *Albius* by Strabo; the extremity of the Alps, which, together with the mountains to the eaſt, joining it, called *Montes Bebii*, ſeparates the farther Liburnia and Dalmatia from Pannonia.

ALBAUGUSTA, } See ALBA HELVIO-
ALBENSES, } RUM.

ALBICI. See ALBIOECE.

ALBIGA, or *Albix*, *icis*, or *igis*, a town in the weſt of Languedoc, the capital of the Albigeois, now *Alby*, on the river Tarn, Notitia Urbium Galliae.

ALBIGAUNUM, *Albingaunum*, or at full length, *Albium Ingaunum*, now *Albenga*, ſituate in the weſt of the territory of Genoa, at the mouth of the river Cente, Strabo, Pliny. E. Long. 8° 46′, Lat. 44° 20′.

ALBINIA, now *Albegna*, a rivulet in Italy, in the ſouth-eaſt of the duchy of Tuſcany, which runs into the Tuſcan ſea, through the territory of, and not far from, Orbitello.

ALBINTEMELIUM, *Albintimilium*, Tacitus; or at full length, *Albium Intemelium*, Pliny, Strabo; now *Vintimiglia*, ſituate in the ſouth-weſt of the territory of Genoa, near the borders of the county of Nice, with a port on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the rivulet Rotta, almoſt about half-way between Monaco and S. Remo. E. Long. 7° 40′, Lat. 43° 17′.

ALBIOECE, or *Alebece*, Pliny, Strabo; otherwiſe called *Reii Apollinares*, from their ſuperſtitious worſhip of Apollo, alſo *Civitas Reienſium*, now *Riez* in Provence, about eighteen leagues to the north-eaſt of Toulon, on the north ſide of the rivulet Verdon: was originally a Roman colony, Inſcription. It is ſometimes written *Regium*. The people called *Albici*, Caeſar. E. Long. 1°, Lat. 43° 20′.

ALBION, *i*, Pliny; *Albio*, *onis*, Ptolemy, Agathemerus; a name of the iſland of Britain. The Caledonians or Highlanders call Scotland in general *Albin*, which denotes a high mountainous country, without extending the appellation to the whole of the iſland. See BRITANNIA and CALEDONIA.

ALBIS, Lucan; now the *Elbe*, which divided ancient Germany in the middle, and was the boundary of the ancient geography of Germany, ſo far as that country was known to the Romans; all beyond, they owned to be uncertain, no Roman, except Druſus and Tiberius, having penetrated ſo far as the Elbe. In the year of the building of the city ſeven hundred and forty four, or about ſix years before Chriſt, Domitius Ahenobarbus, croſſing the river with a few, merited the ornaments

ments of a triumph: ſo glorious was it reckoned at Rome to have attempted the paſſage. In the following age, however, the river, that before occupied the middle of ancient Germany, became its boundary to the north, from the irruptions of the Sarmatae, who poſſeſſed themſelves of the Tranſalbin Germany. The Elbe riſes in the borders of Sileſia, out of the Riſenberg, runs through Bohemia, Miſnia, Upper Saxony, Anhalt, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Danneberg, Lauenburg, Holſtein, and, after being ſwelled by many other rivers, and paſſing by Hamburg and Gluckſtadt, falls into the German, or North ſea, to both which places the river is navigable by large veſſels.

ALBIUM INGAUNUM. See ALBINGAUNUM.

ALBIUM INTEMELIUM. See ALBINTEMELIUM.

ALBIUS MONS, the laſt of the Alps, on the borders of Pannonia, at the foot of which dwelt the Japodes, or Japydes, Strabo.

ALBIX. See ALBIGA.

ALBULA, Virgil, Livy; the ancient name of the river Tiber in Italy; ſo called from the whiteneſs of its water. Another *Albula*, called *Albulates*, Pliny; a river of the Piceni, in Aprutium, running into the Adriatic, between Aſculum and Interamna. A third in the territory of Tibur, Martial; according to Strabo good in wounds.

ALBUM LITTUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a place ſo called of Marmarica, on the Mediterranean.

ALBUNEA SYLVA, and *Albuneus fons*, Virgil, Horace; a wood and fountain, near the city Tibur, and the the river Anio, now called *Albuna*, as Tibullus in his time called it.

ALBURNUS, Virgil; a mountain of Lucania, on the river Silarus, or Siler, to the north of Paeſtum; a port alſo called *Portus Alburnus*, ſix miles from the firſt Tabernae, and mentioned by Lucilius.

ALBUS PAGUS, Plutarch; a place between Berytus and Sidon, where Antony with his men waited for Cleopatra.

ALBUS PORTUS, a port of the Red Sea, on the ſide of Egypt, Ptolemy.

ALBUS VICUS, a ſea port of the Nabataei, in Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea. Arrian, in his Periplus, calls it a citadel, diſtant from Berenice of Egypt a ſail of two or three days to the eaſt: not to be confounded with the Portus Albus of Ptolemy, on the Egyptian ſide of the Red Sea.

ALCATHOE, a name of Megarae, in Achaia, Ovid.

ALCES, a river of Bithynia, Pliny.

ALCHABUR, the Arabic name of a river of Meſopotamia, the ſame with *Chaboras*. See ABORRAS.

ALCHIONE, a mountain of Macedonia, Pliny.

ALCIMOENNIS, Ptolemy; *Samulocoenis*, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia, on the Danube, which ſome ſuppoſe to be *Ulm*, or that Ulm now ſtands where that town formerly ſtood. E. Long. 10°, Lat. 48°.

ALCMANIA, an inland town of Caria, otherwiſe called *Heraclea*, Stephanus.

ALCYONE, a town of Theſſaly, on the Maliac bay, Pliny.

ALCYONIUM STAGNUM, a lake in the territory of Corinth, whoſe depth was unfathomable, and in vain attempted to be diſcovered by Nero: through this lake Bacchus is ſaid to have deſcended to hell, to bring back Semele, Pauſanias.

ALDUABIS, a river of Celtic Gaul, which riſing from mount Jura, ſeparating the Sequani from the Helvetii, and running through the county of Burgundy, or the Franche Comté, environs almoſt on every ſide the city of Beſançon; and running by Dole, falls into the Saone near Chalone. In Caeſar it is called *Alduaſdubis*; in Ptolemy, *Dubis*: now *le Doux*.

ALEA, a town of Arcadia, the ruins of which were ſeen near Tegea, diſtant about ten ſtadia, Pauſanias. Hence *Alaea* is a ſurname of Minerva, whoſe temple alone remained ſtanding in Strabo's time.

ALEBECE, a town of Gaul. See ALBIOECE.

ALEIUS CAMPUS, Homer, Strabo, Pliny; a plain in Cilicia, on this ſide the river Pyramus, near the mountain Chimera, famous for Bellerophon's wandering and periſhing there, af-

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ter being thrown off Pegaſus; which is the reaſon of the appellation.

ALEMANIA, or *Allemania*, a more modern name of Germany, and not known before the time of the Antonines, and then uſed but for a part. After the Marcomanni and their allies had removed from the Rhine, a rabble, or collection of people from all parts of Gaul, as the term *Alemanni* denotes, prompted either by levity or poverty, occupied the *Agri*, called *Decumates* by Tacitus, becauſe they held them on a tithe; now ſuppoſed to be the duchy of *Wirtemburg*. Such appear to be the ſmall beginnings of *Alemania*, which was in after-times greatly enlarged; but at that time ſtill conſidered as a diſtinct part; for Caracalla, who conquered the *Alemanni*, aſſumed the ſurname both of *Alemannicus* and *Germanicus*.

ALEON, a river of Ionia, in Aſia, Pliny. See ALES.

ALERIA, *Alalia*, or *Alaria*, a town of Corſica, ſituate near the middle of the eaſt ſide of the iſland, on an eminence, near the mouth of the river Rotanus, mentioned by Ptolemy; built by the Phocaeans, Diodorus Siculus; afterwards Sylla led a colony thither; now in ruins, and called *Aleria Diſtrutta*.

ALES, a river of Ionia in Aſia, Pauſanias; running by the city of Colophon, ſuppoſed to be the *Aleon* of Pliny.

ALES, a river of Italy. See *Alex*.

ALESA, *Alaeſa*, or *Haleſa*, a town of Sicily, on the Tuſcan ſea, built, according to Diodorus Siculus, by Archonides, of Herbita in the ſecond year of the ninty-fourth Olympiad, or four hundred and three years before Chriſt; ſituate on an eminence, about a mile from the ſea, now in ruins. It enjoyed immunity from taxes under the Romans, Diodorus, Cicero. The inhabitants were called *Haleſini*, Cicero, Pliny; alſo *Aleſini*, and *Alaeſini*. Solinus mentions an extraordinary fountain in the territory of Aleſia, which, at the ſound of the flute, ſeemed to heave and dance, as if pleaſed with the muſic: but this is a circumſtance not mentioned by any other author.

ALESIA, called *Alexia* by Livy and others, a town of the Mandubii, a people of Celtic Gaul, ſituate, according to Caeſar, on a very high hill, whoſe foot was waſhed on two ſides by two rivers. The town was of ſuch antiquity, that Diodorus Siculus relates, it was built by Hercules. It is ſuppoſed to be the city of *Aliſe*, in the duchy of Burgundy not far from Dijon.

ALESINI, Strabo; people on the Perſian gulf.

ALESIUM, a town of Peloponneſus, Strabo.

ALESIUS, a town of Elis, Stephanus. Alſo a mountain of Arcadia, not far from Mantinea, Pauſanias.

ALESTES, a rivulet of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis, Strabo; now *el Rio Gretones*, which riſes in mount Spinus, to the north of Bracara Auguſta, by which it runs and falls into the Avus, a larger river, and both together into the Atlantic Ocean, at Abobrica.

ALESUS, *Alaeſus*, or *Haleſus*, Columella; a river of Sicily, now the *Pittineo*, running between Cephaloedium and Haleſa, into the Tuſcan ſea.

ALETA, a town of Illyria, Ptolemy; whether the ſame with Alata, is matter of doubt.

ALETA. See ALETUM.

ALETIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Calabria, now *Leccie*, between Brunduſium and Hydrus, at the diſtance of ſeven miles from the Adriatic. E. Long. 19°, Lat. 40° 32'.

ALETRIUM, See ALATRIUM.

ALETUM, or *Aleto*, Notitia Imperii; a town of Celtic Gaul, now extinct; from its ruins aroſe St. Malo, in Brittany, at the diſtance of a mile. Its ruins are called *Guich Aleth* in the Britiſh.

ALEX, or *Halex*, now *Alece*, a river of the Brutii, or Calabria Ultra falling into the Sicilian ſea, between the promontories Rhegium and Hercules, Dionyſius Periegetes. It ſeem to be the *Ales* of Theocritus.

ALEXANDREA, Ovid, Strabo; a mountain of Myſia, on the ſea coaſt, forming a part of mount Ida, where Paris or Alexander gave judgmen on the three goddeſſes.

ALEXANDREUM, a citadel ſituate o the north borders of Judea, buil o

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on an eminence by Alexander Jannaeus, the father of Hyrcanus and Ariſtobulus; but the particular ſpot does not appear from Joſephus, who mentions it.

ALEXANDRI ARAE, a place at the ſouth bend of the Tanais in Sarmatia Europaea, Ptolemy.

ALEXANDRI CASTRA, a town of the diſtrict called Ammoniaca, in, or bordering on, Marmarica, Ptolemy.

ALEXANDRI COLUMNAE, a place which Ptolemy ſays was ſituate at the foot of mount Hippicus in Sarmatia Aſiatica, though Alexander had never been in thoſe parts.

ALEXANDRI INSULA, an iſland in the Perſian Gulf, called afterwards *Aracia*, Ptolemy.

ALEXANDRI PORTUS, a ſea port town of Gedroſia, to the weſt of the mouth of the Indus, Arrian.

ALEXANDRIA, a principal city of Egypt, called Χρυσή, Athenaeus; the ſeat of the kings of the family of the Lagidae, or Ptolemies, built by Alexander the Great, on the Mediterranean, twelve miles to the weſt of that mouth of the Nile, called Canopicum, near the lake Mareotis; the ſtaple not only for merchandize, but for all the Greek arts and ſciences. Joſephus makes it thirty ſtadia in length, and no leſs than ten ſtadia in breadth, and next to Rome the greateſt city. The royal palace was enlarged and adorned by almoſt every ſucceeding prince, agreeably ſituated towards the ſea, and divided into two parts or members; one of which was called the Muſeum, or place of reſort for learned men, which had a peripatus, or walks, and an exhedra, or place of retirement for converſation, ſo called from the ſeats it was furniſhed with. The library conſiſting of ſeven hundred thouſand volumes, was begun to be collected by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and completed to the above number by his ſucceſſors; but in Caeſar's expedition into Egypt, was unhappily deſtroyed by fire, Ammian. Another part of the palace was called the Soma, containing the royal ſepulchres. It had two ports, the one at the iſland Pharos, which was large, and afterwards divided into ſeveral others: another on the lake Mareotis. The temple of Serapis was in nothing ſhort of the grandeur and magnificence of the Capitol at Rome, Dionyſius Periegetes. The city at this day lies for the greater part in ruins, yet is much frequented by European ſhips, on account of the commodiouſneſs of its harbour. *Alexandrinus*, the epithet; *Alexandrina vita atque licentia*, the character of the Alexandrians, Caeſar.

ALEXANDRIA, a city of Arachoſia, called alſo *Alexandropolis*, on the river Arachotus, Stephanus, Iſidorus Characenus. Another *Alexandria* in Gedroſia, built by Leonnatus, by order of Alexander, Pliny. A third *Alexandria* in Aria, ſituate at the lake Arias, Ptolemy; but according to Pliny built by Alexander on the river Arius. A fourth in the Bactriana, Pliny. A fifth *Alexandria*, an inland town of Carmania, Pliny, Ptolemy, Ammian. A ſixth *Alexandria*, or *Alexandropolis*, in the Sogdiana, Iſidorus Characenus. A ſeventh in India, at the confluence of the Aceſines and Indus, Arrian. An eighth near the Sinus Iſſicus, on the confines of Syria and Cilicia, now *Scanderoon*, the port town to Aleppo. E. Long. 37°, Lat. 36° 15′. A ninth *Alexandria* of Margiana, which being demoliſhed by the barbarians, was rebuilt by Antiochus, the ſon of Seleucus, and called *Antiochia* of Syria, Pliny; watered by the river Margus, which is divided into ſeveral channels, for the purpoſes of watering the country, which is called Zotale. The city was ſeventy ſtadia in circuit, according to Pliny; who adds, that after the defeat of Craſſus, the captives were conveyed to this place by Orodes, the king of the Parthians. A tenth, of the Oxiana, built on the Oxus by Alexander, on the confines of Bactria, Pliny. An eleventh, built by Alexander at the foot of mount Paropamiſus, which was called *Caucaſus*, Pliny, Arrian. A twelfth *Alexandria* in Troas, called alſo *Troas* and *Antigonia*, Pliny. A thirteenth, on the Iaxartes, the boundary of Alexander's victories towards Scythia,

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thia, and the laſt that he built on that ſide.

ALEXANDRINA REGIO, this territory extended between the lake Mareotis and the Canopic mouth of the Nile, called by Ptolemy, the *Nomos* of the diſtrict of the Alexandrians, the chief town of which was Hermopolis, not including Alexandria, which was the head of all the Nomi of the territory.

ALEXANDROPOLIS. See ALEXANDRIA in the Sogdiana.

ALFATERNA, the laſt town of Campania, beyond Veſuvius, Diodorus; the ſame with *Nuceria*, which ſee. The inhabitants *Alfaterni*, Pliny.

ALGAE, a maritime town of Tuſcany, ſituate between the river Minio and Centumcellae, Itinerary; ſo called, according to Holſtenius's obſervation, becauſe the whole ſea-coaſt is there covered with the ſea-weed, called Alga.

ALGIDUM, a mountain with a grove, a town and an extent of country, ſo called, in Latium, Strabo, Livy, Eutropius, Horace; diſtant from Rome, according to Holſtenius, a very intelligent obſerver of that country, eighteen miles. *Algidus* the epithet, Ovid; and *Algidenſis*, Pliny.

ALIACMON, or *Haliacmon*, a river, which riſing in the country of the Peneſtae, in Greek Illyricum, from the mountains called Cambunii, runs by Lynceſtis and Emathia on the ſouth, and then turning eaſt, falls at Pydna into the Thermaic bay, and ſeparates Macedonia properly ſo called, from Theſſaly, Caeſar, Livy. Claudian calls it *Aliagmon*; a very rapid and headlong river, which does a great deal of miſchief to the inhabitants, Claudian.

ALIAE, iſlands in the Adulic bay, Pliny; called *Eliae*, Strabo.

ALIAGMON. See ALIACMON.

ALIARTUM, a town of Boeotia, taken by M. Lucretius, Livy.

ALIARTUS. See HALIARTUS.

ALIBACA, a town of the Pentapolis, or Cyrenaica, in Africa, Ptolemy.

ALICADRA, a town of Media, Ptolemy.

ALICANUM, *Halicanum*, *Hilicanum*, *Heclitanum*, a town of Pannonia Superior, ſituate on the river Murus, near where it falls into the Drave, Antonine; by the Itinerary numbers, now *Rackelſburg*, in Auſtria: and therefore Cluverius thinks the true reading is *Raclitanum*. E. Long. 16° 16′, Lat. 47° 8′.

ALICHORDA, a town of Bactria, Ptolemy.

ALICIS, a town of Laconica, Diodorus, Strabo.

ALIFA, *Alipha*, and *Alliſae*, Livy, Horace, Strabo; a town of Samnium, now *Aliſe*, in the Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, near the river Vulturnus, in a plain at the foot of the Apennine; but now ruinous and deſolate. The inhabitants are called *Allifani*, Pliny.

ALIMELA, a diſtrict of Lycia, Stephanus.

ALIMNE, a town of Phrygia, Livy.

ALINDA, an inland town of Caria, Ptolemy; near Mylaſa, and Stratonicia. *Alinda*, *orum*, Arrian. The inhabitants are called *Alindienſes*, Pliny.

ALINDOEA, a town of Macedonia, Stephanus.

ALIONE. See ALONE.

ALIPHA. See ALIFA.

ALIPHERA, a town of Arcadia, which, according to Polybius, being ſituate on a very ſteep eminence, on the left ſide of the Alpheus, had a citadel and a braſs ſtatue of Minerva, very different in form and magnitude from all others. The inhabitants are called *Alipheraei*, Pliny.

ALISARNA, a town of Troas, Stephanus.

ALISCA, a town of Pannonia Inferior, Antonine; now *Almaz*, a town of Hungary on the Danube, ſeven miles from Buda.

ALISINCUM, a place of Celtic Gaul, on the Loire, Antonine; called alſo *Aquae Niſincae*, and perhaps better *Lanconeae*; now *Bourbon Lancy*, a town of the duchy of Burgundy, on the Loire, on the borders of the Bourbonnois, Sanſon. E. Long. 3° 36′, Lat. 46° 33′.

ALISO, a river of Germany, Tacitus; riſing in the duchy of Weſtphalia, near Almen, and running through the territory of Paderborn, it falls, not far from Paderborn, into the Lippe. Alſo a town of Germany, Tacitus.

Tacitus. Now *Elſen*, according to Cluverius, a village of Weſtphalia, in the territory of Paderborn, where the river Aliſo falls into the Lippe, ſcarce a German mile diſtant from Paderborn to the eaſt; though ſome ſuppoſe it to be the village of *Almen*, at the ſprings of the *Aliſo*.

ALISONTIA, or *Aliſuntia*, Antonine, Auſonius; a river of Belgic Gaul; now *Alſitz*; which riſing on the borders of Lorrain, and running through the duchy, waters the city, of Luxemburg, and, ſwelled by other rivulets, falls into the Sur.

ALISTA, a hamlet of Corſica, Ptolemy: now *Porto Vecchio*, in the ſouth eaſt of the iſland, on the Golfo Arſiano: though others ſuppoſe it to be *Iſſa*, a village on the ſaid bay.

ALISUM, a town of Germany, Ptolemy; now *Heilbrun*, in Suabia, on the Necker, between Heidelberg to the north, and Stutgard to the ſouth. E. Long. 9° 8′, Lat. 49° 10′.

ALISUNTIA. See ALISONTIA.

ALISUS, a town of Germany, Ptolemy; now *Bart*, in the Hither Pomerania, towards the Baltic. E. Long. 13° 20′, Lat. 54° 20′.

ALLABA. See ALBA.

ALLABONS. See ALAPUNTIS.

ALLABUS. See ALABIS.

ALLANTE, a town of Macedonia, and another of Arcadia, Stephanus. The inhabitants are called *Allantenſes*, Pliny.

ALLARIA, or *Alloria*, a city of Crete, Stephanus.

ALLAVA. See ALBA.

ALLEMANNIA. See ALEMANNIA.

ALLIA, a river of Italy, which running down a very ſteep channel from the mountains of Cruſtuminum, mixes with the Tiber at forty miles from Rome; famous for the great ſlaughter of the Romans by the Gauls, under Brennus: hence *Allienſis dies*, an unlucky day, Virgil, Ovid, Lucan. Our anceſtors, ſays Cicero, deemed the day of the fight of *Allia*, more fatal than that of taking the city.

ALLIENI FORUM. See FORUM.

ALLIFAE, } See ALIFA.
ALLIPHA, }

ALLOBROGES, Inſcriptions, Livy, Velleius, Florus; from *Allobrox*, Horace; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate between the rivers Iſara and Rhodanus, and the Lacus Lemanus; commended for their fidelity Cicero; diſcommended on another account; namely, their fondneſs for novelty, Horace. Faultily called *Allobryges*, Ptolemy; contrary to univerſal conſent.

ALLOEIRA. See AGROEIRA.

ALLOSYGNE, Ptolemy; a ſtaple or mart town in India intra Gangem.

ALMA, or *Almus*, a mountain of Pannonia, near Sirmium, which the emperor Probus, according to Eutropius, planted with vines.

ALMA, Antonine, a rivulet of Tuſcany, now the *Arbia*; which, riſing in the territory of Siena, to the eaſt of, and not far from, that city, ſoon after falls into the river Ombrone.

ALMATH. See ALMON.

ALMELIC, a river of Babylon, or rather one of the cuts from the Euphrates to the Tigris.

ALMENE, a town on the Euxine, Stephanus.

ALMIA, Pliny; a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate in mount Corax, which on the weſt joins Caucaſus, to the north of Colchis.

ALMO, a rivulet in the territory of Rome, running from the Via Appia, not far from the Porta Capena, into the Tiber, a mile below the city. In this ſtream the image of Cybele, the mother of the gods, was waſhed on the twenty-fifth of March. Ovid, Sil. Italicus, Vibius Sequeſter.

ALMOENA, a town of Africa, in the inland parts of Zeugitana, ſtands to the ſouth of the Promontorium Mercurii, Ptolemy.

ALMON, a town of Theſſaly, Pliny. Another of Boeotia, Stephanus. A third of the tribe of Benjamin, called alſo *Almath*.

ALMOPIA, Thucydides; a part of Macedonia, ſo called from the giant Almops, Stephanus. The people are called *Almopii*, Pliny.

ALMUM, Peutinger; a town of Moeſia.

ALMUS, a mountain. See ALMA.

ALMYRE, a town of Egypt, in the Mareotic diſtrict, mid-way towards the ſea, Ptolemy.

ALOCIAE INSULAE, three islands, placed by Ptolemy near the Chersonesus Cimbrica, very hard to be now distinguished, as there are many Danish islands in that quarter.

ALOIUM, a city of Thessaly, near Tempe, Stephanus.

ALON, a town of Thessaly, towards the sea-coast, Strabo, Ptolemy.

ALONE, Mela; *Alonae*, Ptolemy; a sea-port town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Guardamar*, in the kingdom of Valentia, to the south-west of, and not far from Alicante, in a peninsula at the mouth of the Segura: *Alone*, was a colony of the Massilians, according to Stephanus; who calls it *Alonis*, from the excellent salt made, and still continuing to be made there, at this day.

ALONE, a town of Britain, Mela; *Alione* in the Notitia; now *Lancaster*, in the county of that name, Camden; situate on the Lonus, whence its name. W. Long. 1°, Lat. 54°.

ALONE, an island of the Propontis, Stephanus. Also an island of Aeolia, in Asia Minor, between Lebedus and Teios, Pliny.

ALONIS of Spain. See ALONE.

ALONTIUM. See ALUNTIUM.

ALOPE, a town of the Locri, but whether of the Ozolae or Epicnemidii, Strabo himself has left doubtful Another of Thessaly, Homer. A third of Attica, near Cynosargus, Herodotus. A fourth of Pontus, the birth place of Penthesilea, the Amazon, Homer, Stephanus; tho' the quotation, as taken from Homer by Stephanus, in this last instance, is not now to be found in Homer, probably expunged by Aristarchus.

ALOPECE, Pliny; *Alopecia*, Strabo, Ptolemy; an island placed by Ptolemy at the mouth of the Tanais: and called the island *Tanais*: now *l'Isle des Renards*, Baudrand. Also an island of the Bosporus Cimmerius, Pliny; and another in the Egean sea, over-against Smyrna, id.

ALOPECONNESUS, a town of the Chersonesus of Thrace near the promontory Mastusia, Demosthenes, Livy, Mela; a colony of the Aeolians, according to Scymnus Chius, the cosmographer.

ALOPECOS. See ORCHALIS.

ALORUS, a town of Bottiaea, a small district of Macedonia, on the west-side of the Thermaic bay, to the north-east of Methone, Strabo, Stephanus. The gentilitious name is *Alorita*. Another *Alorus* of Paeonia, Ptolemy.

ALOS, a town of Argia, in Peloponnesus, Hesychius: another of Arcadia, Stephanus: a third of Phthiotis, Pliny.

ALOSANGA, a town of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy.

ALOUS, a town of Illyria, Stephanus.

ALPENUS, the metropolis of the Locri, near Thermopylae, Herodotus.

ALPES, Polybius, Livy, &c. a range of high mountains, separating Italy from Gaul and Germany, in the form of a crescent. They take their rise from the Vada Sabatia, or Savona, and reach to the Sinus Flanaticus; now Golfo di Carnaro of the Adriatic, and the springs of the river Colapis, now the Kulpe; extending, according to Livy, two thousand stadia in length, or two hundred and fifty miles: they are divided into several parts, and accordingly have different names. From Savona to the springs of the Varus, where the Alps lie against the sea of Genoa, they are called *Maritimae*, now *le Montagne di Tenda* and extend from south to north between Gaul to the west, and Genoa to the east, beginning at Monaco on the Mediterranean; then running out through the east of the county of Nice, and between that and the marquisate of Saluzzo, terminate at length at mount Viso, between Dauphiné and Piedmont. Hence to Susa the *Alpes Cottiae* run Sueton; *Cottianae*, Tacitus; mountains extremely high, separating Dauphiné from Piedmont, and extending from mount Viso to mount Cenis, between the *Alpes Maritimae* to the south, and the *Graiae* to the north. The *Alpes Graiae*, Pliny so called from the passage of Hercules, begin from mount Cenis, where the *Cottiae* terminate, and run out between Savoy and the Tarentaise to the west, and Piedmont and the Duché d'Aouste to the east, quite to th

the Great St. Bernard, where the *Alpes Penninae* begin. They are alſo called by ſome *Graeae Alpes*, and *Graius Mons*, Tacitus; which extend from weſt to eaſt, between St. Bernard and the Adula, or St. Godard; and thus they run out between the Valeſe to the north, and the Milaneſe to the ſouth: with theſe are continued the *Alpes Rhaeticae*, to the head of the river Piave; a part of which are the *Alpes Tridentinae*, to the north of Trent. To theſe join the *Alpes Noricae*, reaching to Doblach in Tyrol, to the north of the river Tajamento: thence begin the *Alpes Carnicae*, or of *Carniola*, extending to the ſprings of the Save: and the laſt, called *Alpes Pannonicae*, and *Juliae*, extend to the ſprings of the Kulpe. Some, however, extend the Alps to the north of Dalmatia; others again to Thrace and the Euxine. But their termination at the Kulpe, as above, is more generally received. They were formerly called *Albia*, and *Alpionia*, Strabo. Through theſe mountains Annibal forced his paſſage into Italy, by pouring vinegar on the rock, heated by burning large piles of wood on them, by which means they became crumbled, Livy. They are covered with perpetual ſnow. *Alpes*, or *Alpen*, a Celtic term for high mountains. Cluverius makes the height of ſome thirty, of others fifty miles; a height almoſt incredible, even ſuppoſing we reckon from the level of the ſea: the manner by which he found this height is no where ſaid; by a geometrical proceſs it ſeems impracticable, as they are not detached, but contiguous mountains, and riſing one above another.

ALPES BASTARNICAE. See BASTARNICA, and CARPATES.

ALPENSES POMPEIANI. See ALBA POMPEIA.

ALPHABUCELIS, a town of the Marſi, Ptolemy; now *Avezzano*, in the Farther Abruzzo, near the Lacus Fucinus, Baudrand.

ALPHEUS, Strabo; *Alpheius*, Ptolemy; a noted and large river of the Peloponneſus; which, riſing in, and after ſeveral windings, running through Arcadia, and by Olympia in Elis, with a ſouth-weſt courſe, pours into the Sinus Chelonites, about ten miles to the ſouth of Olympia. It has a common ſpring with the Eurotas, at the foot of mount Parthenius, near the village Aſea, Strabo. The Alpheus and Eurotas mix and run together for twenty ſtadia; after which they enter a ſubterraneous paſſage at Mantinea, then again emerge, the Eurotas in Laconica, and the Alpheus in the territory of Megalopolis, Pauſanias. The poets fable ſtrange things of this river, that out of love to the nymph Arethuſa, it runs under the ſea to Sicily, and burſts out at the fountain of Syracuſe, of that name, Virgil. Its waters were reckoned good in the leproſy, which is called ἀλφὸς by the Greeks, and hence the name *Alpheus*, Pauſanias.

ALPIUM, a village of Laconica, Pauſanias.

ALSA, a river of Carniola, Pliny; now the *Auſa*, running by Aquileia, with a ſhort courſe from north to ſouth, into the Adriatic; where Conſtantine, the ſon of Conſtantine the Great, fighting againſt Conſtans his brother, loſt his life.

ALSADAMUS, a mountain of the Trachonitis, on the other ſide Jordan, Ptolemy.

ALSIETINA AQUA, and *Alſietinus Fons*, an aqueduct carried to Rome from the Via Claudia, for fourteen miles; called alſo *Alſia Aqua*, in the Notitia, taking its name from the town of *Alſium*.

ALSIUM, a town and colony of Tuſcany, Livy, Pliny; on the Tuſcan ſhore; ſo called, according to Silius Italicus, from the founder Aleſus; now called *Palo*, eighteen miles to the weſt of Rome. *Alſienſis*, the gentilitious name, and the epithet, Cicero, Inſcription; the territory, *Alſia Tellus*, Rutilius.

ALSIUS, a river of Lydia, in Aſia, which runs from mount Sipylus into the Hermus, Pauſanias.

ALTABA, a town of Numidia, Ptolemy, Antonine.

ALTA RIPA, Itinerary; a town of the Nemetes on the Rhine, ſituate between Spire and Worms, a little below the confluence of the Necker. Now called *Altrip*. Alſo a town of Pan-

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Pannonia Inferior, Itinerary, Notitia.

ALTANUM, a town of the Brutii in Italy, Antonine; now *Soreto*, a citadel of the Calabria Ultra, in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Metramo.

ALTANUS VENTUS, a high wind from the ſea; an eaſt wind, Pliny.

ALTHA, a town of Chaldea, Ptolemy; near which the Tigris is again divided into two channels, which form a triangular iſland, whoſe baſe is obverted to the Perſian Gulf.

ALTHAEA, the chief town of the Olcades, a people of the Hither Spain, near Carthago Nova, Polybius, Livy, Stephanus.

ALTILIA, Suetonius; a town of Liguria; now *Alteiola*.

ALTINUM, Strabo, Pliny; a town of the territory of Venice, on the Adritic, at the mouth of the river Silis, now in ruins, except a tower, ſtill retaining the name Altino. The inhabitants, *Altinates*, Inſcription.

ALTINUM, or *Altinium*, a town of Lower Pannonia, Antonine; on the Danube; now *Tolna*, in Lower Hungary. E. Long. 19° 40′, Lat. 46° 41′.

ALTISIODORUM. See AUTESIODORUM.

ALTONA. See AUVONA.

ALUACA, a town of Media, Ptolemy.

ALUCA, a town of Corſica, Ptolemy; now *Alota*, near the bay of Ajaccio.

ALUDDA. See ALYDDA.

ALUNTIUM, Pliny; or *Alontium*, Ptolemy; a town in the north of Sicily: alſo written *Haluntium*, Cicero; who deſcribes it as ſituate on a ſteep eminence, at the mouth of the Chydas, Ptolemy. A town as old as the war of Troy, Dionyſ. Halicar. now in ruins, from which aroſe the hamlet *S. Filadelfo*, in the Val di Demona. The inhabitants are called *Haluntini*, Cicero.

ALVONA, a town of Iſtria, Pliny, Ptolemy, Peutinger; twelve miles from the river Arſius; ſituate on an eminence, near a creek of the gulf of Carnaro: now *Albona*.

ALUTA, a large river of Dacia, Ptolemy; now called *Olt* by the natives, and *Alt* by the Germans: which riſing out of the Carpatian mountains, and being ſwelled by many ſmaller rivers, falls into the Danube, between Trajan's bridge and Nicopolis.

ALYATTA, a place or town of Bithynia, Stephanus; called by Livy *Alyatti*, not far from the borders of Galatia. The gentilitious name is *Alyatteni*.

ALYATTIS SEPULCHRUM, the monument of Alyattes, the father of Croeſus, near Sardes; a pile ſix ſtadia in compaſs; according to Herodotus, it was earth piled up on a foundation of ſtone.

ALYBA, a diſtrict not far from Myſia, Homer. Hellanicus writes, that it is a marſh of Pontus.

ALYBE, Ptolemy; the ſame with ABYLA, which ſee.

ALYCAEA, a town of Arcadia, Pauſanias.

ALYDDA, or *Aludda*, a town of Phrygia Major, Ptolemy; on the borders of Lydia; now *Luday*.

ALYMNE, a town of Phrygia Major, Stephanus.

ALYSSUS, a fountain in Arcadia, ſo called from its curing the bite of a mad dog, on drinking it, Pauſanias.

ALYZIA, a town in the ſouth of Acarnania, about two miles from the ſea, Strabo, Cicero, Ptolemy.

AMAAD, a town of Galilee, in the tribe of Aſher, Joſh. xix.

AMACASTIS, a town of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy.

AMADOCA, a town of Sarmatia Europea, placed by Ptolemy near the Boryſthenes: where he alſo places the Montes Amadoci; alſo the name of a fen in Lithuania, Cluverius.

AMAEA, Ptolemy; *Ammia*, Pliny; a town of Luſitania; now *Portalegre*, in Portual. W. Long. 8°, Lat. 39° 20′.

AMAENUM, Pliny, a lake in Spain, now *Albufera*, in the kingdom of Valentia; between Valentia to the weſt, and Sucro, now *Succa*, to the eaſt, Baudrand.

AMAGETOBRIA, *Amagetobriga*, or *Magetobriga*, in Gaul; which of theſe is the true reading in Caeſar is not yet decided; nor is the place mentioned by any other author.

AMAKUR, either the ancient name of Aſturica, now *Aſtorga*, in Aſturias, in

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In the north of Spain, or of a ſmaller diviſion, into which the *Aſtures* were divided, Inſcriptions.

AMALCHIUM, the northern ſea, which waſhes Scythia, Hecataeus; called alſo the Scythian Ocean, Pliny.

AMALEKITAE, Moſes, deſcendants of Amalek, grandſon of Eſau; a wicked people, and therefore devoted to deſtruction; who lived to the eaſt of the Lacus Aſphaltites; next the Moabites to the ſouth, and the Ammonites to the north. A branch of them dwelt to the ſouth of Canaan.

AMALOBRICA, Antonine; a town of Spain, between Salamanca and Complutum, or Alcala de Henares.

AMANA. See ABANA.

AMANDA, Pliny; the name of the plain in which Taxila ſtood, ſituate between the Indus and Hydaſpes.

AMANICAE PYLAE, Ptolemy; *Amanides Pylae*, Strabo; *Amani Portae*, Pliny; ſtraits or defiles in mount Amanus, through which Darius entered Cilicia; at a greater diſtance from the ſea, than the Pylae Ciliciae, or Syriae, through which Alexander paſſed.

AMANTIA, a town of maritime Illyria, or Epirus, near the mouth of the Celydnus, Cicero, Caeſar. The inhabitants are called *Amantini*.

AMANUS, a mountain of Syria, ſeparating it from Cilicia, a branch of mount Taurus, Cicero, Strabo, Pliny; extending chiefly eaſtward, from the ſea of Cilicia to the Euphrates; now called *Monte Negro*; or rather *Montagna Neros* by the inhabitants, that is, the watry mountain, as abounding in ſprings and rivulets.

AMARA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix.

AMARDUS, a river of Media, falling into the Caſpian Sea, Ptolemy, Pliny; which gives name to the *Amardi*, a people dwelling upon it, to the ſouth of the Caduſii, Pliny. The name is ſaid to denote either a free or a rebellious people, if before ſubject to kings.

AMARI FONTES, ſprings near Arſinoe, on the Red Sea, Strabo.

AMARTUS, a town of Phocis, in Greece, Homer.

AMARUSA, a town of Hyrcania, Ptolemy.

AMARYNTHUS, a hamlet of Eretria in the iſland of Euboea, about ſeven ſtadia diſtant from its walls, Strabo. Here Diana was religiouſly worſhipped by an annual ſolemnity, at which thoſe of Caryſtus aſſiſted; hence the title of the goddeſs was *Amarynthis*, and *Amaryſia*, Livy, Pauſanias.

AMAS, a mountain of Laconica, Pauſanias.

AMASENUS, Virgil; a river of Latium, running from Privernum into the Paludes Pomptinae, and then into the Tuſcan Sea.

AMASIA, Strabo; *Amaſius*, Ptolemy; *Amiſia*, Tacitus; *Amiſius*, Mela; now the *Ems*, a river of Germany, riſing in the biſhoprick, and to the north of, and at no great diſtance from, Paderborn, runs through the county of Rietberg, Rheda, and the biſhoprick of Munſter, through Eaſt Frieſeland, by the city of Embden, into the North, or German Sea.

AMASIA, Ptolemy; now *Marpurg*, a city in the landgraviate of Heſſe, on the Lahn. According to others it is *Embden* in Weſtphalia. Alſo a city of Pontus, the birth-place of Strabo the geographer, ſituate, according to him, in a deep and large valley, through which the river Iris runs; a place ſtrong both by nature and art.

AMASTRA. See AMESTRATA.

AMASTRIS, Strabo, Ptolemy, Arrian; a Greek city of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, a harbour for ſhips; formerly called *Seſamus*, Homer; or one of the four towns which concurred to its formation, Strabo; it took its name *Amaſtris*, from a Perſian lady, the daughter of Oxyathras, brother of Darius Codomanus, and the conſort of Dionyſius, tyrant of Heraclea, Strabo, Stephanus; who adorned this city and called it after her own name. There are coins extant of this place, ſtruck in the time of Auguſtus, with the epigraph, *Amaſtriani*, the gentilitious name. Pliny, in a letter to Trajan, calls it an elegant and greatly ornamented city, particularly on account of a very beautiful and extenſive ſtreet: In Spanhemius there is a coin of this queen. *Amaſtriacus* the epithet, Ovid.

AMATH. See HAMATH.

AMATHUS, *i*, a river of Meſſenia, called alſo *Pamiſus*, running from north to ſouth into the Meſſenian Bay.

AMATHUS, *untis*, Strabo; *Pſamathus*, Aeſchines, Pauſanias, Scylax; *Pſammathus*, Stephanus Pliny; a town of Laconica, ſituate on the coaſt, becauſe Scylax aſſigns a port to it.

AMATHUS, *untis*, a very ancient town in the ſouth of Cyprus, Strabo, Ptolemy; ſo called from Amathus the founder; or, according to others, from *Amath*, a Phoenician town, ſacred to Venus, with a very ancient temple of Adonis and Venus: and hence Venus is denominated *Amathuſia*, Tacitus. According to Ovid it was a place rich in copper-ore, and where the inhabitants became *Ceraſtae*, or horned. Now called *Limiſſo*.

AMATHUS, *untis*, Joſephus, a town in the tribe of Gad, beyond Jordan, but whether at a greater or leſs diſtance from it, is not ſo eaſy to determine. Euſebius places it in the Lower Peraea. Reland, in Ramoth-Gilead. Gabinius, proconſul of Syria, eſtabliſhed five juridical conventions in Judea; two of which were on the other ſide Jordan; one at Gadara, the other at *Amathus*, Joſephus.

AMATHUSIA, one of the ancient names of Cyprus; ſo called from the town *Amathus*, Pliny.

AMATINI, Caeſar; a people of Epirus.

AMAZONES, Lyſias, Apollonius, Apollodorus, Ovid; a race of warlike women, who either dwelt, or are feigned to have dwelt, upon the river Thermodon, in Pontus.

AMAZONIUM, an obſcure town of Pontus, Pliny.

AMAZONIUS MONS, Mela; a mountain of Pontus, at whoſe foot the river Thermodon runs.

AMBARRI, Caeſar; a branch of the Aedui, ſituate on the Araris, as their name ſhews.

AMBASTUS, a river of India, Ptolemy.

AMBASUM, the metropolis of Phrygia, Stephanus.

AMBE, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix.

AMBENUS, a mountain of Sarmatia Europea, on the river Tyras near Ophiuſa, on the Euxine, Valerius Flaccus.

AMBER, Antonine; ſtill retaining its name, a river of Bavaria, which riſing on the borders of Tyrol, and running through the lake called the Ammer-See, and through the weſt of Bavaria, falls, two German miles to the ſouth-weſt of Landſhut, into the Iſer.

AMBIANI, Caeſar; a people of Gallia Belgica, ſituate between the Bellovaci and Nervii; according to Strabo, Ptolemy, ſituate on the ocean, between the Caleti to the weſt, and the Morini to the eaſt, and thus placed more inland by Caeſar.

AMBIANI, or *Ambianenſis Civitas*, now *Amiens*, a city of Picardy. It is called *Samarobriva* by Caeſar and Cicero; which, according to Valeſius, ſignifies the bridge of the *Samara*, or *Somme*. *Ambiani* is a later name, taken from that of the people, after the uſual manner of the lower age.

AMBIATINUS VICUS, ſituate above the Confluentes, or Coblentz: now *Capelle*, Cluverius; called alſo *Ambitarinus*, the birth-place of Caligula, Pliny the Younger; a town on the Rhine, in the eaſt of the biſhoprick of Treves, between Coblentz and Boppart, where at this day are to be ſeen ſome Roman antiquities. Others make Tibur the birth-place of Caligula; by the public records, Antium appears to be the place, Sueton.

AMBITUI, Pliny; an unknown people of Galatia, in the Hither Aſia.

AMBLADA, *orum*, a town of Piſidia, on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, Strabo; who commends its wines as medicinal. The gentilitious name is *Ambladeus*. Philoſtorgius characterizes the people as inhuman and barbarous.

AMBRACIA, a noble city of Epirus, a little to the north of the Sinus Ambracius, and to the weſt of the mouth of the Arachthus; a colony from Corinth, according to the author of the Periegeſis, whether Scylax or Martianus Heracleota, ſtanding at the foot of a rough eminence, looking to the weſt; on the eminence ſtood the citadel, looking to the

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the east, Livy. It was the royal residence of Pyrrhus: it afterwards fell into the hands of the Etolians, who together with it came into the power of the Romans; who called the people *Ambracienſes*, as the Greeks called them *Ambraciotae*; and Thucydides. *Ampraciotae*. The epithet is *Ambracius*. Some Greek writers pronounce it *Ampracius* hard, as Dio Caſſius.

AMBRACIUS SINUS, Pliny, Strabo; *Ambracheus*, Polybius; a bay of Epirus, now called *Golfo de l'Arta*; at its mouth it is leſs than a mile in extent, thirty-eight miles long, and twelve broad, Pliny.

AMBRACUS, a citadel near Ambracia, ſituate in fens; formerly walled round, with one entrance only, made of rammed earth; from which the town might be annoyed, Polybius.

AMBRODAX, a town of Parthia, Ptolemy.

AMBRONES, } See TUGE-
AMBRONICUS PAGUS, } NUS.

AMBRUSSUS, a place of Gallia Narbonenſis, Itinerary; now *Pont de Lunel*, in Languedoc, between Montpelier to the weſt, and Niſmes to the eaſt, about two leagues to the north of Aigues Mortes. E. Long. 4° 6′, Lat. 43° 40′.

AMBRYSUS, or *Ambryſſus*, a town of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnaſſus eaſtwards, Pauſanias, Strabo.

AMBRYSUS, Strabo; a river of Theſſaly, running through the Crocius Campus, at the foot of mount Othrys.

AMELAS, a town of Lycia, Pliny.

AMENANUS, a river of Sicily, riſing out of mount Aetna, which, after a ſhort courſe of ten miles through Catana, falls into the Ionian ſea, Strabo; who ſays, that after a diſappearance of many years, it re-appears: now called *Indicello*.

AMERIA, now *Amelia*, a town of Umbria, Cicero, Ptolemy. According to Cato it was built nine hundred and ſixty four years before the war of Perſeus, Pliny; ſituate on an eminence: was a municipal town, Cicero; and afterwards, under Auguſtus, a colony of Veterans, Frontinus. E. Long. 13° 20′, Lat. 42° 40′.

AMERINA VIA, mentioned in an inſcription; and which, as Onuphrius ſuppoſes, turned off from the Via Flaminia to Ameria.

AMERINUM CASTELLUM, by Peutinger's map, twelve miles to the weſt of Falerii, towards the Lacus Vadimonis; now Lago di Baſſanello, or Baſſano, in St. Peter's Patrimony.

AMERIOLA, a town of the Sabines, in Latium, Livy, Pliny; now extinct. Its ſituation is unknown.

AMERYTHA, a town of the Upper Galilee, on a ſteep rock, Joſephus.

AMESTRATA, a town of Sicily, Cicero; *Ameſtratos*, Stephanus, *Amaſtra*, Silius Italicus, *Multiſtratos*, Polybius; now *Miſtretta*, in the Val di Demona, on the river Haleſus; a very ſtrong fort of the Carthaginians, beſieged in vain by the Romans for ſeven months with conſiderable loſs; at length, in a third ſiege, taken and razed, Diodor. Siculus. The appellation is Phoenician, according to Bochart, *Math-Aſtrata*, and *Am-Aſtrata*, the city and people of the goddeſs Aſtarte. The inhabitants are called by Cicero, *Ameſtratini*, and *Mutiſtratini* by Pliny.

AMIBUS, an iſland of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, Ptolemy.

AMIDA, a principal city of Meſopotamia, Liber Notitiae; *Ammaea*, Ptolemy; ſituate on a high mountain, on the borders of Aſſyria, on the Tigris, where it receives the Nymphius. It was formerly called *Conſtantia*, being reſtored by Conſtantius; and here, according to Ammianus, the Romans had a great defeat, by Sapores king of Perſia.

AMIMONE. See AMYMONE.

AMINEAE. See AMMINEAE.

AMINIUS, a river of Arcadia, which falls into the Heliſſon, and both together ſoon after into the Alpheus, Pauſanias.

AMISENA, a diſtrict of Cappadocia, Strabo.

AMISIA, AMISIUS. See AMASIA.

AMISUS, an illuſtrious Greek city of Pontus, Strabo; who, on the authority of Theopompus, ſays, that it was firſt built by the Mileſians, and afterwards encreaſed with an Athenian colony. *Amiſum*, Pliny;

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for ſome time it enjoyed its liberty, as all the Greek cities in Aſia did, but was afterwards oppreſſed by the kings of Pontus, who there fixed their reſidence. The Romans reſtored them to liberty. The gentilitious name is *Amiſeni*, Pliny.

AMITERNUM, a town of the Sabines, in Italy, Livy, Pliny; now extinct, whoſe ruins are to be ſeen on the level ridge of a mountain, near S. Vittorino, and the ſprings of the Aternus; not far from Aquila, which roſe out of the ruins of *Amiternum*. The inhabitants are called *Amiternini*, Livy, Pliny. The epithet, *Amiternus*, Virgil.

AMMAEA. See AMIDA.

AMMAEDARA, Ptolemy; or *Ammedera*, a colony of Numidia. See AD MEDERA.

AMMAN, a city of Arabia Petraea. See RABBATH AMMON, PHILADELPHIA.

AMMAUS. See EMMAUS.

AMMIA. See AMAEA.

AMMINEAE VITES, Virgil; *Amineae* in the common editions; vines highly commended for their copious running, and the long keeping of their wine; growing in ſome diſtrict of Campania, but where uncertain.

AMMOCHOSTUM, a promontory of Cyprus, in the ſouth-eaſt ſide: now *Famagoſta*. E. Long. 36°, Lat. 35°.

AMMODES, Mela; a promontory of Cilicia, between the rivers Pyramus and Cydnus.

AMMON, a city of Marmarica, Ptolemy; Arrian calls it a place, not a city, in which ſtood the temple of Jupiter Ammon, round which there was nothing but ſandy waſtes. Pliny ſays, that the oracle of Ammon is twelve days journey from Memphis, and among the *Nomi* of Egypt he reckons the *Nomos Ammoniacus*: Diodorus Siculus, that the diſtrict, where the temple ſtood, though ſurrounded with deſarts, was agreeably adorned with fruitful trees and ſprings of water, and full of villages; in the middle of which ſtood the acropolis, or citadel, encompaſſed with a triple wall; the firſt and inmoſt of which contained the palace; the others, the apartments of the women, the relations and children, as alſo the temple of the God, and the ſacred fountain for luſtrations: that without the acropolis ſtood, at no great diſtance, another temple of Ammon, ſhaded by a number of tall trees; near which was a fountain, called that of the ſun, or *Solis Fons*; becauſe ſubject to extraordinary changes according to the time of the day; morning and evening warm, at noon cold, at midnight extremely hot.

AMMONIA, ſaid to be the ſame with *Paraetonium*, which ſee.

AMMONIACUS NOMOS. See AMMON.

AMMONIS PROMONTORIUM, Strabo; a promontory on the weſt ſide of the Syrtis Minor, to the north of Thena, from which the fiſhermen watched the motions of the thynni, or tunny fiſh.

AMMONITIS, a country of Arabia Petraea, occupied by the children of Ammon, whence the appellation. Its limits partly to the weſt and partly to the north were the river Jabok, whoſe courſe is no where determined; though Joſephus ſays, that it runs between Rabbath-Ammon, or Philadelphia, and Geraſa, and falls into the Jordan.

AMMONIUM, a promontory of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

AMMONUS, a town on the river Cinyphus, in the diſtrict of Syrtis, Ptolemy.

AMNISUS, a river and a town at its mouth ſo called, in the north of Crete; but the particular poſition is unknown, Homer, Strabo, Stephanus. Hence the nymphs are called *Amniſiades*, and *Amniſides*, Stephanus.

AMNIUS, a river of Bithynia, Appian.

AMOLBUS, a city of the Magnetes, in Theſſaly, and another of Macedonia, Stephanus.

AMORDACIA, or *Amordocia*, a diſtrict of Babylon, ſituate on marſhes, Ptolemy.

AMORGOS, or *Amurgus*, now *Morgo*, not far from Naxus to the eaſt, one of the European Sporades: the country of Simonides, the Iambic poet, Strabo. To this iſland criminals were baniſhed, Tacitus. Famous for a fine flax called *Amorgis*.

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gis. Another iſland of the ſame name, one of the Aſiatic Sporades, Ptolemy.

AMORIS ARA. See ARA AMORIS.

AMORITAE, or AMORRHAEI. See AMORRHITIS.

AMORIUM, a town of Phrygia Major, near the river Sangarius, on the borders of Galatia, Strabo, Ptolemy. In Peutinger's map it is written *Amurium*.

AMORRHITIS, the country of the Amorrhites, ſituate, according to Joſephus, between three rivers, like an iſland; the Arnon on the ſouth, the Jabok on the north, and the Jordan on the weſt. The *Amoritae*, or *Amorrhaei*, took their name from *Amor*, or *Emor*, the ſon of Canaan, Moſes: they dwelt in the mountains of Judah, to the ſouth, and in ſome parts mixed with the Hethaei; alſo about Sichem: but a great part of them croſſing the Jordan, in a hoſtile manner occupied a conſiderable part of the Moabitis and Ammonitis; which afterwards fell to the Iſraelites, on the defeat of Sihon their king.

AMPE, Stephanus; *Ampis*, Herodotus; a city of Babylon, on the Perſian Gulf, at the mouth of the Tigris, Stephanus; a colony of Mileſians, Herodotus; *Ampaeus* the gentilitious name.

AMPELA, a town of Crete, Pliny.

AMPELOESSA, a town of Judea, in the Decapolis, next to Syria, Pliny.

AMPELON, *Ampelos*, Ptolemy; a promontory of Paraxia, a diſtrict of Macedonia, to the ſouth of the Singitic bay, running out into the Egean ſea, between the Sinus Toronaicus and the Singiticus.

AMPELOS, a promontory of Crete, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, and a town there of the ſame name, Pliny; now in ruins: alſo a town of Macedonia, id. and a town of Liguria, Stephanus.

AMPELUS, a promontory of Samos, Strabo; the name alſo of that ridge of mountains which run through Samos.

AMPELUSIA, a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, called *Cottes* by the natives, which is of the ſame ſignification, Mela; with a town of the ſame name, Pliny; not far from the river Lixus, near the ſtraits of Gibraltar: now *Cape Spartel*. W. Long. 6° 30′, Lat. 36°.

AMPHAPALIA, a town of Crete, Strabo.

AMPHAXIS, Stephanus; an inland town of Macedonia, ſituate on the river Axius, and giving name to *Amphaxitis*.

AMPHAXITIS, a territory of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus; the people *Amphaxitae*, on each ſide the river Axius, Stephanus; which is the reaſon of the appellation.

AMPHEA, Stephanus; a town of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus.

AMPHIALE, a promontory of Attica, ſtretching out to the iſland of Salamis, from which the paſſage is ſhort, Strabo.

AMPHIARAI BALNEA, a place in Attica, Stephanus.

AMPHIARAI FONS, a fountain near Oropus: another in the territory of Corinth, Pauſanias.

AMPHICAEA, Herodotus; *Amphiclea*, Pauſanias; a town of Phocis, in Greece; one of thoſe that were burnt by Xerxes, Herodotus.

AMPHIDOLI, a town of Triphylia, in Peloponneſus, Stephanus.

AMPHIGENIA, a town of Meſſenia, in Peloponneſus, Homer, Statius.

AMPHILOCHIA, the territory of the city of Argos Amphilochium, in Acarnania, Thucydides; called *Amphilochi*, from the people in the lower age, Stephanus. A town alſo of Spain, in Gallicia, built by Teucer, and denominated from Amphilochus, one of his companions, Strabo: now *Orenſe*, Mariana. W. Long. 8° 20′, Lat. 42° 36′.

AMPHILYSUS, a river running down from mount Aſſarus of Samos, Stephanus.

AMPHIMALES SINUS, Ptolemy; now called *Golfo della Suda*, from a cognominal citadel, a bay on the north ſide of Crete, and taking name from the adjoining town, *Amphimalla*, Pliny; *Amphimallium*, Stephanus.

AMPHIMELA, Dicaearchus; a river of Crete.

AMPHIPAGUM, a promontory on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Corcyra, Ptolemy.

AMPHIPOLIS, a city of Macedonia, an Athenian colony, on the Strymon, but on which ſide is not ſo certain;

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certain; Pliny places it in Macedonia on this ſide, but Scylax, in Thrace on the other. The name of the town *Amphipolis*, however, ſeems to reconcile their difference; becauſe, as Thucydides obſerves, it was waſhed on two ſides by the Strymon, which dividing itſelf into two channels, the city ſtood in the middle, and on the ſide towards the ſea, there was a wall built from channel to channel. Its ancient name was Ἐννέα ὁδοί, the *Nine ways*, Thucydides, Herodotus; which laſt calls it by no other name. The citizens were called *Amphipolitani*, Livy. It was afterwards called *Chriſtopolis*, now *Chriſopeli*, or *Chiſopoli*, Holſtenius.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates, built by Seleucus, called by the Syrians, *Turmeda*, Stephanus; the ſame with *Thapſacus*, Pliny; a Macedonian name; from the cognominal town *Amphipolis*; and is ſuppoſed to have been only renewed and adorned by Seleucus; becauſe long famous before his time, Xenophon.

AMPHISCII. See UMBRA.

AMPHISSA, the capital of the Locri Ozolae, one hundred and twenty ſtadia, or fifteen miles, to the weſt of Delphi, Pauſanias. So called, becauſe ſurrounded on all hands by mountains, Stephanus. Hence *Amphiſſaei*, the inhabitants; who plundered the temple at Delphi, Demoſthenes. Alſo a town of Magna Graecia, at the mouth of the Sagra, on the coaſt of the Farther Calabria, ſituate between Locri and Caulona; now called *Roccella*. *Amphiſſius*, the epithet, Ovid.

AMPHISSENE, a diſtrict of Armenia the Leſs, Stephanus.

AMPHITHEATRUM, a ſtructure, either of a circular, or of an oblong or oval form, for the exhibition of the combats of gladiators, and wild beaſts.

AMPHITHEATRUM CASTRENSE, built by P. Statilius Taurus, in Rome, Suetonius; now for the greateſt part ruinous.

AMPHITHEATRUM VESPANIANI, now *il Coliſeo*, built by Veſpaſian, in Rome, Suetonius; and afterwards ornamented by his ſon Domitian, Martial; and made of Tiburtine ſtone: it is called *Coliſſeum*, or *Coloſſeum*; becauſe hard by there was a Coloſſus with the head of Nero: it is of an oval figure, in height two hundred and twenty-one Roman palms, in length eight hundred and twenty, and contained eighty-ſeven thouſand ſpectators. A third of it now lies in ruins.

AMPHITUS, Pauſanias; a river of Meſſenia, falling into the Balyra.

AMPHRYSUS, or *Amphryſſus*, a river of Phthiotis, a diſtrict of Theſſaly. Virgil, Strabo; running by the foot of mount Othrys, from ſouth to north into the Enipeus, at Thebes of Theſſaly; where Apollo fed the herds of king Admetus, Virgil, Lucan. Another *Amphryſſus* in Phrygia, rendering women barren, Pliny. Hence the epithet, *Amphryſiacus*, Statius. Alſo a town of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnaſſus, encompaſſed with a double wall by the Thebans, in the war with Philip, Pauſanias: *Amphryſia Vates*, in Virgil, denotes the Sibyl.

AMPIS. See AMPE.

AMPSAGA, a river of Numidia, which riſing in mount Buzara, and running from ſouth to north, falls into the Mediterranean at Tucca, ſeparating Mauretania Caeſarienſis on the eaſt from Numidia, Ptolemy, Mela; now *Suffegmar*, one of the principal rivers of Algiers.

AMPSALIS, a town of Aſiatic Sarmatia, Ptolemy; to the eaſt of the Boſphorus Cimmerius, or Straits of Caffa.

AMPSANCTI VALLIS, or *Ampſancti Lacus*, a cave or lake in the heart of the Hirpini, or Principato Ultra, near the city Tricento, Cicero, Virgil, Pliny; it is now called *Muſiti*, from Mephitis, the goddeſs of ſtench, who had a temple there. The ancient poets imagined that this gulf led to hell. It is alſo called *Anſanctí*.

AMUCA, or *Amyca*, Coeleſyria ſo called by the Hebrews and Syrians, the term denoting a valley. Polybius mentions Ἀμυκὴν πεδίον, or *Amycae Campus*, the plain through which the Orontes runs from Libanus.

AMUCLAE. See AMYCLAE.

AMUNCLA,

AMUNCLA, an inland town of the territory of Syrtis, Ptolemy.
AMUNCLAE. See AMYCLAE.
AMURGOS. See AMORGOS.
AMURIUM. See AMORIUM.
AMYCA. See AMUCA.
AMYCAE CAMPUS. See AMUCA.
AMYCI. See AMYCLI.
AMYCI PORTUS, a place in Pontus, famous for the ſlaughter of Amycus, king of the Bebryces, Pliny.
AMYCLAE, *Amunclae*, or *Amuclae*, a town of Italy, which formerly ſtood a little way from Tarracina, on the Tuſcan ſea, deſtroyed by ſerpents, Pliny; abounding in vipers, whoſe bite is mortal, Solinus: a colony from Amyclae in Laconica. Servius, explaining *tacitis Amyclis* in Virgil, ſays, that being a Laconian colony, who followed the doctrine of Pythagoras, from which they were called *Taciti*, and abſtaining from killing animals, they were deſtroyed by a number of ſerpents, which bred in the neighbouring marſhes: he adds another explanation; viz. that the city being often diſturbed by falſe alarms of an enemy, a law was made, that none ſhould dare to give any alarm; and thus it was taken by ſurprize, Silius Italicus, Lucilius. Hence the epithet, *Amyclanus*, and *Amuclanus*, Tacitus; and *Amyclaeus*, Virgil.
AMYCLAE, a town of Laconica, Homer; twenty ſtadia from Lacedaemon to the ſouth, towards the ſea, beautifully laid out in orchards; hence the epithet *Virides* in Statius. Famous for a temple of Apollo, from which it was called *Apollineae*, id. The place of abode of Leda, mother of the Dioſcuri and Helena, and hence the denomination *Ledaeae*, id. It was alſo called *Tetricae*, from the auſtere diſcipline of the Pythagoreans, id. and *Therapnaeae*, Martial, from the neighbouring town Therapnae. *Amyclaeus*, an epithet of Apollo, who had a temple at Amyclae.
AMYCLAEUM, a town and port of Crete, Stephanus; mentioned by no other author.
AMYCLI, or *Amyci Portus*, a port of Bithynia, Pliny; called *Daphne*, Arrian; on the Boſporus Thracius, to the north of Chalcedon: mentioned by Virgil. Now called *Lamia*.
AMYDON, a town of Macedonia, in the territory of Paeonia, on the river Axius, from which auxiliaries were ſent to Troy, Homer, Juvenal.
AMYMNI, Stephanus; a people of Epirus.
AMYMONE, or *Amimone*, a fountain and river of Peloponneſus, running through the country of Argia into the lake Lerna, Ovid.
AMYNTAE, Stephanus; a people of Theſprotia, a diſtrict of Epirus.
AMYNTAE REGNUM, the kingdom of Amyntas, who was ſecretary to Deiotarus, tetrarch of Galatia, general of his army, and was afterwards king: at the battle of Philippi, he joined M. Brutus, but went over from him to Antony and Cleopatra: and after Deiotarus's death, Antony made him prince of Galatia, with part of Lycaonia and Pamphilia, Dio Caſſius; and granted him the title and dignity of king, Appian: he afterwards quitted Antony and joined Auguſtus.
AMYRGIUM, a plain of the Sacae, Stephanus.
AMYRICUS CAMPUS, a place in Theſſaly, Polybius.
AMYRUS, a town of Theſſaly, Stephanus; alſo a ſmall river of Theſſaly, mentioned by Valerius Flaccus.
AMYSTIS, a river of India, falling into the Ganges, Arrian.
AMYTHAONIA, a part of Elis, ſo called from Amythaon, a great warrior, and excellent phyſician, father of Melampus, Virgil, Tibullus.
AMYZON, a town of Caria, in Aſia Minor, Pliny, Ptolemy; of which nothing farther is known; now *Meſo*, between Magneſia and Alabanda, thirty miles to the eaſt of the Egean Sea.
ANA. See ANAS.
ANAB, the name of a city or mountain in Judea, Joſhua.
ANABIS, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis, Ptolemy; ſituate at the foot of mount Edulius; now *Igualada*, a town of Catalonia, on the river Noya, nine Spaniſh leagues to the north of Tarragona.
ANABUCIS, a town of the territory

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tory of Syrtis, Peutinger's map.

ANABUM, *Anabon*, Ptolemy; a town on the Danube; now *Neuheuſel*, in Upper Hungary. E. Long. 18° 12′, Lat. 48° 25′. Alſo a diſtrict of Aria, in Aſia, Iſidor. Characenus.

ANABURA, a town of Phrygia, Ptolemy. Another of Piſidia, Strabo, Livy.

ANACE, a town of Achaia, Stephanus.

ANACIUM, a mountain in Attica, on which ſtood a temple of the Dioſcuri, who were called Anaces, Phavorinus, Polyaenus; and hence the appellation.

ANACOLE, an iſland of the Egean Sea, Antonine.

ANACTORIA, Pliny; *Anactorium*, Thucydides, Strabo, &c. now *Vonizza*, a town of Acarnania, diſtant forty ſtadia from Actium, Strabo; who places it in a peninſula, and calls it the port of the new city Nicopolis. Thucydides places it at the very mouth of the Sinus Ambracius: a colony from Corinth, Stephanus. The people called *Anactorii*, Thucydides; the epithet, *Anactorius*, as *Anactorius Ager*, *Anactorius Sinus*, the ſame with the *Ambracius*. Alſo the ancient name of the territory of Miletus, Pauſanias.

ANACTORIUM, Herodotus, a temple of Ceres in Eleuſine.

ANAEA, a town of Caria, on the weſt ſide, over-againſt the iſland Samos, Thucydides: the people *Anaeitae*, id. *Anaei*, Stephanus.

ANAGNIA, a town of Latium, capital of the Hernici, Livy, Pliny, Virgil; which, after a faint reſiſtance, ſubmitting to the Romans, was admitted to the freedom of the city, yet without the right of ſuffrage, Livy. It was afterwards a colony of Druſus Caeſar, and walled round, and its territory aſſigned to the veterans, Frontinus. Here Antony married Cleopatra, and divorced Octavia. Now *Anagni*, thirty-ſix miles to the eaſt of Rome. The people are called *Anagnini*, Livy; and *Anagnitae*, Diodorus. E. Long. 13° 45′, Lat. 42°.

ANAGYRIS, or *Anagyrus*, the name of a place in Attica, of the tribe Erechtheis, where a fetid plant, called *Anagyris*, Dioſcorides, Pliny, grew in great plenty, Stephanus; and the more it was handled the ſtronger it ſmelled: hence *Commovere Anagyrin*, or *Anagyrum*, is to bring a misfortune on one's ſelf, Ariſtophanes.

ANAHARATH, a city of the tribe of Iſſachar, Joſhua.

ANAITICA REGIO, a diſtrict of Armenia the Greater, ſo called from *Anaitis*, a goddeſs worſhipped by the Armenians, with impure rites of intemperance and proſtitution, Strabo.

ANALIBA, a town of Armenia the Leſs, Ptolemy.

ANALITAE, Pliny; a people of Arabia Felix.

ANAMIS, a river of Carmania, Arrian: called *Andanis* by others, which ſee.

ANAON, a port on the Mediterranean, between Monaco and Nice, Antonine.

ANAPAUOMENOS, a fountain of Dodona, whoſe waters failed at noon, and hence the appellation, after which, till midnight, it filled again and ran over, and though extinguiſhing burning bodies plunged into it, yet kindled them when held over it, Pliny.

ANAPHE, an iſland ſpontaneouſly emerging out of the Cretan ſea, near Thera, Pliny, Strabo. Now called *Nanfio*. It breeds no ſerpents, Solinus. Its name is from the ſudden appearance of the new moon to the Argonauts in a ſtorm, Apollonius. *Anaphaeus*, an epithet of Apollo, who was worſhipped there *Anaphaei*, the people, who ſacrificed to Apollo with mutual taunts and deriſion, Conon the hiſtorian.

ANAPHLYSTUS, a hamlet of Attica Herodotus, Pauſanias; and of the tribe Antiochis, Stephanus: near it ſtood a temple of Pan, and another of Venus Colias, and there the wreck of the Perſian fleet, after the fight of Salamis, was thrown on ſhore, Strabo.

ANAPUS, a ſmall river of Illyria, running by Liſſus, on the borders of Macedonia, towards the ſea-coaſt ten ſtadia from the city of Stratos Thucydides.

ANAPUS, a river of Sicily, now *Alfeo* which riſing in the Val di Noto fall

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falls into the Portus Magnus, to the ſouth of Syracuſe, running from weſt to eaſt, Thucydides, Theocritus, Livy, &c. The appellation is Phoenician, denoting a grape, in which the country about the river abounded, Theocritus.

ANARIACAE, Strabo; *Anariaci*, Pliny; a people inhabiting on the eaſt ſide of the Caſpian.

ANARISMUNDI PROMONTORIUM, a promontory in the iſland Taprobane, Ptolemy: called alſo *Andraſmundi*.

ANARIUM, a town of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

ANARTES, Caeſar; *Anarti*, Ptolemy; a people of Dacia, ſituate on the Tibiſſus.

ANARUS, a town of Galatia, Ptolemy.

ANAS, Strabo; *Ana*, Ptolemy; a river of Spain, riſing in the territory of Laminium, of the Hither Spain, and now ſpreading into lakes, again reſtraining its waters, or, burrowing itſelf entirely in the earth, is pleaſed often to re-appear; it pours into the Atlantic, Pliny; now *Guadiana*, riſing in the ſouth-eaſt of New Caſtile, in a diſtrict commonly called Campo de Montiel, not far from the mountain Conſuegra, from the lakes, called *las Lagunas de Guadiana*, and then it is called *Rio Roydera*, and, after a courſe of ſix leagues, burying itſelf in the earth for a league, it then riſes up again from three lakes, called *los Ojos de Guadiana*, near the village Villa Harta, five leagues to the north of Calatrava, and directs its courſe weſtward through New Caſtile, by Medelin, Merida, and Badajox, where it begins to bend its courſe ſouthwards, between Portugal and Andaluſia, falling into the bay of Cadiz, near Ayamonte.

ANASSUS, or *Anaxus*, a river in the territory of Venice, Pliny; now the *Piave*, which riſing from the mountains of Tyrol, not far from the borders of Carinthia, runs from north to ſouth, through the territories of Cadorino, Belluno, Feltre, and, after running from weſt to eaſt, through Trevigi, falls into the Adriatic, thirteen miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Venice.

ANASUS, or *Aniſus*; now the *Ens*, a river of Germany, more famous in the lower age than in the ancient; which riſing on the borders of the territory of Saltzburg, then ſeparating Upper Stiria from Upper Auſtria, and waſhing the town of Ens, falls, at the diſtance of a mile, below it, into the Danube, in a courſe from ſouth to north.

ANATHAN, or *Anathon*, a citadel of Meſopotamia, ſurrounded by the Euphrates, Ammian.

ANATHO, a town of the iſland Proſopitis, in the Nile, which Megabazus, the Perſian, joined to the continent, Thucydides. Alſo an iſland in the Euphrates of four ſtadia, Iſidorus Characenus. Libanius calls it a peninſula.

ANATHON. See ANATHAN.

ANATHOTH, a hamlet of Paleſtine, very near Jeruſalem, Joſephus; about three miles and a half to the north; its ruins are ſtill to be ſeen. The birth-place of the prophet Jeremiah, and one of the Levitical towns in the tribe of Benjamin.

ANATILIA, Pliny, a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, now *St. Giles*, between Arles and Niſmes, about a league diſtant from the Rhone.

ANATILII, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis; occupying what is now called *la Camargue*, in Provence.

ANATIS, Pliny, Solinus; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, now the *Zilia*, in the kingdom of Fez, falling into the Atlantic, a little below the town of Zilia.

ANATOLIA. See NATOLIA.

ANAVA, or *Anaya*, a town of Phrygia, between Celaenae and Coloſſae, Herodotus.

ANAUDOMA, a town of the Syenitae, Pliny.

ANAURUS, a river of Theſſaly, riſing in mount Pelion, and falling into the Egean ſea, at Pagaſae, Callimachus, Lucan. Now *il Fiume di Demetriada*.

ANAXUS. See ANASSUS.

ANAZARBUS, Pliny; *Anazarba*, Stephanus; a town of Cilicia, now *Ain Zarba*, on the river Pyramus, the birth-place of Dioſcorides, and of the poet Oppian. It was ſometimes called *Caeſarea*, in honour

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either of Auguſtus or of Tiberius. The inhabitants are called *Anazarbeni*, Pliny; and on coins *Anazarbeis*, after the Greek idiom. Under Juſtinian it was deſtroyed by a dreadful earthquake.

ANCALITES, Caeſar; a people of Britain, conjectured to be thoſe on the hills about Henley on the Thames, over-againſt Windſor, Camden.

ANCHESMUS, Pauſanias, a mountain of Attica, on which ſtood the image of Jupiter Anchesmius.

ANCHIALE, Strabo; *Anchiales*, Pliny; *Anchialos*, Arrian; an ancient city of Cilicia, ſaid by ſome to have been built by Sardanapalus, Strabo; at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, and hence the name; where was a monument, ſetting forth, that Sardanapalus, ſon of Anacyndaraxis, built Anchiale and Tarſus on the ſame day: this is repeated by Athenaeus, Arrian, Stephanus, &c. Though Stephanus prefers the opinion of Athenodorus, a native of the place, namely, that the place was built by Anchiale, the daughter of Japetus; which is alſo confirmed by the grammarian Diodorus, and by king Ptolemy. Arrian adds, that from the compaſs and foundation of the walls, it may be eaſily conjectured to have been a conſiderable city. The river, that runs by, is called *Anchialeus*, Stephanus.

ANCHIALUS, a town of Thrace, Ptolemy; now *Anchialo*, with a port at the mouth of the river Erginus, on the Euxine, Pliny.

ANCHISAE PORTUS. See ONCHISMOS.

ANCHISIA, or *Anchiſus*, a mountain of Arcadia, at whoſe foot was the monument of Anchiſes, whom ſome will have buried there, Pauſanias.

ANCHOA, or *Anchoe*, Strabo; a place where the river Cephiſſus buries itſelf for ſome diſtance in the earth, and again riſes near Larymna of Locris, after which it falls into the ſea.

ANCIANA, or *Antiana*, a town of Upper Pannonia, Peutinger's map.

ANCOBARITES, one of the diviſions of Meſopotamia, lying along the Euphrates, Ptolemy.

ANCON, *onis*, a port of Pontus, ſo called from its ſituation between promontories, forming an elbow, Ptolemy, Arrian.

ANCON, Strabo; *Ancona*, Cicero, Caeſar; the reaſon of the appellation is the ſame as in the preceding article, Mela; and it is ſtill called *Ancona*. It was a Greek city, built by the Syracuſians, who fled the tyranny of Dionyſius, Strabo; which is the reaſon of its being called a Doric city, Juvenal. Situate in the territory of the Piceni, on the Adriatic, with a noble harbour, built by Trajan.

ANCORARIUS, a mountain of Mauretania, near the citadel of Tingis, Ammian.

ANCORARUM URBS, Ἀγκυρῶν Πολις, a city in the Nomos Aphroditopolites, towards the Red Sea; ſo called becauſe there was in the neighbourhood a ſtone quarry, in which they hewed ſtone anchors, Ptolemy; before iron anchors came to be uſed. The gentilitious name is *Ancyropolites*, Stephanus.

ANCORE, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Nicaea*, the capital of Bithynia, a colony of the Bottiaei, a people of Thrace, Pliny.

ANCRINA, Ptolemy, a town of Sicily which Cluverius ſuppoſes to be a faulty reading for *Ancyrina*, and this laſt, for ANCYRAE, which ſee.

ANCYLIUM, a town of Sicily, but where ſituate is unknown, Cluverius: the inhabitants *Ancylii*, or *Ancylienſes*.

ANCYRA, a town of Phrygia Magna Ptolemy; of the diſtrict of Abaſitis ſo called from *Abaſa*, a town probably of that name, Strabo.

ANCYRA, the capital of Galatia, Livy, Pliny, Ptolemy; at no great diſtance from the river Halys, Livy ſaid to be built by Midas, king of Phrygia, and to take its name from an anchor found there, Pauſanias. It was greatly improved by Auguſtus, deemed the ſecond founder of it, as appears from the *Marmor Ancyranum*. It is now called *Angura* or *Enguri*. E. Long. 33°, Lat. 41 20'.

ANCYRAE, Diodorus Siculus; a town of Sicily, to the weſt of Agrigentum, on the river Halycus, above Heraclea, which ſtood at its mouth one of the five cities which remain

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ed firm to the Carthaginians, id.

ANCYRION, a town of Italy, Stephanus.

ANCYRON, a town of Egypt, Stephanus.

ANDA, a town of Africa, Polybius.

ANDABALIS, a town of Cappadocia, Antonine.

ANDACA, or *Andraca*, a town of India intra Gangem, which ſurrendered to Alexander, Arrian.

ANDANIA, a town of Arcadia, in Peloponneſus, Strabo; of Meſſenia, Pauſanias, Stephanus; which laſt will have Meſſenia itſelf to be ſo called.

ANDANIS, a river of Carmania, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Anamis*, Arrian; running ſouth-weſt into the Perſian Gulf, at the promontory Armozum. *Andanius*, Strabo. Now probably the *Tiſindon*, Baudrand.

ANDANUM, a town of Caria, Stephanus.

ANDARBA, a town of Dalmatia, Antonine.

ANDARISTUS, a town of the Pelagones, in Macedonia, Ptolemy; the people *Andariſtenes*, Pliny.

ANDATIS, a town of Ethiopia, on the Banks of the Nile, Pliny.

ANDAUTONIUM, a town of Pannonia Superior, Ptolemy.

ANDECAVI, Tacitus; *Andegavi*, Pliny; *Andes*, Caeſar; *Andi*, Lucan; a people of Gallia Celtica, having the Turones to the eaſt, the Namnetes to the weſt, the Pictones to the ſouth, and the Aulerci Coenomani to the north: now *Anjou*.

ANDECRIUM. See ANDETRIUM.

ANDEGAVI, or *Andegavus*, a town of Gallia Celtica, Pliny, Ptolemy; now *Angiers*. Called *Andecavi*, Tacitus. See JULIOMAGUS. W. Long. 30′, Lat. 47° 30′.

ANDEGAVI, a people of Gaul. See ANDECAVI.

ANDERA, a town of Myſia, Strabo *Anderina*, the epithet of the mother of the gods.

ANDEREDON, *Anderidum*, Ptolemy; *Anderitum*, Peutinger; capital of the Gabali, now extinct in the Gevaudan, a territory of Languedoc, in the ſouth of France.

ANDERICA, a town of the Suſiana, Herodotus.

ANDERIDUM, and ANDERITUM. See ANDEREDON.

ANDES, and ANDI, a people of Gaul. See ANDECAVI.

ANDES, *ium*, a hamlet of Mantua in Italy, the birth-place of Virgil. Hence the epithet, *Andinus*, Silius Italicus. Now called *Pietola*, two miles to the weſt of Mantua.

ANDETRIUM, *Andretium*, Strabo; *Andecrium*, or *Andrecium*, Ptolemy; an inland town of Dalmatia. The genuine name is *Andetrium*, Inſcription: and thus Pliny calls it; Strabo, a ſtrong place; and Dio Caſſius, *Anderium*; ſituate near Salonae, on a naturally ſtrong and inacceſſible rock, ſurrounded with deep vallies, with rapid torrents; from which it appears to be the citadel now called *Cliſſa*. E. Long. 17° 46′, Lat. 43° 20′.

ANDIUM, one of the iſlands between Gaul and Britain, Itinerary.

ANDOMADUNUM, *Andomatunum*, Ptolemy; and *Antematunum*, Antonine; *Civitas Lingonum*, Tacitus; a city of Gallia Belgica: now *Langres* in Champagne, ſituate on an eminence (which ſeems to juſtify the termination *dunum*) on the borders of Burgundy, at the ſprings of the Marne. Tacitus calls an inhabitant, *Lingon*. E. Long. 5° 22′, Lat. 48°.

ANDOMATIS, a river of India, which runs into the Ganges, Arrian.

ANDOMATUNUM. See ANDOMADUNUM.

ANDRACA, a town of Cappadocia, Ptolemy; to the north, on the borders of Galatia. Alſo a town in India intra Gangem, on the other ſide the Choaſpes, Arrian.

ANDRAPA, a town of Paphlagonia, which is alſo called *Neoclaudiopolis*, Ptolemy; to the ſouth-eaſt of mount Olgaſis.

ANDRAPANA, a town of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy.

ANDRASIMUNDI. See ANARISMUNDI.

ANDRECIUM, } See ANDETRIUM.
ANDRETIUM, }

ANDRIA, a town of Phrygia, Pliny; another of Elis, and a third of Macedonia, Stephanus.

ANDRIACA, a town of Media, another a maritime town of Lycia, Ptolemy; now *Gorante*: a third of Thrace, on the Euxine, Strabo; now called *Gatapoli*, Caſtaldus.

ANDRICLUS, a mountain of Cilicia, Strabo:

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Strabo: alſo the name of a river, Pliny; called *Andrius*, Strabo; which falls into the Scamander: called alſo *Andricus*, and *Andricius*.

ANDRO, or *Andropolis*, the capital of the Nomos Andropolites, on the river Agathodaemon, or weſtern branch of the Nile, to the ſouth of Hermopolis Parva, Ptolemy.

ANDROCALIS, a town of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, Pliny.

ANDRONA, a town of Chalcidene, in Syria, to the ſouth-eaſt of Chalcis, Antonine.

ANDROPHAGI. See ANTHROPOPHAGI.

ANDROPOLIS, } See ANDRO.
ANDROPOLITES NOMOS, }

ANDROS, an iſland in the Iriſh Sea, Pliny; called *Hedros*, Ptolemy; now *Bardſey*, diſtant about a mile from the coaſt of North Wales.

ANDROS, Cicero, an iſland, one of the Cyclades, Strabo, Mela, Pliny; ſeparated from Euboea to the ſouth by a ſtrait, and by a narrower ſtill, from the iſland Tenos: now called *Andro*; a fertile and well cultivated iſland, in compaſs ſeventy miles. It had ſeveral names among the ancients; viz. *Cauros*, *Laſia*, *Nonagria*, *Hydruſſa*, and *Epagris*. It had a fountain, which yearly, on the nones, or fifth of January, ran with a liquor of a vinous taſte, Pliny.

ANDROSIA, a town of Galatia, Ptolemy; on the river Halys, below Claudiopolis: now *Andres*.

ANEIANUM, a town of Italy, in the Venetian territory, Antonine: now *Monte Agnano*; ſituate between Padua and Modena.

ANELON, *ontis*, a river near Colophon, in Ionia, remarkable for the coldneſs of its waters, Pauſanias.

ANEMO, a river of Italia Ciſpadana, Pliny; *Animo*, Peutinger; now *Amone*, or *Armone*, riſing near Orci, out of the Apennine, in the territory of Romandiola; and running through this laſt, and the territory of the Pope, waſhes Faventia, and at length falls into the Adriatic, three miles to the ſouth of the principal mouth of the Po.

ANEMORIA, a town of Phocis, Homer, Lycophron.

ANEMOSA, a hamlet of Arcadia, Pauſanias.

ANEMURIUM, a promontory of Cilicia, where the continent approaches neareſt to Crommyon, a promontory of Cyprus, Strabo; ſeparating Cilicia from Pamphylia, Mela. Alſo a town there, of the ſame name, Pliny, Scylax, Ptolemy, Coins.

ANETHUSA, a town of Libya, Stephanus.

ANGARIS, a mountain of Paleſtine, Pliny.

ANGE, a hamlet of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

ANGELLAE, a city of Hiſpania Baetica, ſituate between Corduba and Seville, Antonine.

ANGILI. See ANGLI.

ANGITES, a river of Thrace, which runs into the Strymon, Herodotus.

ANGITIAE LUCUS, Virgil; who in room of *Lucus*, uſes *Nemus* for the ſake of the verſe; ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Lacus Fucinus. The inhabitants are called *Lucenſes*, Pliny. Angitia was ſiſter of Medea, who taught antidotes againſt poiſon and ſerpents, Sil. Italicus. But Servius on Virgil ſays, that the inhabitants called Medea by this name for the ſame reaſon. The town is now called *Luco*.

ANGITULA, a river and town of Calabria, Antonine. Now *Roccha d' Angitola*.

ANGLI, Tacitus; a people of Germany beyond the Elbe; called *Suevi Angili*, Ptolemy; becauſe a branch of the Suevi.

ANGRIVARII, Tacitus; a people of Germany, ſituate between the Weſer and the Ems, and eaſtward reaching beyond the Weſer, as far as the Cheruſci, on which ſide they raiſed a rampart, Tacitus; to the ſouth having the Tubantes on the Ems, and on the Weſer, where it bends to the foreſt Bacemis, the Dulgibini; to the weſt the Ems and the confines of the Bructeri; and to the north the territory of the Angrivarii, lay between the Chamavi and Anſibarii. Ptolemy places them between the Cauchi and Suevi, or Catti. Suppoſed now to contain a part of the county of Schaumburg, the half of the biſhoprick or principality of Minden, to the ſouth, the greateſt part of the biſhoprick

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bishoprick of Osnabrug, the north part of the county of Teclenburg, and a part of the county of Ravensberg. A trace of the name of the people still remains in the appellation *Engern*, a small town in the county of Ravensberg.

ANGULUM, Antonine; *Angolos*, Ptolemy; a town of the Vestini, a people of Abruzzo Ultra; situate between the mouth of the Aternus and Ortona, ten miles from the former, and eleven from the latter, Antonine; a proof that it was at no great distance from the sea. The inhabitants were called *Angulani*, Pliny.

ANIANA, a town of Mesopotamia, Ptolemy.

ANICIUM. See ANITIUM.

ANIEN. See ANIO.

ANIGRUS, Ovid; *Aniger*, Vibius Sequester; a river of Thessaly. Hence *Anigriades Nymphae*, Strabo, Pausanias. The same with the *Minyeius*.

ANIM, the name of a city, Joshua.

ANIMO. See ANEMO.

ANINA, a city of India extra Gangem. Ptolemy.

ANINACHA, a town of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy.

ANIO, *enis*, Cicero, Horace, Priscian; *Anien*, Statius; now *il Teverone*; a river of Italy, which falling into the Tyber, three miles to the north of Rome, not far from Antemnae, and rising in a mountain near Treba; Pliny; runs through the country of the Aequiculi, or Aequi, afterwards separates the Latins from the Sabines; but nearer its mouth, or confluence, it has the Sabines on each side. It forms three beautiful lakes in its course, Pliny; In the territory of Tibur it falls from a great height, and there forms a very rapid cataract; hence the epithet *Praeceps*, and hence the steam caused by its fall, Horace: *Anienus* the epithet formed from it, Virgil, Propertius: *Anienus* is also the god of the river, Propertius, Statius.

ANIO, an aqueduct from the river Anio, called *Vetus*, to distinguish it from the *Novus*, begun by Caligula, and completed by Claudius, Frontinus.

ANISUS. See ANASUS.

ANITHA, a town of Arabia Petraea, Ptolemy.

ANITIUM, or *Anicium*, called also *Podium*, now *le Puy*, a town of Languedoc, capital of the Vellauni, Caesar; now *le Velay*; situate on a mountain near the Loire. E. Long. 3° 50′, Lat. 45°.

ANITORGIS, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, where a battle was fought between the Scipios and Asdrubal, Livy.

ANNAMATIA, a town of Lower Pannonia, Itinerary, Peutinger.

ANNIA VIA, near the Flaminia in Tuscany, made out only by inscriptions, Gruter. Onuphrius imagines, that from an inscription on a marble extant, it either joined the Flaminia or began from it.

ANNIBI, mountains of the Seres, Ptolemy. Also a people called *Annibi*, from these mountains, to the south of the Anthropophagi.

ANOEGATH, a town of Libya Interior, Pliny, Ptolemy.

ANOLUS, a city of Lydia, Stephanus.

ANONIUM, a town of Insubria, Ptolemy: now *Non*, or *Nun*, a hamlet in the duchy of Milan, on a lake of the same name, twenty-eight miles to the north of the city of Milan.

ANOPOEA, or *Anopaea*, Herodotus; a mountain and hamlet on the river Asepus, in the territory of Melia, in Caria.

ANOPOLIS. See ARADEN.

ANSANCTI VALLIS. See AMPSANCTI.

ANSIBARII, or *Ansivarii*, Tacitus; a people of Germany, in the neighbourhood of the Chauci, but on which hand does not appear. Cluverius assigns to them half the bishoprick of Minden, to the north the county of Diepholt, the greatest part of the county of Hoye on the left of the Weser, and a small district commonly called Steding.

ANTACITES, a river of Sarmatia Asiatica, falling into the Palus Maeotis, yielding fish, called *Antacei*, which make a fine pickle, Athenaeus.

ANTAEOPOLIS, a town of the Nomos Antaeopolites, in the Thebais, on the east side of the Nile, Ptolemy, Pliny, Stephanus. It takes its name from the fabulous Antaeus, who is said to have been vanquished by Hercules, Juvenal, Diodorus, Lucan.

ANTANDROS, a town of Mysia, on the

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the ſea-coaſt, at the foot of mount Alexandrea, a part of mount Ida, Strabo, Ptolemy: it was a town of the Leleges, Strabo; anciently called *Edonis*, then *Cimmeris*, Pliny, Stephanus. It takes its name from Antandros, a general of the Aeolians: it is now called *S. Dimitri*, Sophianus.

ANTARADUS, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Seleucis in Syria, not far from the ſea, on the right or north ſide of the river Eleutherus; oppoſite to the iſland Aradus, and hence the name. Now in ruins.

ANTECUIA. See ANTEQUIA.

ANTELIA, a city of Armenia Minor, Ptolemy.

ANTEMATUNUM. See ANDOMADUNUM.

ANTEMNA, Livy; or *Antemnae, arum*, Strabo, Virgil; a city of the Sabines, very near Rome, on this ſide the Anio; hence the name, *Ante Amnem*, Varro: more ancient than Rome, Cato; no traces of it now remain. The people were called *Antemnates*, Livy.

ANTEQUIA, or *Antecuia*, Ptolemy, a city of the Autrigones, in Tarraconenſis: now *S. Andero*, in Biſcay. W. Long. 4° 32′, Lat. 43° 20′.

ANTES. See VENEDI.

ANTHEDON, a town of Judea, not far from the ſea, Pliny, Ptolemy, Joſephus; near Gaza, Stephanus: it was rebuilt by Herod, and called *Agrippias*, or *Agrippeum*, Joſephus; and yet after all continued to be called by its old name.

ANTHEDON, the laſt town of the ſea-coaſt of Boeotia, on the Euripus, Homer, Strabo; with a harbour, Dicaearchus, Strabo. Alſo a ſea-port town of Argolis, on the Saronic bay, Pliny; called *Portus Arthenienſis*, Ptolemy.

ANTHEIA, the ancient name of Tralles, a city of Lydia, from the great plenty of flowers that grew about it, Stephanus. Alſo a town of Meſſenia, one of the ſeven, which Agamemnon promiſed Achilles, with his daughter, Homer.

ANTHELA, a town of Theſſaly, near Thermopylae, Herodotus; alſo a hamlet on the Aſopus, in Trachinia, a diſtrict of Theſſaly, id.

ANTHEMIS, a name of the iſland Samos, Strabo.

ANTHEMUS, *untis*, a town and diſtrict of Macedonia, Herodotus, Thucydides, Pliny, Stephanus, Aeſchines, near Therma, Pliny. The inhabitants are called *Anthemuntii*, Harpocration.—*Anthemus*, a town in the north of Meſopotamia, called alſo *Anthemuſia*, and *Anthemuſium*, in a diſtrict called *Anthemuſia*, next Armenia, and thus to the north, Strabo.

ANTHEMUS, *untis*, and *Anthemuſia*, ancient names of Samos, Pliny, Strabo.

ANTHENA, a town of the diſtrict of Cynuria, in Arcadia, Thucydides.

ANTHINAE, an iſland near Epheſus Pliny.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, Mela; *Androphagi*, Herodotus; a name given people of Sarmatia Europea, from their ferocity of diſpoſition; Ammian ſays, that they lived on human fleſh; and the only Sarmatian who did ſo, Herodotus; to the north of the Agathyrſi. There were alſo ſuch cannibals in Aſia, in the north parts of Serica, Ptolemy; and in Africa, in Libya Interior, on the Atlantic, Agathemerus; as alſo in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, Ptolemy.

ANTHYLLA, Herodotus; *Antylla*, Athenaeus; a town of Egypt, to the ſouth-eaſt of, and not far from Alexandria, the revenues of which went to the pin-money of the queen of Perſia, when Egypt was in the hands of Perſians, id.

ANTIANA, Peutinger; *Antianae*, Antonine, a town of Pannonia Inferior ſituate between the Drave and the Danube.

ANTIATIUM ROSTRA, a temple in the Forum at Rome, with a pulpit or tribunal, from which public ſpeakers declaimed: ſo called because adorned with the *Roſtra*, or beaks of the ſhips of the *Antiates*, Livy, Florus.

ANTIBACCHI INSULA, an iſland in the Red Sea, Ptolemy.

ANTIBOLE, Ptolemy; the ſixth mouth of the Ganges, reckoning from the weſt, as if oppoſite to the reſt.

ANTICASIUS, a mountain of Syria, Strabo; to the ſouth of Antioch and weſt of the river Orontes, which waſhes its foot, Ammian.

ANTICAUCASUS, Strabo; a mountain of Seleucia.

ANTICET

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ANTICETA, a river running from eaſt to weſt, with one mouth, into the Palus Maeotis, and with another into the Euxine, a little to the eaſt of the Boſporus Cimmerius, and thus forming an iſland, Strabo, Dionyſius Periegetes: called alſo *Anticitus*, and *Atticitus*, Strabo.

ANTICHTHONES, Achilles Tatius; people in the ſame ſemi-meridian, but in oppoſite parallels, or the *Antoeci*; but now underſtood to be the ſame with the *Antipodes*.

ANTICIMOLIS, Strabo; *Anticimolis*, Mela, a town of Paphlagonia.

ANTICIRRHA, Strabo; *Anticyra*, Pauſanias, Stephanus, Livy; a town in Phocis, on the Corinthian bay, oppoſite to Cirrha, lying to the weſt on the ſame bay. Another *Anticirrha*, or *Anticyra*, on the Sinus Maliacus, and near mount Oeta, where grew the beſt hellebore, Strabo, Stephanus; but which Pauſanias aſcribes to the *Anticyra* of Phocis. Hence the adage, *Naviget Anticyram*, Horace, uſed of a perſon of an unſound mind. The gentilitious name is *Anticyreus*, Pauſanias.

ANTICITUS. See ANTICETA.

ANTICRAGUS, a mountain of Lycia, running weſtward from mount Cragus, Strabo; which is the reaſon of the name.

ANTICYRA. See ANTICIRRHA.

ANTIGONEA, or *Antigonia*, a town of Bithynia, ſo called from Antigonus, the ſon of Philip, and afterwards called *Nicaea*, Strabo, Stephanus. Another of Epirus, to the north of the Montes Ceraunii, oppoſite to the city of Oricum, Polybius, Ptolemy. A third of Arcadia, namely *Mantinea*, ſo called, in honour of king Antigonus, Plutarch, Pauſanias. A fourth in Macedonia, in the territory of Mygdonia, Pliny, Ptolemy. A fifth in the territory of Chalcidice, in Macedonia, on the eaſt ſide of the Sinus Thermaicus, Livy. A ſixth of Syria, built by Antigonus, not far from Antioch, on the Orontes, Stephanus; but ſoon after deſtroyed by Seleucus, who removed the inhabitants to Seleucia, a town built by him, Diodorus Siculus. A ſeventh of Troas, called Alexandrea in Pliny's time.

ANTILIBANUS, a mountain of Coeleſyria, which bounds it on the ſouth, running parallel with Libanus: they both begin a little above the ſea, Libanus near Tripolis, Antilibanus at Sidon; and both terminate near the mountains of Arabia, which run to the north of Damaſcus, and the mountains of Traconitis, and there end in other mountains, Strabo. The Scripture making no diſtinction between Libanus and Antilibanus, calls them by the common name *Lebanon*.

ANTINOITES NOMOS, lying on the eaſt bank of the Nile; ſo called from Antinoopolis; a denomination taken from Antinous, the favourite boy of Adrian, Ptolemy, Ammian: it was before called *Beſan*, the name of an Egyptian god, Ammian: Helladius, an Egyptian writer, joins both names together, forming thus *Beſantinous*.

ANTIOCHEA, or *Antiochia*, called *Lamotis*, a diſtrict of Iſaurica, in the Hither Aſia, Ptolemy.

ANTIOCHENE, a diſtrict of Syria, Mela, Pliny; the ſame with SELEUCIS, which ſee.

ANTIOCHI SOLEN, Ptolemy; a town of Egypt, on the Sinus Adulicus, a bay of the Red Sea.

ANTIOCHIA, a town of Aſſyria, ſituate between the rivers Tigris and Tornadotus, Pliny. Another of Caria, on the Meander, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny, Coin; called alſo *Pythopolis*, *Athymbra*, and *Nyſſa*, or *Nyſa*, Stephanus: but Strabo ſays, that *Nyſa* was near Tralles. A third of Cilicia Trachea, on mount Cragus, Ptolemy. A fourth, called *Epidaphnes*, the capital of Syria, diſtinguiſhed from cities of the ſame name, either by its ſituation on the Orontes, by which it was divided, or by its proximity to Daphne, Ptolemy, Pliny. It is a four-fold city, or conſiſting of four parts; each diſtinguiſhed by its proper wall, and all taken in within the compaſs of one common wall, Strabo. Seleucus Nicator was the principal founder, who called it from his father's name; the others were Callinicus, and Antiochus Epiphanes. It was not only the metropolis of Syria, but the reſidence of the governors, Strabo: and here the profeſſors of the

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the doctrine of Chriſt came firſt to be called Chriſtians, Luke; ſo that in the middle age it was called *Theopolis*, as alſo in the preamble of the hundred and ninth Novella. There are ſtill extant many coins of this city. E. Long. 37° 20′, Lat. 36°. A fifth *Antiochia*, a town of Comagene, on the Euphrates, Pliny. A ſixth, of Lydia, *Tralles* ſo called, Pliny. A ſeventh, of Margiana, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; on the river Margus, taking its name from Antiochus, ſon of Seleucus, who rebuilt it, and walled it round, being before called *Alexandria*, from Alexander the founder, and ſurnamed *Syria*; in compaſs ſeventy ſtadia; whither Orodes carried the Romans, after the defeat of Craſſus, Pliny. An eighth, in Meſopotamia, on the lake Calirrhoe, the old name of *Edeſſa*, Pliny. A ninth *Antiochia*, on the river Mygdonius, in Meſopotamia, ſituate at the foot of mount Maſius, and is the ſame with *Niſibis*, Strabo, Plutarch. It was the bulwark and frontier town of the Romans againſt the Parthians and Perſians, till given up to the Perſians, by Jovinian, by an ignominious peace, Ammian, Eutropius. A tenth *Antiochia*, was that ſituate in the north of Piſidia, Luke, Ptolemy, Strabo: it was a Roman colony, with the appellation, *Caeſarea*, Pliny, Strabo, Coins. There is an *Antiochia* at mount Taurus, Ptolemy; but mentioned by no other author.

ANTIOCHIANA, a diſtrict of Lycaonia, in the Hither Aſia, Ptolemy.

ANTIPATRIA, a town of Daretis, a diſtrict in Macedonia, Polybius, Livy.

ANTIPATRIS, a town of Samaria, built, or rather reduced from a hamlet to a town, by Herod, in memory of his father Antipater, Luke, Joſephus; it was before called *Chabarzaba*, ſituate in a very beautiful plain, Joſephus; diſtant ten miles from Lydda, and twenty ſix from Caeſarea; now in ruins.

ANTIPHELLUS, a town of Lycia, on the ſea, ſo called from its oppoſite ſituation to Phellus, a more inland town, Ptolemy, Pliny; famous for very ſoft ſponges, found about its walls, Pliny: now *Antifello*.

ANTIPHILIOPPIDUM, a town of the diſtrict of Mareotis, in Egypt, to the ſouth of the lake Marea, Ptolemy.

ANTIPHILI PORTUS, a port on the African ſide of the Red Sea, Strabo

ANTIPHRA, Ptolemy; *Antiphrae*. Strabo; a hamlet of Marmarica, diſtant a little way from the ſea, Strabo. *Antiphrae*, Strabo; alſo an iſland on the coaſt.

ANTIPODES, people on the ſurface of the earth, diametrically oppoſite, or feet againſt feet, as the term literally imports; deemed by Plutarch and many other ancients as abſurd; but affirmed by Strabo, from the ſphericity of the earth, and the tendency of heavy bodies; which conſtitutes the centre, the loweſt point, as Cleomedes juſtly obſerved.

ANTIPOLIS, now *Antibes*, on the coaſt of Provence, a colony of the Maſſilians, near the river Verus, in Gallia Narbonenſis, Livy; three leagues to the weſt of Nice. E. Long. 7°, Lat. 43° 40′.

ANTIPYRGUS, a port of Marmarica, on the Mediterranean, Ptolemy; *Antipygus*, Scylax.

ANTIQUARIA, a town of Luſitania, Antonine; now *Antiquiera*, in Spain. W. Long. 4° 40′, Lat. 36° 40′. Supposed to be the Singili of Pliny.

ANTIRRHIUM, a promontory at the mouth of the Corinthian bay, where it is ſcarce a mile broad, and where it ſeparates the Aetolians from the Peloponneſus; ſo called from its oppoſite ſituation to Rhium in Peloponneſus, Pliny: both are now called the *Dardanelles* of *Lepanto*.

ANTIRRHODUS, an iſland of Egypt near Pharus, Strabo.

ANTISCII, Achilles Tatius; are the oppoſite ſhadows thrown by people ſituate in oppoſite hemiſpheres, the northern and the ſouthern, ſeparated by the equator.

ANTISIODORUM. See AUTESIODORUM.

ANTISSA, a town in Leſbos, Thucydides, Demoſthenes; deſtroyed by the Romans, and the inhabitants removed to *Methymna*, Livy, Pliny.

ANTISTIANA, a town of the Hither Spain, between Barcelona and Tarragon, Antonine.

ANTI

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ANTITAURUS, a mountain of Cappadocia, which, running out from the Taurus to the north-east, terminates in the inland parts, Strabo; reaching to the Euphrates, Ptolemy; in which are many deep and narrow valleys or defiles, Strabo, Ptolemy.

ANTIVESTAEUM. See BELERIUM.

ANTIUM, Livy; *Antia*, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; a city of the Volsci, Livy; situate on the Tuscan Sea, yet without a harbour, because they had a neighbouring hamlet, called Ceno, with a harbour, Strabo. The Romans gained their first reputation in naval affairs against the Antiates; part of whose ships they conveyed into the arsenal of Rome, and part they burnt, and with their beaks, or rostra, adorned the pulpit, erected in the Forum, thence called Rostra, Livy, Florus. Several colonies were successively sent thither, Livy, Tacitus. The epithet is *Antianus*, *Antiensis*, *Antiatinus*, and *Antias*, *atis*; the people *Antiates*. Here stood a famous temple of Fortune, Horace. Addison says, there were two Fortunae worshipped at Antium. The birth-place of Caligula and Nero, Sueton. But according to Pliny, the Ambiatinus Vicus was the birth-place of Caligula. See AMBIATINUS. It is now extinct, but the name still remains in the *Capo d'Anzo*.

ANTOECI, Achilles Tatius; are people on the earth, in the same meridian, but in opposite parallels, and equidistant from the equator; and the same with the *Antichthones*, Achilles Tatius.

ANTONA, Tacitus; a river of Britain, which Camden supposes to be a faulty reading for *Avuona*, or *Ausona*, (the *Avon*) which see.

ANTONACUM, *Antonnacum*, or *Antunnacum*, a town of the Treveri, Ammian; now *Andernach*, below Coblentz. E. Long. 7° 5′, Lat. 50° 25′.

ANTONIA, a citadel of Jerusalem, the origin of which we have in Josephus; who says, that Hyrcanus, the first high-priest of that name, built Baris near the temple, a house with turrets, where he generally resided. Herod afterwards made it stronger, for the security and defence of the temple, and in honour of Marc Antony, who then commanded in the east, called it *Antonia*. It was very extensive, could accommodate a Roman legion; from it there was a full view of the temple.

ANTONINOPOLIS, a city of Mesopotamia, on the Tigris, built by Antonine, Ammian.

ANTONNACUM. See ANTONACUM.

ANTRO, *Antron*, *onis*, a town of Thessaly, on the Euripus, Strabo; purchased by Philip of Macedon, Demosthenes; was formerly subject to Protesilaus; from Antron to Thermopylae, the kingdom of Achilles extended. Ονος Αντρωνος, a hidden rock in the sea, a proverbial saying on matters of great importance.

ANTROS, a small island in the mouth of the Garonne, Mela.

ANTUNNACUM. See ANTONACUM.

ANUBINGARA, a city of Taprobane, Ptolemy.

ANUNEA. See HANUNEA.

ANUROGRAMMUM, a town of the island Taprobane, Ptolemy.

ANXA, a town of Calabria. See CALLIPOLIS.

ANXANTIUM, a town of the Marsi, in Italy, said to be *Civita d'Antia*; whence the people are called *Anxantini*, Pliny.

ANXANUM, a city of the Ferentani in Italy, Ptolemy; now *Lanciano*: the people *Anxanenses*, Pliny. E. Long. 15° 25′, Lat. 42° 20′.

ANXUR, a city of the Volsci, Pliny, Livy; in Latium, called *Tarracina*, by the Greeks and Latins: now *Terracina*; situate on an eminence, Livy, Horace, Sil. Italicus. *Anxuras*, a citizen of Anxur, Livy. And the epithet, *Anxurus*, a name of Jupiter, worshipped without a beard at Anxur, Virgil. Though others read *Axurus*, or *Axyrus*, without a razor. E. Long. 14° 5′, Lat. 41° 18′.

ANYDROS, a small island near Ephesus, Pliny.

ANYSIS, a city of Egypt, Herodotus, Stephanus.

ANYTIOS, a Nomos of Egypt, Herodotus.

ANZABAS, a river of Assyria, Ammian.

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ANZETA, a city of Armenia the greater, Ptolemy.

ANZITENE. See AZETENE.

AOBRIGA. See ABOBRICA.

AONIA, a mountainous tract of Boeotia; an appellation, however, extended to the whole of it, Pauſanias. The people are called *Aones*. The epithet is *Aonius*. The Muſes, *Aonides*.

AORNI, a town of Bactria, Arrian.

AORNOS, a very high rock of India, and hence the appellation, as exceeding the flight of any bird; at the foot of which runs the Indus; the rock was taken by Alexander, or rather abandoned by the enemy, Curtius, Arrian. Strabo places it near the ſprings of the Indus. Alſo a place in Theſprotia, where oracular anſwers were given, Pauſanias: and a lake whoſe vapour was deadly, Pliny: and alſo a lake near Tarteſſus; and another between Puteoli and Baiae. See AVERNUS.

AORSI, Strabo; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, dwelling on the Tanais.

AORUS, the ancient name of Eleutherae, an inland town of Crete, Stephanus.

AOUS. See AEAS.

APABARTICE, or *Apavartice*, a town of Parthia, Ptolemy.

APABARTICENE, or *Apavarticene*, a diſtrict of Parthia, ſo called from *Apabrtice*, Iſidorus Characenus.

APAESANTUS. See APESAS.

APAESUS, a city of Troas, between Lampſacus and Parium, called alſo *Paeſus*, Homer, Strabo.

APAMEA, or *Apamia*, a city of Bithynia, formerly called *Myrlea*, from Myrlus, general of the Colophonians: deſtroyed by Philip, father of Perſeus, and given to his ally Pruſias, who re-built it, and called it *Apamea*, from the name of his queen Apama, Strabo: Stephanus ſays, that Nicomedes Epiphanes, ſon of Pruſias, called it after his mother, and that it had its ancient name from Myrlea, an Amazon. The Romans led a colony thither, Strabo; called *Colonia Apamena*, Pliny, Appian. The gentilitious name is *Apamaeus*, and *Apamenus*, Trajan in a letter to Pliny. Another *Apaméa*, called *Cibotos*, of Phrygia, at ſome diſtance from the Meander, Agathodaemon; but by a coin of Tiberius, on the Meander. The coins vary in ſpelling Cibotos, ſome having an omicron, and others an omega; which laſt is approved by Salmaſius, as denoting an ark, this city being the repoſitory and magazine of all ſorts of commodities, and the greateſt ſtaple in Aſia, next to Epheſus, Strabo: ſituate on the Marſyas, which runs through the city, and afterwards into the Meander, Id. The name is from Apame, mother of Antiochus Soter, the founder, and the daughter of Artabazus, Id. The riſe, or at leaſt, the encreaſe of Apamea, was owing to the ruins of Celenae. The inhabitants are called *Apamienſes*, Tacitus. A third on the confines of Parthia and Media, ſurnamed *Raphane*, Strabo, Pliny. A fourth *Apamea*, a town of Meſene, an iſland in the Tigris, Pliny, Ammian; where a branch of the Euphrates, called the Royal River, falls into the Tigris, Ptolemy. A fifth in Meſopotamia, on the other ſide the Euphrates, oppoſite to Zeugma, on this ſide, both founded by Seleucus and joined by a bridge, from which the latter takes its name, Pliny Iſidor. Characenus. A ſixth *Apamea* alſo in Syria, below the confluence of the Orontes and Marſyas a ſtrong city, and ſituate in a peninſula, formed by the Orontes and a lake; was a place of ſuch plenty that Seleucus, the founder of it there maintained five hundred elephants, calling it after Apama, his conſort, Strabo. *Apaméa* was alſo the ancient name of *Pella*, in the Decapolis.

APAMENE, the country round Apaméa, of Syria, Ptolemy.

APAMENSIS CONVENTUS; the third *Conventus Juridicus*, or aſſizes, held at Apaméa Cibotos, Pliny.

APAMENUS LACUS, a lake near Apaméa of Syria, Strabo.

APAMIA. See APAMEA.

APARCTIAS, a wind blowing from the north, Pliny.

APARNI, Strabo; a branch of the Daae; called *Parni*, Ptolemy.

APATE. See SIBY.

APATURUM, a temple of Venus, in Phanagoria, a town on the Bosporus Cimmerius. Becauſe Venus

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was ſaid to have by guile killed the giants, by means of Hercules, Strabo; deſolated in Pliny's time.

APAVARTICE. See APABARTICE.

APAVARTICENE. See APABARTICENE

APEAUROS, a mountain in Peloponneſus, Polybius.

APELIOTES, or *Apheliotes*, a wind blowing from the ſun, or eaſt, Pliny.

APENESTAE, a town of Apulia, near the promontory Garganus, Strabo; unknown to others. Now *Vieſte*, E. Long. 17° 49′, Lat. 41° 54′.

APENNINUS, now the *Apennine*, a mountain, or ridge of mountains, running thro' the middle of Italy, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt for ſeven hundred miles, in the form of a creſcent, Pliny; beginning at the Alps in Liguria, or the Riviera di Genoa, and terminating at the ſtrait of Meſſana, or at Reggio, and the promontory Leucopetra, and ſepa rating, as by a back or ridge, the Adriatic from the Tuſcan Sea, Pliny, Strabo, Ptolemy, Polybius, Vitruvius. This mountain, though high, is greatly ſhort of the height of the Alps. Its name is Celtic, ſignifying a *high mountain*.

APERA, a town of Galatia, Antonine.

APERANTIA, a town of Aetolia, at the foot of mount Pindus, Polybius, Livy.

APERETHES, a town of Arcadia, Pauſanias.

APEROPIA, an iſland on the coaſt of Argos, Pauſanias.

APERRAE, Ptolemy; *Apyrae*, Pliny; a town of Lycia, betweeen Patara and the mouth of the river Limyrus. Now ſaid to be Phinica.

APESAS, or *Apeſus*, *Apeſantus*, Pliny; *Apaeſantus*, Plutarch; a mountain of Peloponneſus, in the territory of Argos, near the lake Lerna, Statius. From this mountain Jupiter was called *Apeſantius*, Stephanus.

APETUA, a town of Baetica, not far from Corduba, Strabo.

APHACA, the name of a place in Syria, ſituate between Heliopolis and Byblus, near Lebanon, Zoſimus; infamous for a temple of Venus, called *Aphacitis*, near which was a lake, round which fire uſually burſt forth, and its waters were ſo heavy that bodies floated on them. The temple was deſtroyed by Conſtantine, as being a ſchool of incontinence, Euſebius. The name is of Syriac origin, ſignifying *embraces*.

APHANNAE, an obſcure place in Sicily; hence the proverb, *Ad Aphannas*, concerning things obſcure, Stephanus.

APHAR. See SAPHAR.

APHARA, a town in the tribe of Benjamin, Joſhua.

APHAS, a river of Moloſſia in Epirus, Pliny.

APHEK, a town in the tribe of Manaſſeh; another in the tribe of Judah; and a third in the tribe of Aſher, Joſhua; where the Philiſtines encamped againſt Iſrael, 1 Sam. and where Benhadad, king of Syria, was vanquiſhed, 1 Kings. x.

APHELIOTES. See APELIOTES.

APHETAE, a town and port of Magneſia in Theſſaly, on the north ſide of the Sinus Pagaſaeus; from which the Argonauts ſet ſail, which is the reaſon of the name, Strabo.

APHETERION, a port on the Ganges, Ptolemy.

APHIDNA, Pauſanias; *Aphydna*, Strabo; and *Aphidnae*, Herodotus; one of the Δῆμοι, or hamlets of Attica, of the tribe Ptolemais, Heſychius; where Theſeus is ſaid to have kept Helena, from which Caſtor and Pollux delivered her, Herodotus, Strabo, Pauſanias. In an inſcription in Spon, Αφιδνιος; *Aphidnienſis*, is the gentilitious name.

APHNEUM, a town of Phrygia, Stephanus.

APHORMIUM, a lake of Theſpiae in Boeotia, Stephanus.

APHPHADANA, a town of Meſopotamia, Ptolemy.

APHRODISIUS, an inland city of Caria, called the metropolis, Ptolemy, Stephanus; ſaid by Suidas to have been called *Ninoe*. The citizens, *Aphrodiſienſes Liberi*, Pliny, Tacitus. Another of Cilicia, Ptolemy; ſo called from the worſhip and a temple of Venus; the promontory and town of Venus, next the iſland Cyprus, Pliny. A third of Thrace, to the north of the iſthmus of the Cherſoneſus; an open town, till ſtrongly fortified by Juſtinian, Procopius.

APHRODISIAS, an iſland on the coaſt of Carmania, Pliny; ſacred to Venus,

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nus, Arrian. Another iſland on the coaſt of Cyrene, with a road for ſhips, Scylax; called *Laea*, or the iſland of Venus, Ptolemy.

APHRODISIUM, a town of Cyprus, where the iſland runs narrowing or tapering to the eaſt; to the north of, and diſtant ſeventy ſtadia from, Salamis, Strabo. Another *Aphrodiſium* of Africa Propria, at the promontory of Mercury, a temple of Venus, Ptolemy. A third, a colony of Numidia, Ptolemy: ſuppoſed to be a miſtake, for a promontory or temple of Venus. A fourth *Aphrodiſium*, or temple of Venus, on a promontory of the Pyrenees, ſeparating Gaul from Spain, ſometimes called ſimply, *Venus Pyrenaea*, Pliny, Strabo. A fifth, *Aphrodiſium* of Latium, Mela; extinct in Pliny's time.

APHRODITIA, a ſmall diſtrict of Laconica, Thucydides.

APHRODITOPOLIS, a town of Egypt, in the Delta, in the Nomos Leontopolites, to the north-eaſt of Athribis, a town ſituate on the branch of the Nile, called Athribiticus, Strabo, Stephanus. Another to the eaſt of the iſland Heraclea, towards Arabia, in the Nomos called Aphroditopolites, Strabo, Ptolemy.

APHYDNA. See APHIDNA.

APHYTIS, a town of the Cherſoneſus, called *Pallare*, in Macedonia, Pliny. Famous for an oracle of Apollo. The inhabitants are called *Aphytaei*, Stephanus; who pay no leſs worſhip to Jupiter Ammon than thoſe of Africa do, Pauſanias.

APIA, an ancient name of Peloponneſus, Pliny; (being before called *Aegialea*) from Apius, a king of Sicyon.

APIA. See APPIA.

APIDANUS, a river of Theſſaly, Pauſanias, with a north-eaſt flow courſe; till it mixes with the Enipeus, by which it is carried into the Peneus, Lucan, Ovid; riſing in mount Bromius, it waſhes Gomphi and Pharſalus: now called *Epideno*.

APILOCARIUM, a town of Luſitania, Phlegon Trallianus.

APINA, or *Apinae*, a town of Apulia, built by Diomedes, as was alſo Tricae, Pliny. *Apinae* and *Tricae* is a proverbial ſaying for things trifling, and of no value, Martial: and *Apinarii* was the appellation for triflers or buffoons, Trebellius Pollio.

APIOLA, or *Apiolae*, a city of Italy, taken by Tarquin; with the ſpoils of which he began building the capitol, Pliny, Stephanus.

APIS, a town of Marmarica, famous for the ſuperſtition of the Egyptians; whoſe kingdom extended ſo far to the weſt, Pliny, Scylax.

APOBATANA, the metropolis of Media, and where the kings kept their treaſure, Iſidorus Characenus: ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Ecbatana*.

APOBATHRA, a place near Seſtos, Strabo; the landing place where Xerxes's ſhip was frozen, and ſtuck in the ice, Euſtathius.

APOCOPA, a town of Ethiopia, on the Red Sea, Ptolemy: called a promontory by Arrian; alſo a bay of the Red Sea, Marcianus Heracleota.

APOCOPI, mountains of India intra Gangem, nearer the Indus, Ptolemy.

APOLLINARES AQUAE, in Etruria; a place diſtant three miles from Caſtrum Novum, on the coaſt, towards the land ſide, Itinerary.

APOLLINIS ARCHEGETAE ARA. See ARCHEGETAE.

APOLLINIS ARX, near the cave of the Sybil, in Campania, Virgil. Now *Arco Felice*.

APOLLINIS LIBYSTINI TEMPLUM, near Pachynum, a promontory of Sicily, where Apollo was religiouſly worſhipped: and hence the Libyans, landing with a fleet at that promontory, were ſtruck by Apollo with peſtilence and ſudden death, Macrobius.

APOLLINIS TEMPLUM, in Thrace, in the territory of the Aenii, Livy. Another in Lycia, on the Sinus Myrienſis, Aelian.

APOLLINIS URBS MAGNA, called alſo *Apollonopolis*, and *Apollonis Superior*, Itinerary; a city of Egypt, in the Nomos Hermonthites in the Thebais, Ptolemy, Strabo. The inhabitants are called *Apollinopolitae*, great enemies to the crocodile, which they take in nets, and kill, Strabo, Aelian.

APOLLINIS URBS PARVA, called alſo *Apollonos*, a city of Egypt, in the Nomos

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Nomos Coptites, to the ſouth of Coptos, towards the Red Sea, Strabo; called alſo *Inferior*, Stephanus, Ptolemy.

APOLLINIS PROMONTORIUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a promontory in Africa Propria, oppoſite to Sardinia, near Utica; called *Apollonium* Strabo. Another in Mauretania Caeſarienſis, Pliny.

APOLLO, put for Apollo's temple, Virgil.

APOLLONIA, a town of Aetolia, Livy. Another of Aſſyria, beyond the river Gorgos, Ptolemy; between Babylon and Suſa, Stephanus; of Greek original, as appears from the name. A third of Caria, at the Lambanus, either a river or a mountain, Ptolemy. The inhabitants are called *Apolloniatae*, Pliny. In the Notitia it is called *Apollonias, adis*. A fourth of Chalcidice, in Macedonia, which aroſe in the place of *Acrothoon*, a town on mount Athos; the inhabitants were called *Macrobii*, long-lived, Mela. A fifth of Crete, near Cnoſſus, Stephanus; formerly called *Eleutheria*. A ſixth, called alſo *Apollonias*, a port of Cyrene, Strabo. A ſeventh on the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Illyria, diſtant ſixty ſtadia from the ſea, and ten from the river Aoos; built by the Corinthians and Corcyreans, Id. Famous for learning, and thither Auguſtus was ſent by his great uncle Caeſar, by the mother. The inhabitants are called *Apolloniatae*, and *Apollonitae*, Cicero, Livy, Caeſar. An eighth of Mygdonia, in Macedonia, between Amphipolis and Theſſalonica, Luke, Antonine. A ninth of Paleſtine, on the ſea, Joſephus; between Caeſarea and Joppa, Ptolemy, Pliny. It muſt have had its name from the Macedonian kings of Syria, or of Egypt, who long diſputed that ſea-coaſt. A tenth of Piſidia, to the ſouth-weſt of Antiochia, Ptolemy; near Amblada, to the north of which it lies; it was formerly called *Mordiaeum*, Stephanus. An eleventh in Myſia, on the Rhyndacus, Stephanus, Coins. Situate on a lake called Apolloniatis, Strabo. A twelfth of Sicily, near Halus and Calacta, Diodorus; Civitas Apollonienſis, Cicero. A thirteenth of Syria, in Coeleſyria, Stephanus; but where is not ſaid. A fourteenth of Thrace, a colony of the Mileſians, from which Lucullus took away a coloſſus of Apollo, and placed it in the Capitol; the greateſt part of the town was ſituate in a ſmall iſland on the Euxine, in which was a temple of Apollo, Strabo. Pliny ſays the coloſſus was thirty cubits high, and coſt five hundred talents. There was alſo an *Apollonia* at mount Parnaſſus, near Delphi, Stephanus. *Troezen* was formerly called *Apollonia*, id.

APOLLONIATIS, a diſtrict of Aſſyria, about the city Apollonia, Polybius, Ptolemy: alſo a lake in Myſia, Strabo. See APOLLONIA.

APOLLONIDEA, a town of Lydia, mentioned on the baſe of Tiberius's coloſſus; called *Apollonis*; midway between Pergamus and Sardes, Strabo, Cicero. The gentilitious name is *Apollonidenſes*, Cicero; *Apollonidienſes*, Pliny.

APOLLONIUM, the promontory which ſhuts to the weſt the bay on which Carthage and Utica are ſituate, Strabo.

APOLLONOPOLIS. See APOLLINIS URBS MAGNA.

APOLLONOS, (Polis underſtood) See APOLLINUS URBS PARVA.

APOLLONOS HIERON, a town of Lydia, ſo called from a temple of Apollo. The gentilitious name is *Apollonoſhieritae*, Pliny.

APONIANA, an iſland near Lilybeum, of Sicily, Hirtius.

APONUS, a hamlet near Patavium, with warm baths; the waters were reckoned prophetic, Sueton; and good in diſeaſes, and hence the appellation. The birth-place of Livy, Martial. Now, *Abano*. E. Long. 10°, Lat. 45° 15′.

APORIDIS COME, a hamlet of Phrygia, Livy.

APPA, a town of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

APPHA, a town of Parthia, Ptolemy.

APPHADANA. See APHPHADANA.

APPHANA, an iſland in the Perſian Gulf, Ptolemy.

APPHAR, a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, between the rivers Chinalaph and Cartennus, Ptolemy.

APPIA, or *Apia*, a town of Phrygia Magna. The gentilitious name, *Appiani*, Cicero, Pliny.

APPIA

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APPIA AQUA. See CLAUDIA.

APPIA PORTA. See CAPENA.

APPIA VIA, a way reaching from Rome through Capua to Brundusium, between three hundred and thirty and three hundred and fifty miles long. Appius Claudius, surnamed Caecus, in the year of the city four hundred and forty one, carried it from the Porta Capena to Capua, Livy, Frontinus. It was afterwards carried on to Brundusium, but by whom, or when, is uncertain. It was laid with a very hard stone, brought from a great distance, large, and squared, Diodorus; and it was so wide, that several waggons could go a-breast. Statius calls it the Queen of Roads. Its course is described by Horace, Strabo, and Antonine.

APPIARIA, a town of Moesia Inferior, on the Danube, Antonine, Agathodaemon, Peutinger, and the Notitiae.

APPII FORUM. See FORUM.

APRI, a Roman colony, Ptolemy; on the river Melas of Thrace; called also *Apros Colonia*, singular, Pliny, Stephanus; this colony is supposed to be established by Claudius. Now *Aprio*. E. Long. 15° 4′, Lat. 42° 50′.

APROSITOS, one of the Fortunate Islands, Ptolemy; supposed to be the same with OMBRIOS, which see.

APRUSA, a river of Gallia Cisalpina, Pliny; now the *Pluſa*, rising in mount S. Marino, then running north for twelve miles, falls at length into the Adriatic, near Ariminum.

APRUSTUM, *Abrystum*, Pliny; or *Abystirum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Brutii, Pliny; to the north of Thurii, the last town of Lucania, Ptolemy.

APSALUS, an inland town of Macedonia, near Europus, on the river Axius, Ptolemy.

APSARUM, APSARUS, APSORUS, APSORRUS, } See { ABSARUM. ABSARUS.

APSORUS. See ABSORUS.

APSUS, a river of Macedonia, Strabo, Ptolemy, Lucan, Caesar; running from east to west into the Adriatic, between Dyrrhacium and Apollonia, on the coast of Illyricum.

APSYRTIDES, APSYRTIS, } See ABSORUS.

APTA, or *Apta Julia*, Pliny; now *Apte*, in Provence, on the river Calavon, seven leagues to the north of Aix, and nine to the north of Avignon. In the Notitiae it is called *Civitas Aptensium*; Pliny reckons it among the Latin Towns. That it was a colony appears from an inscription on a stone found at Arles, Sirmond. E. Long. 5° 56′, Lat. 43° 23′.

APTERA, Strabo, Stephanus; *Apteron*, Pliny; *Apteria*, Ptolemy; an inland town of Crete, whose port was Cisamus, on the west side of the island, Strabo; twelve miles to the south of Cydonia, towards the Montes Leuci, and as many from the Sinus Amphimales. So called from the Sirenes, who being there vanquished in song by the Muses, stript themselves of their wings, and out of grief leapt into the sea, Stephanus; who says, there was a town of Lycia of the same name. E. Long. 25°, Lat. 35° 50′.

APTUCHI FANUM, Ptolemy; called *Aptungis* by St. Augustine, a town of Cyrene on the Mediterranean.

APUA, a town of Liguria, on the borders of Tuscany. The gentilitious name is *Apuani*, Livy. Now *Pontremoli*, at the foot of the Appenine. E. Long. 10°, Lat. 43° 52′.

APULIA, now *Puglia*, a territory of Italy, bordering on the Adriatic, and extending from the river Frento to Tarentum in length, and from the Adriatic to the Lucani in breadth. *Apuli* the people, Horace: divided into the *Apulia Daunia*, now called *Puglia Piana*, or the *Capitanata*; and into the *Apulia Peucetia*, now *Terra di Barri*, Pliny, Ptolemy. *Apulia* abounded in sheep, which yielded the finest wool, Martial. *Peucetii*, the people, Pliny; a branch of whom were called *Poediculi*, Strabo; *Pediculi*, Pliny.

APULUM, *Apulum Augustum*, or *Apulensis Colonia*. See ALBA JULIA.

APUSCIDAMUS, a lake of Africa, in which all bodies float and none sink, Pliny.

APYRAE.

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APYRAE. See APERRAE.

AQUA CLODIA. See CLAUDIA.

AQUA CONTRADICTIONIS, a rock in the wilderneſs of Zin, to the ſouth of Edom, from which Moſes brought forth water; ſtill extant, with channels through which the water iſſued, to be plainly ſeen; called alſo *Meribah*.

AQUA CRABRA. See CRABRA.

AQUA MARTIA. See MARTIA.

AQUA VIRGO. See VIRGO.

AQUAE APOLLINARES, Antonine; a place of Etruria, near Mons Argentarius, between Rome and Coſa, now extinct. Cluverius confounds it with the Aquae Caeretanae, the former being at a greater diſtance from Caere, as appears by the Itinerary.

AQUAE AUGUSTAE, Ptolemy; *Aquae Tarbellicae*, Antonine; *Aquenſis Civitas*, in the Notitia. Now *Acqs*, or *Dax*, a town in Gaſcony, on the river Adour, famous for its baths. W. Long. 1° 40′, Lat. 43° 56′.

AQUAE BILBILITANAE, Antonine; baths twenty-four miles to the weſt of Bilbilis: now *Banos de Alhama*, in Arragon.

AQUAE CALIDAE, Ptolemy; *Aquae Solis*, Antonine; a place of the Belgae in Britain, famous for its hot waters: now *Bath*, in Somerſetſhire. W. Long. 1° 5′, Lat. 51° 20′.

AQUAE CALIDAE, Ptolemy; *Aquicaldenſes*, Pliny; formerly in great repute, and a public bath; whoſe ruins ſtill remain teſtimonies of the Roman grandeur. Now *Orenſe*, in Gallicia, ſtill famous for its baths; on the river Minho, fifty-four miles ſouth-eaſt of Compoſtella. W. Long. 8° 30′, Lat. 42° 30′. Alſo a place in the bay of Carthage, Strabo. Other *Aquicaldenſes*, to the north of Gerunda in Catalonia, Ptolemy.

AQUAE CALIDAE, a colony, between the rivers Serbetes and Savus, in Mauretania Caeſarienſis, Ptolemy.

AQUAE CELENIAE, Ptolemy; or *Cilinae*, Antonine: now *Caldas*, a hamlet on the Minho, in Gallicia.

AQUAE CICERONIANAE. See ACADEMIA.

AQUAE CONVENARUM, a hamlet of Gaul, in Aquitaine, Antonine; and on the borders of the Convenae, or le Cominge, at the foot of the Pyrenees, near the ſource of the Garonne. Now *Bagneres*. W. Long. 3° 39′, Lat. 42° 20′.

AQUAE CUMANAE, baths near Cumae, reckoned ſalutary, Livy.

AQUAE CUTILIAE, a lake of the Sabines, in the territory of Reate, Pliny; *Lacus Cutilienſis*, Varro; with a moveable iſland in it, Seneca, Pliny; Suppoſed to be the centre of Italy, Varro. The waters are medicinal, and extremely cold, good for a weak ſtomach and in weak nerves; they ſeemed to act by a kind of ſuction, which approached to a bite, Pliny. Veſpaſian uſed them every ſummer; and there he died, Sueton, Xiphilin from Dio. Now *Lago di Contigliano*.

AQUAE DACICAE, fourteen miles to the eaſt of the metropolis Sarmizaegethuſa, Ptolemy, Peutinger; with an illuſtrious Roman monument, inſcribed, *Ad Aquas*.

AQUAEDUCTUS ROMANI. Theſe Aqueducts greatly added to the magnificence of Rome. The waters were conducted from a great diſtance, and where the nature of the ſituation required, the channel of the aqueduct was raiſed on arches. The principal were the *Aqua Appia*, called alſo *Claudia*, from Appius Claudius. The others were the *Martia*, the *Virgo*, and the *Anio Vetus*; which ſee under thoſe names. There were ſeven in all, till the time of Caligula, who began two new Aquaeducts, which his ſucceſſor Claudius completed and dedicated; the one was called *Claudia*; the other, the *Anio Novus*. There was another called *Aqua Crabra*, conducted from the territory of Tuſculum, Cicero: but Agrippa diſtributed this water among the villas of Tuſculum, Frontinus.

AQUAE FLAVIAE, a town on the confines of Gallicia and Portugal, ſo called from Veſpaſian and Titus. The inhabitants are called *Aquiflavienſes*, Coins. Now called *Chiaves*, a mean hamlet: but the ruins of its bridge teſtify its former grandeur. W. Long. 6° 6′, Lat. 41° 40′.

AQUAE FLUMINA, the ancient name of *Seleucia*, in Syria, a ſtrong fortreſs, and impregnable city, Strabo. See SELEUCIA.

AQUAE

AQUAE HELVETIAE, described by Tacitus as a municipal town, and much frequented for its excellent water, and though he does not mention its name, Cluverius supposes it to be *Baden*, in Switzerland, on the rivulet Limat, which soon after falls into the Aar. It is called the Upper, to distinguish it from another called the Lower Baden, in Alsace. E. Long. 8° 49′, Lat. 47° 55′.

AQUAE MEROM, Joshua; famous for the defeat of Jabin; supposed to be the lake called *Samachonitis*, or *Semechonitis*, by Josephus; into which the river Jordan falls, before it comes to the sea of Genesereth, or Galilee.

AQUAE MOESICAE, Antonine; *Ad Aquas*, Peutinger; placed by Procopius next to Trajan's bridge; a town of Moesia Superior.

AQUAE NISINCAE. See ALISINCUM.

AQUAE PANNONIAE, famous baths of Austria, now called *Baden*, twenty-eight miles to the south of Vienna.

AQUAE PATAVINAE, are baths in the territory of Venice, near Padua, Pliny; called *Fontes Aponi*, Livy, Martial; now *Bagni d'Abano*. E. Long. 13° 48′, Lat. 45° 15′.

AQUAE QUERQUERNAE, Antonine; a place in Gallicia, in Spain.

AQUAE QUINTIANAE, put by Ptolemy in room of the *Aquae Cilinae* of Antonine. Now supposed to be *Sarria*, a town of Gallicia, on a rivulet of the same name, three leagues to the south of Lugo.

AQUAE REGIAE, a spring, or perhaps a bath, below the citadel of Chimera, in Acroceraunia of Epirus, Pliny. Also a town of Africa Propria, to the south west of Adrumetum, Antonine.

AQUAE SEXTIAE, a colony, to the north of Marseilles, so called, both from the founder Sextius Calvinus, and from its quantity of water, and number of cold and hot springs; built after the defeat of the Salyes, or Salvii, whose territory in the south of Provence reached from the Rhone to the borders of Italy, Livy, Velleius, Strabo, Ptolemy. By an inscription the colony appears to have been either increased or renewed by Augustus. In the Notitia it is called *Civitas Aquensis*, now *Aix*. Here the Teutones and Cimbri were defeated with a great slaughter by Marius. E. Long. 6° 4′, Lat. 48° 4′.

AQUAE SINUESSANAE, salutary waters of *Sinuessa*, in Campania, Livy; which cured barrenness in women, and insanity in men, Pliny, Martial; situate between Sinuessa, and the Ager Falernus, on the borders of Campania, Livy. And from those hot waters, *Sinuessa* is called *Tepens*, Sil. Italicus; used by the emperor Claudius, Tacitus.

AQUAE SOLIS. See AQUAE CALIDAE of Britain.

AQUAE STATIELLAE, or *Statiellorum*, Pliny; a town in Liguria, on the river Bormia: now *Acqui*, a town of Montferrat. The gentilitious name is *Statielli*, or *Statiellates*, Livy; or *Statiellenses*, Pliny, Cicero: the epithet is *Statiellas*, *atis*; as *in agro Statiellati*, Livy. E. Long. 8° 40′, Lat. 44° 45′.

AQUAE TARBELLICAE. See AQUAE AUGUSTAE.

AQUAE TAURI, hot waters or baths, in Tuscany, at the distance of three miles from the sea, said to be discovered by a bull, hence the appellation. There, are still to be seen the ruins of these baths. The people are called *Aquenses Taurini*, Pliny. Now *Acquapendente*, in Orvieto. E. Long. 12° 40′, Lat. 42° 40′.

AQUA VOCONIAE, Antonine: now *Caldes de Malavella*, in Catalonia, towards Barcelona.

AQUAE VOLATERRANAE. See VOLATERRAE.

AQUENSES TAURINI. See AQUAE TAURI.

AQUENSIS CIVITAS. See AQUAE AUGUSTAE, and AQUAE SEXTIAE.

AQUICALDENSES. See AQUAE CALIDAE of Spain.

AQUIFLAVIENSES, See AQUAE FLAVIAE.

AQUILARIA, a place of Africa Propria, twenty-two miles from Clupea, with a commodious road in summer, contained between two high promontories, Caesar.

AQUILEIA, a large city of the Carni, or Veneti, and a noble Roman colony, which was led thither between the

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the firſt and ſecond Macedonian wars, Livy. It is waſhed by two rivers, the Natiſo and Turrus, Pliny. The reaſon of leading this colony was, in order to be a bulwark againſt the neighbouring barbarians. The colony was afterwards encreaſed with fifteen hundred families by a decree of the ſenate, Livy. From which it became a very famous port-town, Herodian. The emperor Julian aſcribes the appellation to the augury of an eagle at the time of building it; but Iſaac Voſſius on Mela, to the great plenty of water, as if the town were called *Aquilegia*. The harbour, at the mouth of the Natiſo, is diſtant ſixty ſtadia from the city; ſo that ſhips of burden are towed up the river, Strabo. It is ſtill called *Aquileia*, but greatly fallen from its former ſplendor. E. Long. 15° 32′, Lat. 45° 45′.

AQUILO VENTUS, a north-eaſt wind, Seneca; ſo called from the impetuoſity of an eagle, Feſtus. See its deſcription in Virgil. Thoſe winds are alſo called *Aquilones*, which for almoſt eight days precede the riſing of the dog-ſtar, and continue blowing for forty, called *Eteſiae*, and *Prodromi*.

AQUINCUM. See ACINCUM.

AQUINUM, a large and conſiderable town, Strabo, Sil. Italicus; municipal, Cicero; and a Roman colony, Tacitus: a town of the Latins, on the borders of the Samnites, waſhed by the river Melpha, Strabo. The birth-place of Juvenal, as he himſelf teſtifies. The inhabitants are called *Aquinates*. Now *Aquino*, but almoſt in ruins, in the territory of Lavoro. E. Long. 17° 11′, Lat. 41° 35′.

AQUITANIA, one of the three principal diviſions of Gallia Comata, Caeſar; bounded by the Garonne, the Pyrennes, and the Ocean; this is the *Aquitania Caeſariana*, or *Vetus*. Auguſtus ſet different boundaries, viz. the Loire, the Cevennes, the Pyrenees, and the Ocean, Strabo. It was called *Gallia Aquitanica*, Pliny; and in the old Notitiae, *Provincia Aquitanica*. The people are called *Aquitani*, Caeſar. Now compriſing *Guienne* (which ſeems to be a corruption of *Aquitania*) and Gaſcony.

AR, the metropolis of Moab, in Arabia Petraea, Moſes; and the royal reſidence, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the river Arnon: It was called alſo *Rabba*, Joſhua; and to diſtinguiſh it from *Rabba* of the Ammonites, *Rabbat Moab*, and on coins, *Rabbath Moma*, Reland. Euſebius ſays it was called *Areopolis* in his time, from *Ar* and *Polis*. The inhabitants are called *Areopolitae*.

ARA AMORIS, a promontory of Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf, in the Troglodytis, Ptolemy.

ARAB, a town in the tribe of Judah, Joſhua.

ARABELA, or *Arbela*, an ancient town of Sicily, Stephanus; but its ſituation unknown. The inhabitants were accounted ſilly and ſpiritleſs: hence the proverb, *What will you come to, if you go to Arbela*, id.

ARABIA, an extenſive country of Aſia, reaching from Egypt to Chaldea; and on the other ſide, from the Euphrates, which waſhes Syria, to the mouth of the Arabian Gulf, where it joins the ocean. It is divided into three greater parts; viz. Petraea, Deſerta, and Felix, and forms a peninſula, between two great gulfs, the Arabian to the weſt, the Perſian to the eaſt, and the ocean to the ſouth. Ptolemy is author of this threefold diviſion, before whoſe time it was only divided into *Deſerta* and *Felix*. The origin of the appellation is variouſly aſſigned; namely, as denoting either a champaign and deſart country, or a mixt people, or promiſcuous, unlawful copulations. Some imagine that the Ἐρεμβοὶ in Homer, denotes the Arabs, as if they were called Ἔρεμνοι, *black, dark*. De la Cerda pretends, that by *Arabs* are meant *robbers*; as by *Canaanites*, *merchants*, and by *Chaldeans*, *aſtrologers*. It is not for nothing, ſays Bochart, that an *Arab*, the *evening*, and a *raven* are all from the ſame root.

ARABIA DESERTA, now called *Arden*, one of the grand diviſions of Arabia, extending from the deſerts of Palmyra, on the ſouth of the Euphrates, to Chaldea; having on the weſt a part of Syria and Arabia

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Petraea; on the north, a part of Meſopotamia, from which it is ſeparated by the Euphrates, as it bends eaſtward; on the eaſt, by Chaldea, or Babylonia, from which it is parted by a range of mountains; on the ſouth, by Arabia Felix, ſeparated from it alſo by mountains, Ptolemy. From Thapſacus, at the eaſt bend of the Euphrates, Ptolemy begins *Arabia Deſerta*, which he makes the firſt town, ſituate on the Euphrates; and famous for a paſſage and bridge, which both the laſt Darius and Alexander croſſed: but we have followed Pliny and Stephanus, and have begun it in the Palmyrene.

ARABIA FELIX, *Eudaemon*, Pliny: now called *Ajman*, or *Jemin*, lying to the ſouth of Arabia Deſerta and Petraea, is confined to a ſort of peninſula by the Perſian Gulf on the eaſt, and the Arabian on the weſt, with the ocean to the ſouth; and called *Felix*, or *Eudaemon*, from the great produce of perfumes; for which reaſon its more ſoutherly part is called *Aromatophorus*, Strabo; the country of the Sabaei: the epithet *Eudaemon* is peculiar to it, id The ancients prior to Ptolemy, and eſpecially Eratoſthenes, accounted all Arabia, which was without the limits of *Arabia Felix*, to the *Deſerta*, as it really is, becauſe what Ptolemy and others called *Petraea*, is for the moſt part rugged and uncultivated.

ARABIA PETRAEA, Dioſcorides; lying more to the weſt, called alſo *Nabathaea*, Pliny. The appellation *Petraea*, is from *Petra*, the capital and royal reſidence; which cannot be older than the time of the Macedonians, as *Petra* is Greek. It is bounded by the bay of the Red Sea, and by the iſthmus of Egypt on the weſt; on the north by Paleſtine, and Coeleſyria; by Arabia Deſerta on the eaſt; and on the ſouth by a chain of mountains, which ſeparate it from Arabia Felix

ARABIA PHILADELPHENSIS, the more weſterly part of Arabia Petraea, containing the country of the Ammonites and Moabites, lying along the eaſt ſide of the river Jordan; ſo called from *Philadelphia*, the more modern name of *Rabbath Ammon*, Joſephus, Ptolemy.

ARABIA SCENITARUM, is the lower and more ſoutherly part of Meſopotamia, to the north of the eaſt bend of the Euphrates, inhabited by the Arabes Scenitae, Xenophon, Strabo.

ARABIAE NOMOS, is a nomos of Egypt, without the Delta, towards Arabia, Ptolemy.

ARABICUS SINUS, the Arabian Gulf, ſtretching out from north to ſouth between Aſia and Africa, for eleven hundred miles, with Arabia Petraea and Felix on the eaſt, from which it has it name, and with Egypt and Ethiopia to the weſt. Its greateſt breadth is two hundred and fifty miles, and it is ſeparated from the ocean, by the ſtrait of Babelmandel. Its navigation is dangerous on the account of the ſhelves, ſhoals, and rocks towards each ſide, but eſpecially towards Arabia. Dionyſius, and the author of the book *de Mundo*, with moſt Greek writers, always diſtinguiſh this Gulf, from the Mare Rubrum, which they make a part of the Ocean between India and Ethiopia. And ſome Roman authors, extend the name Mare Rubrum, to the Arabian and Perſian gulfs, which are arms of that Ocean; as Seneca, who by *Fretum Rubens*, means the Perſian Gulf, into which the Tigris falls; and Pliny, by *Mare Rubrum*, often means the Arabian in common with the Perſian Gulf, as do alſo the Seventy, and the author of the Epiſtle to the Hebrews; as being parts of the *Oceanus Ruber*, as it is called by Horace, or *Mare Rubrum*, Solinus. And though the Seventy tranſlate *Jam Suph*, the Hebrew name of the Arabian Gulf, Ἐρυθρὰ Θάλασσα, yet this is not to be underſtood as if both names were of equal extent; but that the one is a part of the other. It is now called *Mar di Mecca*.

ARABIES. See ARBITAE.

ARABIS. See ARABIUS.

ARABISSUS, a town of Armenia Minor, on the confines of Comagene, Antonine.

ARABIUS, Arrian; a river of Gedroſia, called alſo *Arabis*, Ptolemy; *Arbis*, Strabo; *Artabis*, Marcianus; and

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and *Artabius*, Ammianus; the boundary of India on the weſt, Strabo. The gentilitious name is *Arbitae*, Arrian. However *Arbis*, or *Arbius* ſeems to be the genuine appellation.

ARABO, *onis*, Antonine; a river of Pannonia Superior, running from north to ſouth, and falling into the Danube, with a town of the ſame name at its mouth; *Arrabona*, Ptolemy. Now both called *Raab*. E. 20° 16′, Lat. 48° 3′.

ARABRIGA, Ptolemy; a town of Luſitania, to the ſouth-eaſt of the mouth of the Mondego.

ARABYZA, a town of the Caucones, a people of Bithynia, Ptolemy.

ARACAE, an inland town of Syria, Ptolemy.

ARACCA, Ptolemy; *Aracha*, Ammian; a town of Suſiana, on the Tigris; ſuppoſed to be the *Arach*, *Erec*, or *Erech*, of Moſes; built by Nimrod: from this *Aracca*, or *Arecca*, Salmaſius derives the *Campi Areccaei* of Tibullus: this he ſuppoſes to be the true reading, and not *Arettaei*.

ARACEME, or *Areceme*, an appellation of *Petra*, the capital of Arabia Petraea; ſo called from *Recem*, the fifth king of the Midianites, Joſephus.

ARACH, ARACHA, } See ARACCA.

ARACHNAEUM, a mountain in Argos, Stephanus.

ARACHOSIA, a diſtrict, adjoining to the Drangiana; with a town of the ſame name, called anciently *Cophen*, built by Semiramis, and a river, Pliny; the town is at no great diſtance from the Maſſagetae, Stephanus; called *Arachotos*, Ptolemy; ſituate in the eaſt of *Arachoſia*. The river is alſo called *Arachatos*, Iſidorus Characenus; who ſays it riſes from mount Caucaſus. *Arachoſia*, is alſo the name of one of the Satrapies beyond the Indus, Pliny. The gentilitious name is *Arachoti*, Strabo, Arrian; *Arachotae*, Dionyſius, Pliny; and *Arachoſi*, Pliny. *Arachotos*, is a lake formed by this river, Ptolemy, Ammian; called by the former, *Arachotos Crene*.

ARACHTHUS, Ptolemy, Strabo; *Arethon*, Polybius; a river of Epirus, which runs by Ambracia, and is navigable for a few ſtadia up to it; riſes out of mount Stymphe, Strabo; with a courſe from north to ſouth, and falls into the Sinus Ambracius, below Ambracia.

ARACIA. See ALEXANDRI INSULA.

ARACIANA, a town of Parthia, Ptolemy.

ARACILLUM, *Arracillum*, Florus, Oroſius; a town of uncertain poſition in Spain; unleſs it be the ſame with Antonine's *Aracoelis*.

ARACOELIS, Antonine; a town five or ſix leagues to the weſt of Pampelune, in the kingdom of Navarre: Now *Araquil*. The inhabitants are called *Arocelitani*, Pliny.

ARACTENE, a diſtrict of Aſſyria, to the ſouth of Arbela and mount Nicatorius, between the rivers Lycus and Capros. It is called *Artacene* in Strabo; which Scaliger and Caſaubon correct *Aractene*, and deduce it from the *Arec* of Moſes.

ARACYNTHUS, a mountain of Aetolia, Strabo, Dionyſius; of Acarnania, Pliny, Solinus; mentioned by Virgil, in *Actaeo Aracyntho*; which ſome interpret *rocky*; others, *littoral*, as *Actè* denotes both *rocks* and a *ſhore*.

ARAD, a city of the Amorrhites, bordering on the Wilderneſs of Kades, Moſes; twenty-four miles to the ſouth of Hebron, in the lot of Judah, Joſhua.

ARADEN, *enis*, a town of Crete; called alſo *Anopolis*, from its ſuperior ſituation, Stephanus.

ARA DUCTA, or according to Reineſius, *Traductа*, a town in Luſitania, to the ſouth of the Durius, and eaſt of Talabrica.

ARADUS, an iſland of Phoenicia, Pliny, Stephanus, Mela; but rather between the borders of Phoenicia and Seleucis; at the diſtance of twenty ſtadia from a dangerous coaſt; all of it a rock ſurrounded by the ſea; in compaſs ſeven ſtadia, all covered with houſes, Strabo; or all of it a town, Mela. Alſo the name of an iſland adjoining to Crete, Stephanus.

ARAE ALEXANDRI. See ALEXANDRI.

ARAE CAESARIS, a place of Sarmatia Europaea, on the Tanais, Ptolemy; more eaſterly than the Arae Alexandri.

ARAE DEORUM IGNOTORUM, altars erected

erected to the unknown God, in Phalerus, one of the ports of Athens, Luke, Pauſanias.

ARAE FLAVIAE, Ptolemy; a town of Vindelicia; almoſt on the ſpot where now *Aurach* ſtands, in the duchy of Wirtemburg. E. Long. 9° 20′, Lat. 48° 18′.

ARAE PHILAENON, or *Philaenorum*, Strabo; to the ſouth of the Syrtis Major; but in Peutinger, more weſterly, to the ſouth almoſt of the Syrtis Minor. In Strabo's time the altars were not extant, but a village of the ſame name ſtood on the ſpot. On a diſpute about limits, between the Cyreneans and Carthaginians, it was agreed that two of each people ſhould ſet out on the ſame day, and that where they ſhould happen to meet, there the limits of both ſhould be fixed. The *Philaeni*, two brothers, Carthaginians, undertook it for Carthage; who, after having advanced a great many miles into the territory of the Cyreneans, were met by their antagoniſts; who, enraged at their being before hand with them ſo far, gave them the option of either returning back, or of being buried alive on the ſpot; like zealous patriots, they choſe the latter. And there the Carthaginians raiſed two altars in honour of the *Philaeni*, Salluſt, Valerius Maximus.

ARAEGENUS, a reading reſtored by Valeſius to Peutinger's map; in the Notitia of Gaul, ſaid to be *Civitas Baiocaſſium*, in the Celtica; now *Bayeux* in Normandy.

ARAE SESTIANAE, three altars conſecrated to Auguſtus, in Aſturia, towards the ſea, Mela; called *Tres Arae*; ſuppoſed to be *Capo de Penas*, ſeven leagues to the north of Oviedo.

ARAE SOGDIANAE, ſeveral altars reared on the eaſt extremity of Sogdiana, by Hercules, Bacchus, Cyrus, Semiramis, and Alexander, as ſo many boundaries, and monuments of victories, as more ſacred, and conſequently, leſs violable than trophies, Pliny.

ARAE TRES. See ARAE SESTIANAE.

ARAETHYREA, a ſmall diſtrict of Achaia, with a town of the ſame name, Homer, Strabo.

ARAGA, a town of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

ARAGO, or *Aragus*, Strabo; a river of Iberia in Aſia, which, riſing in mount Caucaſus, and running from north to ſouth, falls into the Cyrus, Strabo: Plutarch aſſigns its riſe from the mountains of Iberia.

ARA LUGDUNENSIS, Juvenal; now *Ainay*, near Lyons in France, at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. Caligula, according to Suetonius, inſtituted prize-orations, on this condition, that the conquered ſhould either write an encomium on the conqueror, or make him a preſent: and that whoever performed very badly, ſhould be obliged to efface his writing, either with his tongue or a ſponge; unleſs he choſe either being flogged, or ducked in the adjoining ſtream. And hence Juvenal repreſents the competitors as pale and ghaſtly.

ARAM, or *Aramaea Regio*, the Hebrew name of Syria; ſo called from *Aram*, the ſon of Shem, Moſes, Joſephus: and thus the Seventy always tranſlate *Aram*, Syria.

ARAM BETH-REHOB, was that part of Syria lying to the north of Paleſtine; becauſe *Rehob* was its boundary towards that quarter, Moſes; allotted to the tribe of Aſher, Judges; where it joins Sidon, Joſhua.

ARAM-DAMMESEK, or *Syria Damaſcena*, a principal part of Syria, and more powerful than the reſt, 2 Sam. taking its name from Damaſcus, the principal city.

ARAM-MAACHA, a diſtrict of Syria, at the foot of mount Hermon, 2 Samuel, 1 Chronicles; on the borders of the half tribe of Manaſſeh, on the other ſide the Jordan, called the coaſt of *Maachathi*, Moſes, Joſhua.

ARAM-NAHARAIM, 2 Samuel; i. e. *Aram*, or *Syria* of the *Rivers*, or *Meſopotamia*, ſituate between the Euphrates and Tigris; which is the reaſon of the name.

ARAM-SOBA, or *Zoba*, which David conquered, was a country near the Euphrates, where afterwards Palmyra ſtood: the Euphrates bounded it on the eaſt, as the land of Canaan, and Syria Damaſcena did on the weſt, 2 Samuel.

ARAMATHA, a city beyond Jordan, in

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in the tribe of Gad, and one of the cities of refuge, Moſes, Joſhua: afterwards taken by the Syrians; in attempting to recover which, Ahab loſt his life.

ARANA, a town of the Drangiana, Ptolemy.

ARANCILIS, a name of Egypt, Heſychius.

ARANDIS, a town of Luſitania, Ptolemy. Now *Torre Vedra*. W. Long. 1° 41′, Lat. 42°.

ARANE, an inland town of Armenia Minor, Ptolemy.

ARANGAS, a mountain of Libya Interior, Ptolemy.

ARANIUM, a town on the Sinus Aethiopicus, Pliny.

ARA PALLADIS, an iſland in the Sinus Arabicus, next the *Troglodytae*, Ptolemy.

ARAPHEA, an iſland of Caria, Stephanus, Parthenius.

ARAPIS, a river of Carmania, Ptolemy.

ARAR, Caeſar, Strabo; *Araris*, Dio Caſſius; *Saucona*, Ammian; a river of Celtic Gaul, now the *Saone*; which riſes out of mount Vogeſus, on the confines of Lorrain, runs through the Franche Comté and Burgundy, and below Lyons falls into the Rhone. It is ſo incredibly ſlow, that the eye cannot diſtinguiſh which way it moves, Caeſar: and therefore Pliny calls it the *Sluggiſh River*. Its courſe is from north to ſouth. It is famous for a bridge of Caeſar, which was built by the ſoldiers in one day. It is navigable equally with the Rhone, as appears by an inſcription.

ARARAT, mountains of Armenia Major, as is allowed by all antiquity. Beroſus, quoted by Joſephus, teſtifies, that the parricide ſons of Senacherib fled into Armenia; and Iſaiah, that they fled into the land of *Ararat*; and the Septuagint tranſlate, into *Armenia*, as does alſo the Vulgate. *Ararat* denotes all Armenia, or if a part, the more ſoutherly. Many interpret *Ararat*, the *Montes Gordyaei*, which are either a part of, or near to, mount Taurus. Beroſus, as quoted by Joſephus, mentioning the deluge, and the few that were preſerved in the ark, ſays, that ſome part of that veſſel was ſaid to be ſtill extant in the Montes Cordueni in Armenia; and the Chaldee Targum of Onkelos tranſlates *Ararat*, *Montes Kardu*: and Epiphanius, that there were remains of the ark ſtill ſhewn in the territory of the Cordueni. And laſtly, Elmacinus, the Arab, in his hiſtory of the Saracens, relates concerning Heraclius, that he went up mount Gordi, and ſaw the place of the ark.

ARATHA, a town of Margiana, below Antiochia, on the river Margus Ptolemy.

ARATHOS, an iſland of the Perſian Gulf, Ptolemy.

ARATIA, an iſland oppoſite to Perſia, with a high mountain, ſacred to Neptune, Pliny.

ARA TUTELAE, a place in Corſica, about the middle of the eaſt ſide of the iſland, on the ſea, between Mariana and Aleria, Ptolemy.

ARA UBIORUM, Tacitus; an altar ſuppoſed to have been erected by the Ubii, on their removal to this ſide of the Rhine, in honour of Auguſtus. Whether the ſame with, or a different place from, what Tacitus calls *Oppidum Ubiorum*, without any other particular name, or removed at ſome diſtance from it, is matter of diſpute.

ARAURA, a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, on the river Arauris; anciently called *Ceſſero*, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Caeſiro*, Antonine.

ARAURIS, Mela, Pliny; *Araurius*, Ptolemy; a river of Gallia Narbonenſis; which, riſing in the Cevennes, and running ſouthward by Agatha, or Adge, falls into the Mediterranean: it is now called *l'Erault*.

ARAUSA. See ARAUZONA.

ARAUSIO, or *Civitas Arauſienſis*, or *Arauſicorum*, Notitiae; *Colonia Secundanorum*, Mela, Pliny, Coins; ſo called becauſe the veterans of the ſecond legion were there ſettled. The capital of the Cavares, in Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Orange*, in the weſt of Provence, on an arm of the rivulet Egue, which ſoon after falls into the Rhone, from which it is diſtant a league to the eaſt, at the foot of a mountain. There is an ancient amphitheatre to be there ſtill ſeen. E. Long. 4° 46′, Lat. 44° 10′.

ARAUZONA,

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ARAUZONA, an inland town of Illyricum, Ptolemy; *Arauſa*, Antonine.

ARAXA, a town of Lycia, on the borders of Caria, Ptolemy, Stephanus: who quotes Alexander, a Lycian writer.

ARAXENUS CAMPUS, in Armenia Major; ſo called from the river Araxes, which runs through it, Strabo, Ptolemy.

ARAXES, now *Arras*, a river of Armenia Major. Its ſource is in the ſame mountain, namely Abus, from which the Euphrates takes its riſe, between Niphates and Nibarus, the Araxes running weſt, and the Euphrates eaſt, Strabo. In deſcribing the courſe of the Araxes, he adds, that it runs eaſt, till it comes to Atropatene, then bends to the weſt and north; and firſt waſhes Azara, then Artaxata, and laſtly, running through the Campus Araxenus, pours into the Caſpian Sea. Authors are not agreed as to its mouth, Ptolemy aſſigning two very diſtant mouths, one into the Caſpian, the other into the river Cyrus; but Strabo makes the diſtance inconſiderable: whereas Pliny ſays, many have thought that it fell into the Cyrus: Plutarch, that others deny its confluence with the Cyrus, making it to run entirely into the Caſpian, but near the mouth of the Cyrus. Alexander built a bridge upon it, which was carried away by the ſtream: but Auguſtus, a bridge, that ſtood firm; to this Virgil is ſaid to allude.

ARAXES, Xenophon, a river of Meſopotamia, called *Saocoras*, Ptolemy; which running from north to ſouth, falls into the Euphrates. Herodotus, Mela, and others call the river *Oxus* of Margiana, *Araxes*; which falls into the Caſpian, on the eaſt ſide.

ARAXES, a river of Perſia, Strabo, Curtius; which waſhing Perſepolis, runs a ſouth-weſt courſe into the Perſian Gulf: and ſeems to be the ſame river with the *Rogomanis* of Ptolemy, and the *Aroſis* of Arrian.

ARAXUS, a promontory of Elis, Strabo, Ptolemy; to the ſouth of the river Lariſſus, and to the north of Cyllene.

ARBA, an iſland and city of Illyria, Pliny. Alſo a city of Judea, called *Arbea*, and is the ſame with *Hebron* and *Mamre*, Moſes.

ARBACA, a town of Arachoſia, Ptolemy, Ammian.

ARBACE, a city of Celtiberia, Stephanus.

ARBANIUM, a town on the Euxine, Stephanus.

ARBEA. See ARBA.

ARBELA of Sicily. See ARABELA.

ARBELA, *orum*, now *Irbil*, a city of Aſſyria, on this ſide the river Caprus, at an equal diſtance from it and from the Lycus, Strabo; or in the middle between both. Diodorus calls it a hamlet, in which he is followed by Curtius; but Arrian, a town; in which Strabo agrees with him, calling it a place of note. The appellation denotes the City of *Bel*, or *Baal*, who was the founder. Here Alexander and Darius diſputed the empire of the world, Curtius; but Arrian places this battle at Gaugamela, with whom Plutarch agrees. Called however by writers generally the battle of *Arbela*; this laſt being a more noted place, and not far from Gaugamela, the real ſcene of action. E. Long. 44° 5′, Lat. 35° 15′.

ARBELA, a large village in Galilee Joſephus; ſituate between Sapphoris and Tiberias.

ARBELITIS, a diſtrict of Aſſyria, lying round Arbela, Ptolemy, a part of Adiabene, Pliny; called *Arbelene*, Strabo.

ARBIES, } See ARBITAE.
ARBII, }

ARBIS. See ARABIUS.

ARBITAE, mountains running thro the middle of Gedroſia, in which the rivers which fall into the Indus take their riſe, Ptolemy. Called *Arbitani*, Ammian. A people of Gedroſia, on the ſea-coaſt, a thouſand ſtadia in extent; called alſo *Arbies*, Strabo; ſituate on a cognominal river, *Arbies*; which ſeparates them from the Oritae, id. *Arbii* Pliny; *Arabies*, Arrian.

ARBIUS, a mountain of Crete; from which Jupiter is called *Arbius*, having been educated there, Stephanus.

ARBOR FELIX, a town of Helvetia, on the

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the Lacus Brigantius, Antonine. Now *Arbon*, in the territory of Turgow, in Swiſſerland, on the Bodenſee, or lake of Conſtance. E. Long. 10° 42′, Lat. 47° 18′.

ARBUA, an inland town of Perſia, Ptolemy; little known.

ARCA, *ae*, Ptolemy; or *Arcae*, *arum*, Antonine; a town of Phoenicia, to the north of Tripolis. E. Long. 49° 44′, Lat. 35°. Another *Arca*, called *Caeſarea*, the birth place of Aurelius Alexander Severus: but whether different from, or the ſame with, the preceding, is uncertain. The country round it was called *Arcena*.

ARCADES, and *Arcadia*, the name of a town in Crete, Stephanus; *Arcade*, Peutinger: to the eaſt of Cnoſſus. Theophraſtus, as quoted by Seneca, ſays, that after the deſtruction of Arcadia, the ſprings and rivers ceaſed to flow; and again appeared ſix years after, when rebuilt, Pliny. The gentilitious name is *Arcades*, Polybius. Alſo a town of Peloponneſus, in Meſſenia, lying between Haliartus and Methone, Stephanus.

ARCADIA, an inland diſtrict in the heart of Peloponneſus, Strabo; mountainous, and fitter for paſture than corn; and therefore chiefly celebrated by bucolic, or paſtoral poets, who feign Pan, the God of ſhepherds, to be the guardian of it, Virgil. Having to the north Achaia, to the eaſt Argos and Laconica, Meſſenia to the ſouth, and Elis to the weſt. The wine of this country cured barrenneſs in women, and inſpired the men with rage; and the berries of the yew gathered there, were ſo ſtrong a poiſon, that whoever ſlept, or took refreſhment under that tree, were ſure to die, Pliny. In Strabo's time there were few cities remaining in it, moſt of them being deſtroyed in the Grecian wars. Euſtathius ſays, that the country was anciently called *Pelaſgia*, from Pelaſgos, who brought the people from roots, herbs, and leaves of trees, to feed on acorns, eſpecially beech maſt; as Artemidorus obſerves, that the Arcadians uſually lived on acorns. It was alſo called *Lycaonia*, *Gigantis*, and *Parrhaſia*, Stephanus. The Arcadians are greatly commended for their love of, and ſkill in muſic, Virgil, Polybius. Αρκαδιαν αἰτεῖν, is to aſk a large and uſeleſs thing, Diogenianus; or from the Αρκαδικὸν βλασημα of the oracle, Arcadian breed, a large unweildy ſtupid thing, Herodotus, Juvenal, Lucian. *Arcadia* had a breed of large aſſes, Perſius. To imitate the Arcadians, is to labour and toil for the benefit of others, never conquering their own, but the enemies of others, Heſychius. Homer, however, commends their martial proweſs, their paſtures, their ſheep, and their country well-watered. The gentilitious name is *Arcades*, who boaſted their great antiquity, and that they were older than the ſun and moon, Apollonius Rhodius, Nonnus, Plutarch, Ovid, Statius. They were the firſt who had a year of three months; and therefore called *Proſeleni*, becauſe their year was prior to that adjuſted in Greece to the courſe of the moon, Cenſorinus.

ARCANUM, a villa of Q. Cicero, Tully's brother, in Latium, Cicero. Now *Arce*, in the Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, on the borders of the Campagnia di Roma, on the river Melpis, between Arpinum and Aquinum.

ARCE, a city of Arabia, the ancient name of *Petra*, Joſephus.

ARCENA. See ARCA.

ARCESINE, one of the Cyclades, Strabo; but one of the Sporades, towards Caria, Ptolemy.

ARCHABIS, a river of Colchis, which falls into the Euxine, next to the Apſarus, Arrian.

ARCHAD. See ACAD.

ARCHAEOPOLIS, the metropolis of the Lazi, a people inhabiting the ſea-coaſt of Colchis, Ptolemy; but afterwards removing more eaſterly, towards Iberia, where this metropolis ſtood.

ARCHANDROPOLIS, a city of Egypt, built by Archandros, the ſon in-law of Danaus, Herodotus; but where ſituate is not ſaid.

ARCHEGETAE ARA and STATUA, an altar and ſtatue of Apollo the Leader. The Chalcidians from Euboea

boea built Naxos, and the altar of Apollo, near the mouth of the Aſines, in Sicily, Polybius; and they ſet up the ſtatue of Archegetes, Appian.

ARCHELAIS, *idos*, a city of Cappadocia, a colony of Claudius Caeſar, waſhed by the Halys, Pliny, Coin, Ptolemy. Alſo a city of Judea, to the north-weſt of Jericho, Ptolemy; built by Archelaus, ſon of Herod, Joſephus. Near which was a fruitful valley, called alſo *Archelais*, Pliny; planted with palm trees by Archelaus.

ARCHIDEMIA, or *Archidemius fons*, Pliny; a fountain mid-way between the fountain Cyane, and the river Anapus, in Sicily; ſuppoſed to be what is now called Cefalino; but without ſufficient grounds.

ARCHILE, a town of Cyrene, Ptolemy.

ARCHIPPE, a town of the Marſi, in Latium, built by Marſyas the Lydian; but ſwallowed up by the *Lacus Fucinus*, Pliny.

ARCIDAVA, a town of Dacia beyond the Tibiſcus, on the Danube, Peutinger.

ARCOBRIGA, a town of Luſitania, Ptolemy. Alſo a town to the weſt of Bilbilis, of the Celtiberi, Ptolemy, Itinerary.

ARCONNESUS, an iſland oppoſite to Halicarnaſſus, in the Ceramic Bay, Strabo.

ARCTACANA, Strabo; *Artacoana*, Arrian; a town of Aria, the royal reſidence, Arrian.

ARCTI PROMONTŌRIUM. See URSI.

ARCTONESUS, the ancient name of *Cyzicum*, a town of Myſia, Pliny: ſo called becauſe, either infeſted with bears, Stephanus; or from the rude, beariſh manners of the people, Scholiaſt on Apollonius Rhodius

ARCUS TRIUMPHALIS. See TRIUMPHALIS.

ARDANIA, and *Ardanaxes*, Strabo; *Ardanis*, Ptolemy; a promontory, with a harbour, called *Menelai Portus*, in Marmarica, Corn. Nepos.

ARDEA, a town of Latium, the royal reſidence of Turnus, king of the Rutuli, Livy. So called, either from the augury of the Heron, Hyginus; or from the exceſſive heat of the country, Martial. It was a marſhy, ſickly ſituation, Strabo, Seneca. After the death of Turnus it was conſumed by fire, and tranſformed to the Heron, Ovid. It was much more ancient than Rome, and built by Danae, the mother of Perſeus, Virgil; about five miles diſtant from the ſea, and twenty from Rome; now a hamlet. It was a Roman colony, Livy. The inhabitants are called *Ardeates*, and *Ardea, Civitas Ardeatium*, id. E. Long. 17° 49′, Lat 41° 30′.

ARDEATINA VIA, a way which ſtrikes off to the right from the Via Appia, near the river Almo, at no great diſtance from Rome, and carried to Ardea, Feſtus; which is the reaſon of the name.

ARDIA, a city of Illyria, Stephanus. The people *Ardiaei*, near the iſland Pharia, but driven from the ſea-coaſt to the inland parts by the Romans, Strabo.

ARDISCUS, a river of Scythia, Herodotus, Ariſtarchus.

ARDIUS, a mountain of Dalmatia, dividing it in the middle; ſo that one part faces the ſea, the other looks the oppoſite way, Strabo; reckoned by Sextus Rufus a part of the Julian Alps.

ARDONEAE, *arum*, Livy; *Erdonia*, Ptolemy; and *Herdonia*, Strabo, Sil. Italicus; a town of Apulia. Now *Ardona*.

ARDOTIUM, an inland town of Liburnia, Pliny, Ptolemy.

ARDUBA, a town of Dalmatia, taken by Tiberius, Dio Caſſius.

ARDUENNA, the largeſt wood of all Gaul, which reaches from the banks of the Rhine, through the heart of the Treviri, to the borders of the Rhemi, Caeſar. Its greateſt length, from Coblentz to the ſea-ſhore, from eaſt to weſt, was two hundred and and forty miles; and its greateſt breadth from north to ſouth, from the confines of Meſſin, or Metz, to the Vahal, is a hundred and fifty miles. It ſtill retains its old name, *l'Ardenne*. And at this day there are large remains of it ſtanding; eſpecially in Weſtravia, the biſhopricks of Liege and Triers, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and on this ſide the Maeſe.

ARECA,

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ARECA, a town of Syria, in Comagena, Ptolemy.

ARECCAEI CAMPI. See ARACCA.

ARECEME, See ARACEME.

ARECOMII, or *Arecomici*. See VOLCAE.

ARECON. See RAKON.

ARELATE, indeclinable, Caesar; or *Arelatum*, *i*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, situate on the Rhone, denoting a town on, or beyond a marsh, according to the particular situation of the speaker; called *Arelate Sextanorum*, Pliny, Mela, Coin; because it had a colony of the sixth legion. Writers of the lower age call it *Arelas*, *atis*, Prudentius, Ausonius. There was a double *Arelas*, one on each side of the river and joined by a bridge, Ausonius: that on the left side, is thought to have been built by Constantine. Tiberius's father was sent by Julius Caesar at the head of the colony, Suetonius; and hence the appellation, *Julia Paterna*, as appears from an inscription. It was the favourite place of the Romans, and greatly ornamented, and hence called *Gallula Roma*, Ausonius. It is now called *Arles*, six leagues to the south of Avignon, five leagues to the east of Nismes, twelve to the west of Marseilles, and Aix, in Provence. E. Long. 5° 5', Lat. 43° 40'.

ARMORICA, or *Armorica*, a part of Gaul, between the Sequana and Ligeris, Caesar, Hirtius; denoting a country on, or beyond the sea, *ar moer*, or *are moer*, Celtic; for the same reason as in the preceding article. Pliny, indeed, says, that *Aquitania* was formerly called *Aremorica*; but in this he stands alone. In the lower age, the term *Armorica* was confined to Bretagne in France. *Aremorici*, or *Armorici*, lower age, the people.

ARENA, or *Arene*, Homer, Stephanus; a town of Triphylia, in Peloponnesus, near the mouth of the Minyeus; called afterwards *Oebalia*, and *Saxicum*, Pausanias; also *Hieron*, Pindar.

ARENACUM, or *Arenacus*, one of the four towns or larger villages in the island of the Batavi, Tacitus; *Harenacium*, Antonine; *Arenatium*, Peutinger; in whom and in the Itinerary, it is ten miles distant from Noviomagum, six from Burginatium. Now *Arnheim*, in Guelderland. E. Long. 5° 20', Lat. 52° 2'.

ARENDAE, a town of Lycia, on the other side of the Xanthus, Ptolemy; in the Palatine copy it is *Trebendae*, so that the reading is uncertain; and the place is otherwise unknown.

ARENE. See ARENA.

ARENOSUM LITUS, a place in the south west of Corsica, so called by Ptolemy.

AREOPAGUS, one of the quarters or divisions of the city of Athens; situate on an eminence adjoining to the Acropolis, Hesychius; where was a court of justice, properly called *Areopagus*, from the trial of Mars for murder, before twelve Gods, seven of whom acquitted him. The judges were the *Areopagitae*, who sat upon criminals, not in the daytime, but in the night, to avoid being swayed or influenced by the persons of the criminals. And the pleadings were all to be without declamation or harangue. A court, than which none was more consistent, more severe, and more forcible, Cicero. In our translation it is called *Mars-hill*, Luke.

AREOPOLIS. See AR.

AREOS NESOS, an island of the Euxine, near Colchis, Stephanus.

ARES, a district of Euboea, Stephanus. The gentilitious name is *Aresius*, id.

ARETHON. See ARACHTHUS.

ARETHUSA, a lake of Armenia Major, in which all heavy bodies float, Pliny. Through this lake the Tigris, before it passes under mount Taurus, runs. The lake constantly exhales clouds of natron, id.

ARETHUSA, a fountain near Chalcis, in Euboea, Pliny. Another of Sicily, now said to be dried up, in the extreme part of the island Ortygia, near Syracuse, of an incredible extent, and full of fish, because they are reckoned sacred, Diodorus; and it would be all covered by the sea, if not fenced in by a stone wall, Cicero. It sends forth directly a river or stream into the sea, Strabo. The poets allege strange things concerning it, Pindar, Virgil, Ovid, Theocritus. See ALPHEUS. A

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third fountain of this name, near Thebes, in Boeotia. A fourth in Ithaca, Heſychius. Didymus reckons up eight fountains of this name, which therefore is ſuppoſed to be an epithet or appellative, from Ἄρυω, watering.

ARETHUSA, a Greek town of Mygdonia, a diſtrict of Macedonia, on the Sinus Strymonicus, Scylax, Pliny. Another of Syria, ſituate between Emeſa and Epiphania; called *Arethuſa Sampſicerami*, Strabo; a tyrant well known in the hiſtory of Pompey. The people are called *Arethuſii*, Pliny.

ARETIUM. See ARRETIUM.

AREVA, a river of the Hither Spain, giving name to the *Arevacae*, Ptolemy; *Arevaci*, Strabo, Pliny; a people dwelling upon it; now the *Ereſma*, a river of Old Caſtile, which riſing in mount Fonfria, on the borders of New Caſtile, runs to Segovia, then northwards, and falls into the Douro, over againſt Tor de Silas.

AREUS, a river of Bithynia, Pliny.

ARGA, a hamlet of Arabia Felix, on the Arabic Gulf, Ptolemy.

ARGADINA, a town of Margiana, to the weſt of the river Margus, Ptolemy.

ARGAELAE UXAMA, Inſcription, Ptolemy; placed in the Itinerary between Clunia and Numantia; a town of the Hither Spain. Now *el Borgo de Oſma*, ſituate on the Douro.

ARGAEUS, or *Argeus*, a mountain of Cappadocia, Strabo; extremely high, ſtretching out for eighty miles, between Caeſaria to the eaſt, and Galatia to the weſt, near the river Melas, Pliny; covered with ſnow in ſummer, Solinus; famous for excellent paſture, Claudian.

ARGAIS, an iſland near Lycia; alſo another ſmall iſland, near Canopus, in Egypt, Stephanus.

ARGANTA, a city of India, Stephanus.

ARGANTHONIUS MONS, a mountain of Bithynia, Strabo, Apollonius Rhodius; at the mouth of the river Cios; or on the Sinus Cianus. So called from Arganthonis, the wife of Rheſus, who died of grief upon his death at the ſiege of Troy, Stephan.

ARGANTOMAGUM, *Argentomagus*, Antonine: now *Argenton*, a town of Berry, in France. E. Long. 1° 35′, Lat. 46° 40′.

ARGANTOMUM, a town of Celtic Gaul, Antonine: now *Argentan*, in the duchy of Normandy, on the Orne, in France.

ARGARADAUCA, a town of Media, Ptolemy.

ARGARI, (*Polis* underſtood) a city of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy, Peutinger.

ARGARICUS SINUS, the bay on which *Argari* ſtood, a city of the Hither India, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed to be the Gulf of Bengal, Mercator.

ARGEATHAE, a hamlet of Arcadia, Pauſanias.

ARGEI, Varro, Feſtus; burial-places in Rome, for the *Argei*, or *Argivi*, who came with Hercules.

ARGEIA, *Argia*, or *Argolis*, Mela; a diſtrict of Peloponneſus, ſituate beween Arcadia to the weſt, the Egean Sea to the eaſt, Laconica, and the Sinus Argolicus to the ſouth, and to the north the territory of Corinth, and the Sinus Saronicus, Livy, Ptolemy; ſo called from Argos the capital; now *Romania di Morea*.

ARGEII, a people of Greece, ſo called by the Greeks, from *Argi*, or *Argos*; *Argivi*, by the Romans: Homer ſeems to call the Greeks in general *Argeii*, as alſo *Achaei*.

ARGELIA, Ptolemy; a town of Germany; ſuppoſed to be *Torgau*, in Upper Saxony, on the Elbe, Cluverius. E. Long. 13° 8′, Lat. 51° 31′.

ARGENIS, Ptolemy; or *Argenus*, *untis*, a river and town of Gallia Celtica; the river ſaid to be the *Orne*, which, riſing near Seez, in Normandy, falls into the Britiſh Channel, near Caen. In Peutinger, the town is written *Araegenue*, which Valeſius corrects, *Araegenus*. See BAIOCASSIUM CIVITAS.

ARGENNOS, an iſland of Ionia, Strabo, Pliny; near the promontory Trogilium.

ARGENNUM, Ptolemy; *Argenum*, Strabo, Pliny; a promontory on the eaſt ſide of Sicily, five miles to the north of Taurominium: now *Capo di S. Aleſſio*. A promontory of Lesbos, Strabo.

ARGEN-

ARGENTANUM, Livy; a town of the Brutii. Now *Argentina*, in the Hither Calabria, near Montalto, at the foot of the Apennine, Holſtenius.

ARGENTARIA. See ARGENTUARIA.

ARGENTARIUS, Rutilius; a mountain in the ſouth of Tuſcany, running out into the ſea, between Porto Ercole to the eaſt, and Porto S. Stefano to the weſt, over-againſt the iſland Aegilium, or *l'Iſola del Giglio*, and near Orbitello: now *il Monte Argentaro*. Alſo a mountain of the Hither Spain, Avienus; *Argenteus*, Strabo; ſuppoſed to be the *Saltus Tugienſis* of Pliny; which ſee. Now *la Sierra de Caçorla*.

ARGENTEA, a diſtrict of India intra Gangem, Ptolemy. Alſo a town in the iſland Jabadius, in the bay of Siam, id.

ARGENTEOLA, Ptolemy; *Argentiolum*, Antonine; a town of Aſturia, in Spain. Now *Aviles*. W. Long 6° 40′, Lat. 43° 30′.

ARGENTEUS MONS. See ARGENTARIUS.

ARGENTEUS, a river of Gallia Narbonenſis, Marcus Lepidus; *Argentius*, Ptolemy: now *Argens*, which riſing near S. Maximin, not far from Aix, and running from weſt to eaſt, falls into the Mediterranean, near Frejus, in Provence.

ARGENTIA, Itinerary; a town of the Inſubres: now *Gorgonzola*, in the duchy, and twelve miles to the eaſt of Milan.

ARGENTINA. See ARGENTORA.

ARGENTIUS, a river. See ARGENTEUS.

ARGENTOMAGUM. See ARGANTOMAGUM.

ARGENTORA, *Argentina*, Notitiae; *Argentoratum*, Ptolemy; *Argentoratus*, Ammian; a city of the Tribocci; one of the fifty forts built by Druſus on the Rhine, Florus: an appellation formed by the Romans from the German, *Argen Straſſen*, or *Straten*, unſafe roads for travellers, from the maroding parties of the garriſons that infeſted the roads. Now *Straſburg*, in the lower Alſace, on the rivulet Ill, near the Rhine. E. Long. 7° 35′, Lat. 48° 38′.

ARGENTUARIA, Ptolemy; *Argenteria*, Ammian, Aurel. Victor; a town of Upper Germany. Now *Colmar*, the capital of Upper Alſace, near the Ill. E. Long. 7° 14, Lat. 48° 6′.

ARGENUM. See ARGENNUM.

ARGENUS. See ARGENIS.

ARGESSA, ſaid to be one of the ancient names of Italy.

ARGESTES VENTUS, a ſouth-weſt wind, Homer, Pliny; blowing from Argos to Troy.

ARGEUS. See ARGAEUS.

ARGEUS SINUS. See ARGOLICUS.

ARGI. See ARGOS.

ARGIA. See ARGEIA.

ARGIAE, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands of Aſia Minor, on the coaſt of Caria, twenty in number, Pliny.

ARGIBOEUM. See ABANTIAS: *Euboea*, ſo called by the poets, from the white colour of the bullocks, Aelian.

ARGIDAVA, a town of Dacia, Ptolemy: now *Argiſch*, a hamlet of Moldavia, within the mountains, near the confines of Tranſylvania. E. Long. 24° 45′, Lat. 48° 5′.

ARGILA, a town of Caria, Stephanus.

ARGILETUM, a place in Rome, near mount Palatine; where ſtood the ſheds or ſtalls of ſeveral trades people, eſpecially bookſellers, Martial. So called from Argos, general of the Argives, ſlain there, *Argi Letum*, Virgil. Varro adds, it was alſo called *Argilletum*, from the quantity of *Argilla* there found.

ARGILIUM, an inland town of Bithynia, Ptolemy.

ARGILLETUM. See ARGILETUM.

ARGILLUS, a mountain of Egypt, near the Nile, Plutarch.

ARGILUS, a town of Macedonia, a little to the weſt of the mouth of the Strymon, Herodotus; one of the tributary towns of the Athenians, Thucydides.

ARGINA, a town of the Locri Ozolae, Pliny.

ARGINUSAE, *Arginuſſae*, Cicero; three ſmall iſlands near Leſbos, not far from the continent of Aſia, Strabo; famous for a victory of the Athenians, during the Peloponneſian war, Thucydides, Xenophon.

ARGIPPA. See ARGOS HIPPIUM.

ARGIRUS, a town of the Hither India, Ptolemy; conjectured to be *Orixa*, in the kingdom of Golconda. E. Long. 85°, Lat. 20°.

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ARGITA, a river in the north of Ireland, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Bannty*, but by Camden the *Swilly*.

ARGITHEA, a town of Epirus, the capital of the Athamanes, Livy; towards the borders of Theſſaly. Pliny.

ARGIVI. See ARGEII.

ARGIVUS SINUS. See ARGOLICUS.

ARGOB, a diſtrict on the other ſide of Jordan, Moſes; which fell to the lot of the half tribe of Manaſſeh.

ARGODA, a town of the Cherſoneſus Taurica, Ptolemy.

ARGOLICUS SINUS, Polybius, Strabo; a bay of the Peloponneſus, which runs up into the land, between the promontory Malea to the ſouth, and the Scyllaeum to the north, ſeparating Argolis from Laconica. Otherwiſe called *Argivus*, and *Argeus*, Ovid: now *Golfo di Napoli*.

ARGOLIS. See ARGEIA.

ARGOS, an ancient name of Peloponneſus; from Argos, one of the kings, Homer, Strabo.

ARGOS, *eos*, neuter, Homer, and all the Greeks; *Argi*, *orum*, maſculine, Livy, Virgil; and generally all the Romans; Mela and Pliny, ſometimes *Argos*; the capital, and an inland town of Argolis; had different ſurnames, as *Achaicum*, from the country, or an ancient people, Homer; *Hippium*, from its breed of horſes; *Pelaſgicum*, from the *Pelaſgi*; πολυδίψιον, Homer; explained πολυπεδίον, Strabo: Pliny adds, *Inachium*, from the river Inachus, which runs by. It had two citadels, Livy; the one called *Lariſſa*, Strabo; the other unnamed. A city dedicated to Juno, Virgil, Inſcriptions, Coins. At the ſiege of this city, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was killed by a tile, thrown by an old woman. *Argos* was twenty-ſix ſtadia diſtant from Temenium, a maritime town, and fifty to the ſouth of Mycenae: now *Argo*. E. Long. 23° 5′, Lat. 37° 30′.

ARGOS AMPHILOCHICUM, Thucydides; a city of Acarnania, Scylax, Pliny; its territory *Amphilochia*: ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Sinus Ambracius, Thucydides; diſtant an hundred and eighty ſtadia to the ſouth-eaſt of Ambracia, Polybius; or twenty-two miles, Livy. Alſo called *Argia Amphilochis*, Mela; *Amphiloci*, and *Amphilochici*, the people, Stephanus. The name is from Amphilochus, ſon of Amphiaraus; and from *Argos*, the name of his country, in Peloponneſus, Thucydides.

ARGOS HIPPIUM. See ARGOS, in Peloponneſus.

ARGOS HIPPIUM, the ancient name of *Arpi*; but *Lampe* is a ſtill more ancient; afterwards called *Argyrippa*, Strabo; but *Argyripa*, Virgil, for the ſake of the verſe; and *Argippa*, Pliny; built by, and the reſidence of, Diomedes, on the Cerbalus, Virgil; afterwards a large and populous city, Livy; a town of Apulia; now in ruins, and the place called *Arpe*. The gentilitious name, *Argyrippani*, Polybius; *Argyripeni*, Strabo. From *Arpi*, Livy forms *Arpini*; Pliny, *Arpani*: in Frontinus we have *Ager Arpanus*.

ARGOS PELASGICUM, Homer; an appellation denoting Theſſaly; ſo called from the Pelaſgi.

ARGOUS PORTUS, a port of Tuſcany, Strabo: now *Porto Ferraro*, in the north of the iſland of Elba. E. Long. 11° 30′, Lat. 42° 35′.

ARGUDA, a town of Paropamiſus, Ptolemy.

ARGYNA, a town of the Locri Ozolae, Pliny.

ARGYRA, a town of Achaia, in ruins in Pauſanias's time. Alſo a fountain there, called *Argyra*, id.

ARGYRIUM. See AGURIUM.

ARGYRIPA, or *Argyrippa*. See ARGOS HIPPIUM, in Italy.

ARGYRUNTUM, a maritime town of Illyria, Ptolemy, Pliny. Now *Novigrad*, a town of Dalmatia. E. Long. 17° 30′, Lat. 44° 30′.

ARIA, one of the ancient names of Thrace, Stephanus; that is, martial, from the character of the people, whoſe country Euripides calls the reſidence of Mars; and Sophocles, his place of nativity.

ARIA, and *Ariana*, whether the ſame or diſtinct countries authors are not agreed. Ptolemy has only *Aria*, and knows nothing about *Ariana*. Pliny mentions only *Ariana*, and ſays nothing about *Aria*; but diſtinguiſhes

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guiſhes between the *Arii* and *Ariani*: Parthia, he ſays, has the Arii to the eaſt, Carmania and the Ariani to the ſouth: from which it is conjectured, the Ariani extended farther than the Arii, and compriſed the Gedroſii and the Drangae. Arrian has only *Aria* and *Arii*, and is ſilent about *Ariana*: but Strabo gives more extenſive bounds to *Ariana* than to *Aria*, without particularly defining them; only in general ſays, *Ariana* begins from India, and quotes Eratoſthenes; who ſays, *Arania* is bounded by the Indus on the eaſt, on the ſouth by the Great Sea, by Paropamiſus on the north, and by the mountains, quite to Portae Caſpiae, on the weſt by the ſame boundaries by which Parthia is ſeparated from Media; Carmania, from Paraetacene and Perſia: and thus *Ariana* is extremely extenſive.

ARIA has its limits thus deſcribed by Ptolemy; on the north ſome parts of Margiana and Bactriana; on the eaſt the Paropamiſidae; on the ſouth the Drangiana: and Strabo ſays, the *Arii* adjoin to the Paropamiſidae on the weſt. The name is differently written, with or without a diphthong, *Areia*, or *Aria*, *Areii*, or *Arii*, *Aria*, *ae*, or *Aria*, *orum*; and the gentilitious name, either *Arii*, or *Arieus*, Stephanus.

ARIA, called *Ariapolis*, Strabo: now *Herat*, in Choraſan, ſet down in an ancient map as ſituate on the river *Arias*, which probably gave name to the country *Aria*. Arrian calls the river *Areios*; Pliny, *Arius*; Ammian, *Arias*: now *Heri*, which runs by Alexandria, a town built by Alexander, Pliny; alſo called *Alexandria Arion*, or *Ariorum*. One of the fountains or ſprings in Paropamiſus, the other in the Sariphi, mountains of Margiana, and in its courſe it forms a lake, called *Arios*; in ſuch a manner as if the river were ſwallowed up by it, Ptolemy.

ARIACA, a town of Margiana, near the Oxus, Ptolemy.

ARIACAE, Ptolemy; a people of Scythia intra Imaum, on the river Jaxartes, on the confines of Sogdiana.

ARIACE, a maritime diſtrict of the Sadini, a people of the Hither India, Ptolemy.

ARIACOS, a town of Myſia, or Troas, Pliny.

ARIALBINUM, a town of the Rauraci, neighbours to the Helvetii, Peutinger; in Antonine's Itinerary, written *Artalbinum*, and placed in the territory of the Rauraci; ſuppoſed by ſome to be *Mulhauſen*; *Baſil*, by Cluverius.

ARIALDUNUM, a town of Spain, Pliny.

ARIAMAZAE PETRA, or *Arimaſis*, from the name of the occupier; a rock in the Sogdiana, thirty ſtadia in height, and an hundred and fifty in compaſs, extremely ſteep, and with a narrow paſſage to it; which Ariamazes, of Sogdiana, occupied with thirty thouſand men, Curtius; called alſo *Oxi Petra*, becauſe near the river Oxus; taken by Alexander, Strabo.

ARIANA, an extenſive country, compriſing Paropamiſus, Arachoſia, Drangiana, and Gedroſia, if we ſuppoſe it to reach to the ſea. See ARIA.

ARIARATHIRA, Ptolemy; a city of Cappadocia, ſo called from the name of the king its founder. But the more genuine appellation ſeems to be *Ariarathia*, Itinerary.

ARIAS, a river. See ARIA.

ARIASPE, Ptolemy; a town of the Drangiana, near mount Becius. *Ariaſpae*, the people, Arrian; *Agriaſpae*, Curtius; called *Euergetae*, by Cyrus, becauſe they joined him in his Scythian expedition, Strabo, Arrian, Curtius.

ARIASSUS, Ptolemy; a town of Piſidia, thought to be the ſame with *Araſſus*.

ARICA, one of the iſlands between Gaul and Britain, Itinerary; but which is not ſo eaſy to determine: ſuppoſed to be the *Sark*.

ARICADA, a town of Drangiana, Ptolemy.

ARICIA, a town of Latium, at the foot of the Mons Albanus, in a hollow bottom, Strabo; on the Via Appia, an hundred and ſixty ſtadia from Rome, id. an hundred and twenty, Dionyſ. Halicarn. ſixteen miles to the eaſt, Antonine: famous for its ſcallions, or leeks, Martial, Columella:

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Columella: called *Nemoralis*, Ovid, Lucian, Martial; from the Nemus Aricinum: the adjoining eminence was the haunt of beggars, Martial, Juvenal, Perſius. The people, *Aricini*; the epithet, *Aricinus*. Now *l' Ariccia*.

ARICINUM NEMUS, or *Lucus Dianae Aricinae*, adjoining to *Aricia*, Strabo, Ovid, Statius. Here Oreſtes, by the advice of the oracle, conſecrated the image of Diana Taurica.

ARICONIUM, a town of the Silures, Antonine: now *Hereford*, Camden. W. Long. 2° 42′, Lat. 52° 6′.

ARIEL, the name of a place, Iſaiah; taken for Jeruſalem, in which was the altar of burnt offering. In Ezekiel it ſignifies the altar.

ARIETIS FRONS, or *Criu Metopon*, a two-fold promontory; one in the ſouth weſt of Crete, Dionyſius; now *il Capo Crio*: another in the ſouth of the Taurica Cherſoneſus, oppoſite to the promontory Carambus of Paphlagonia, id.

ARIGAEUM, Arrian; a town of the Hither India, which Alexander found deſerted and burnt.

ARIMANTOS, a village in the inland parts of Cyrene, Ptolemy.

ARIMANUM, a city on the other ſide the Jordan, Joſephus; ſuppoſed to be corrupted for *Arimatha*: one of the cities of refuge in the tribe of Gad, Moſes, Joſhua.

ARIMASPI, Pliny; a people of Sarmatia Europea, to the ſouth of the Montes Riphaei; ſaid by Mela to have but one eye; a fable broached by Ariſteas Proconneſius, according to Herodotus.

ARIMARA, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates, Ptolemy.

ARIMATHA. See ARIMANUM.

ARIMATHEA, a town of Judea, Evangeliſts; thought to be the ſame with *Ramatha*, 1 Sam. i. and thus in the tribe of Ephraim, Wells.

ARIMI, mountains of Syria, Strabo. alſo a people inhabiting Myſia Combuſta, id.

ARIMINUM, a town of Umbria, or Romagna, at the mouth of the Ariminus, on the Gulf of Venice. The ſeizing on it by Caeſar gave riſe to the civil war. Now called *Rimini*. E. Long. 13° 30′, Lat 44° 8′.

ARIMINUS, a river of Umbria, Feſtus, Pliny; riſing in the Apennine and falling with an eaſterly courſe into the Gulf of Venice, at Ariminum.

ARINIANUM, a colony ſettled by Janus, on the river Arnus, Cato: now *Arignano*.

ARIOLA, a town of Gallia Belgica, Antonine; ſituate between Rheims and Toul, as appears by the Itinerary.

ARIONA, a river of Illyricum, Scylax: now *Ombla*, falling into the port of Gravoſa, near Raguſa.

ARIPA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis.

ARIPPARA, a town of the Hither India, Ptolemy.

ARIS, a river of Meſſenia, running by Thurium, near the borders of Laconica, Pauſanias.

ARISABIUM, an inland town of the Hither India, Ptolemy.

ARISBA, a town of the iſland Leſbos, Herodotus. Another *Ariſba* of Troas, on the continent, in the territory, and to the ſouth eaſt of Abydos, Polybius. The rendezvous of Alexander's army, after the paſſage of the Helleſpont, Arrian; a colony of the Mitylenians, Stephanus; taken and plundered by Achilles, Virgil. The reſidence of Axylus, celebrated by Homer for his hoſpitality, which gained him the character of friend of mankind.

ARISBUS, a river of Thrace, Stephanus; of Troas, Strabo.

ARISERIA, a town in the north of the territory of Cyrrhus, in Syria, Ptolemy.

ARISTAEUM, a town ſituate on the ſummit of mount Haemus, in Thrace, Pliny; built by Ariſtaeus, ſon of Apollo, Diodorus Siculus. Pliny ſeems to deſcribe it as extinct in his time.

ARITERAE, one of the iſlands on the coaſt of Argia, Pauſanias.

ARISTIBUS, a river of Paeonia, a diſtrict between Macedonia and Thrace, Polyaenus.

ARISTOBATHRA, a town of the Hither India, Ptolemy.

ARISTONAUTAE, the dock or arſenal of Pellene, in Achaia, Pauſanias.

ARITIUM, a town of Luſitania, Ptolemy; *Aritium Praetorium*, Antonine; on the right, or north ſide of

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of the Tagus, thirty-eight miles to the north of Ulisipo. Now *Benavente*, a hamlet of Portugal, in Estramadura.

ARIUS, a river and lake of Aria, which see.

ARIUSA, or *Ariusius Campus*, a district of the island Chios, famous for excellent wine, Strabo. *Arvisia Vina*, Virgil, by metathesis; also Pliny: of Poenician original, *Harrosh-jin*, the mountain of the capital wine, Bochart.

ARLA, a citadel of the Parthians, Strabo.

ARLAPE, a town of Noricum, Itinerary; situate at the confluence of the *Arlape*, commonly called *Erlaph*, into the Danube: now called *Erla*, a hamlet of Lower Austria, on the Danube.

ARMA, a place in Judea, called also *Harma*, and *Horma*, southwards in the tribe of Simeon, Joshua.

ARMACALES, a river of Babylon, Abydenus; called *Fossa Regia*, the *Royal Trench*, or *Cut*, Polybius; the *Royal River*, Ptolemy; *Armalchar*, Pliny; *Naarmalcha*, Ammian; which is the true reading, literally the king's river, a factitious channel, or cut, made by Nebuchadanosor, and a horn or branch of the Euphrates, Abydenus. The Euphrates naturally divides into two channels, one passing through Babylon, the other through Seleucia, and then falls into the Tigris: the factitious channel between these two is the Royal River; which mixes with the Tigris, a great deal lower down than Seleucia, at Apamea, Ptolemy.

ARMACTICA, or *Harmactica*, a town of Iberia, on the confines of the Moschi, Ptolemy; which many suppose to be the *Harmastis* of Pliny.

ARMAGARA, a town of the Hither India, Ptolemy.

ARMAGEDDON, the name of a place in the Apocalypse, which is to be the scene of a future great battle.

ARMALCHAR. See ARMACALES.

ARMAMENTARIUM, a public building of the Romans, on the Rhine, to the north of Leyden, of which there is no other testimony than an inscription, Scriverius Antiquitat. Batav. But both Scriverius and Junius, in their Hist. Batav. place this *Armamentarium* on the sea-shore, and make it the same with the *Arx Britannica*, whose foundation, on every ebb of flood, is plainly seen, and they suppose the stone with the inscription, to have been taken from those ruins. Though others, and those older writers, affirm, it was turned up by the plough, near the Praetorium Agrippinae, now *Roomburg*, in the territory of Leyden, and consequently, that the *Armamentarium* must have been contiguous.

ARMATHAIM, Septuagint, the same with Ramah, which see.

ARMAVIARA, a town of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

ARMAURIA, a town of Armenia Major, Stephanus; between the springs of the Araxes, and the lake Lichnites.

ARMAXA, a town of Cappadocia, Antonine.

ARMENE, or *Armina*, a hamlet of Paphlagonia, Ptolemy; with a harbour, Strabo; large, Martianus Heracleota; a Greek town, Scylax; in some Greek MSS. with an aspiration, *Harmene*; in all, both Greek and Roman, the middle *e* short; in Xenophon alone, long; a town of the Sinopenses. The inhabitants encompassed it with a wall, because of the coldness of the place, imagining by that means to render it warmer. But this proving ineffectual, gave rise to the proverb, *Armenen muro cingere*, used to express some egregious folly.

ARMENIA, in general, Pliny; having Albania and Iberia to the north, from the Caspian Sea to Trapezus, is divided into the Greater, which runs eastward to the Caspian Sea; and into the Less, lying to the west of the Greater, separated from it by the Euphrates, Strabo. Called *Great* and *Little*, Greeks; *Greater* and *Less*, Romans. The original name is *Harmini*, Bochart; confirmed by Jonathan's paraphrase, and by Symmachus's translation of Amos, iv. 3.

ARMENIA MAJOR, bounded on the south by mount Taurus, separating it from Mesopotamia; on the east by Media and Atropatia; on the north

north by Iberia and Albania; on the weſt by Armenia Minor, the Montes Paryadres, by ſome of the nations of Pontus, and by the Euphrates, Strabo: Ptolemy mentions to the weſt the Montes Moſchici; on the eaſt a part of the Caſpian Sea, from the mouth of the Cyrus; eſpecially that adjoining to the mouth of the Araxes. But the part which Ptolemy places between the channels of both rivers, before they fall into the ſea, and which, towards their mouth, extends ſouthwards a little, Strabo allots to Albania, under the name of Caſpiana; but Ptolemy to Armenia. Armenia is divided in the middle by the Antitaurus; and is now called *Turcomania*.

ARMENIA MINOR, to the weſt of the Major, with the Euphrates running between, Strabo; its limits are differently determined by different authors; divided in the middle by the Antitaurus, and now called *Aladulia*.

ARMENITA, and *Arnina*, Itinerary; a river of Tuſcany, which runs with a ſouth courſe, through the duchy of Caſtro, into the Tuſcan Sea: now called *Fiore*.

ARMENIUM, a town of Theſſaly, ſituate between Pherae and Lariſſa; which gave birth to Armenus, one of Jaſon's companions in the Argonautic expedition, who gave name to Armenia, Mythology.

ARMENIUS MONS, a mountain of Armenia Major, Dionyſius; near the confines of Iberia, from which the river Phaſis takes its riſe; called *Moſchicus Mons*, Ptolemy.

ARMIANA, a town of Parthia, Ptolemy.

ARMINA. See ARMENE.

ARMINNO, a mountain of Luſitania, famous for lead mines, Pliny; between the Tagus and Anas.

ARMORACEA, a river running down from the mountains of Arabia, into the Dead Sea, and dividing the Moabites from the Ammonites, Joſephus.

ARMORICA, } See AREMORICA.
ARMORICI, }

ARMOSATA, Polybius, Coin; a city of Armenia Major, ſituate in the middle, between the Euphrates and Tigris, Polybius, Ptolemy; and from this ſituation ſome have been induced to place it in Meſopotamia; but Pliny aſſigns it to Armenia. Ptolemy and Tacitus call it *Samoſata*, the former a town, the latter a citadel in Armenia Major. The gentilitious name is *Amoſateni*, Coin. E. Long. 44° 55′, Lat. 38° 30′.

ARMOZA, or *Harmozia*, a town in Carmania, at the mouth of the Anamis, which falls into the Perſian Gulf, Arrian; *Armuza*, Ptolemy; and from this the neighbouring iſland, and a ſmall kingdom, take the modern name of *Ormus*. E. Long. 56° 17′, Lat. 27° 30′.

ARMOZON, or *Harmozon*, a promontory of Carmania, Strabo; at the mouth of the Perſian Gulf, ſo narrow there, as to open a view to Arabia Felix, Eratoſthenes.

ARMUA, a river of Numidia, Pliny; ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Rubricatus* of Ptolemy; running into the Mediterranean, between Hippo Regius and Tabraca.

ARMUZA. See ARMOZA.

ARNA, Ptolemy, Sil. Italicus, a town of Umbria, on this ſide the Apennine, near the Tiber, over-againſt Peruſia, now *Civitella d'Arno*: The gentilitious name *Arnates*, Pliny.

ARNE, a town of the Phthiotis, a diſtrict in Theſſaly, near the Sinus Maliacus, Pliny. Another of Boeotia, ſituate on an eminence, Strabo, Homer, Nonnus; afterwards called *Chaeronea*, Pauſanias. Alſo the name of a fountain, in the territory of Mantinea, in Arcadia; ſo called from the flocks of lambs feeding round it, Pauſanias. *Arne*, Diodorus Siculus; one of the ancient names of Boeotia, Antonine.

ARNINA, Antonine; a river of Tuſcany. See ARMENITA.

ARNISSA, Thucydides, a town of Macedonia, in the diſtrict of Paeonia, between the rivers Axius and Erigon, to the north-weſt of the Sinus Thermaicus.

APNON, a brook running between the borders of the Moabites and Ammonites on the other ſide Jordan, Moſes, Joſhua: Joſephus calls it a river, riſing on the borders of Arabia,

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Arabia, and at length falling into the Dead Sea. It is alſo called the river of Gad, as appears 2 Sam. xxv. 5. compared with 2 Kings x. 33.

ARNUS, a very rapid river of Tuſcany, Rutilius, Strabo, &c. which it divides, and in its courſe waſhes Florence and Piſa; riſing in the Apennine, to the eaſt of Florence, near a village, called S. Maria delle Gratie, on the borders of Romagna, fifteen miles to the weſt of the ſources of the Tiber; and then turning ſouthward towards Arretium, it is there encreaſed by the lakes of the Clanis, after which it runs weſtward, dividing Florence into two parts, and at length waſhing Piſa, falls, eight miles below it, into the Tuſcan Sea.

AROA. See AROE.

AROANIA, mountains in Arcadia, beyond Nonacris, with a cave where the daughters of Proetus, during their fit of madneſs, lay concealed, Pauſanias.

AROANIUS, a river of Arcadia, called alſo *Olbius*, which produces a kind of vocal fiſh; but this Pauſanias denies, having continued a whole day upon its banks, without obſerving any ſuch thing.

AROCHA, a river of the Bruttii, Pliny; falling into the Golfo di Squilaci: now called *Crocha*, Holſtenius.

AROE, or *Aroa*, ſo called from the agriculture taught by Triptolemus; the ancient name of Patrae, in Achaia, Pauſanias.

AROER, a town on the other ſide Jordan, belonging to the Moabites, on the Arnon, over-againſt Rabba, in the lot of the tribe of Gad, Moſes, Joſhua. Another *Aroer* in the territory of Damaſcus, Iſaiah.

AROLUS, a town of Biſaltia in Macedonia, Pliny, Ptolemy.

AROMATA, *um*, a town of Lydia, famous for its generous wines; and hence the appellation, Strabo. Alſo the name of a trading town, and promontory of Ethiopia, at the termination of the Sinus Avalites of the Red Sea, Arrian.

AROMATOPHORUS, Strabo; the ſouth part of Arabia Felix, or the country of the Sabaei, thus called.

AROSAPES, a river of Ariana, Pliny.

AROSIS. See ARAXES.

ARPESUS, a river of Thrace, falling into the Hebrus, Appian

ARPI, a town of Apulia. See ARGOS HIPPIUM of Italy. *Arpani*, the people, Pliny; *Arpini*, Livy.

ARPINA, a town of Elis, Stephanus.

ARPINUM, a town of the Volſci, a little to the eaſt of the confluence of the rivers Liris and Fibrenus, in the Terra di Lavoro; now decayed, but retaining the ancient name. The native place of Cicero, and of C. Marius, Salluſt. *Arpinas*, *atis*, the gentilitious name, Cicero, Livy; as alſo the epithet, as *Fundus Arpinas*, Cicero. The poets uſe *Arpinus*, as *Chartae Arpinae*, the writings of Cicero, Martial.

ARPONUM, a town of Magna Graecia, in Italy, Diodor. Siculus.

ARRABO. See ARABO.

ARRACILLUM. See ARACILLUM.

ARRADE, an inland town of Arabia Deſerta, Ptolemy.

ARRAPA, a town of Aſſyria, Ptolemy.

ARRAPACHITIS, a diſtrict of Aſſyria, bordering on Armenia, Ptolemy.

ARRETIUM, Cicero, Caeſar; *Arrhetium*, Ptolemy; *Urbs Arrhetinorum*, Polybius; one of the twelve ancient towns of Tuſcany, near the Arnus and Clanis; ſituate in a pleaſant valley. The inhabitants, *Arretini*, whom Pliny makes threefold, namely *Veteres*, *Fidentes*, and *Julienſes*; and whom Harduin ſuppoſes to be diſtinct and ſeparate in ſituation; but Holſtenius, diſtinct only in name: and though conjoined colonies, each ſeems to have managed their own affairs diſtinctly, and ſeparately; as appears by an inſcription produced by Hermolaus: in all inſcriptions, and in ancient authors, always written with a *rr*. Now *Arezzo*, forty-two miles eaſt of Florence. E. Long. 13° 18', Lat. 43° 15'.

ARRHENTIAS, an iſland of Pontus, Arrian.

ARRIBANTIUM, a town of Moeſia Superior, Ptolemy. Now *Wuzitérno*, Lazius.

ARRUBIUM, Itinerary; *Arubium*, Peutinger; a town of Moeſia Inferior, towards the mouth of the Danube.

ARSA, a town of Baetica in Spain, near the Anas, to the eaſt of Julia

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Reſtituta; reduced by Caepio under the Romans, during the war with Viriatus, Pliny, Appian.

ARSACE See EUROPUS.

ARSACIA, a town of Media, near Mons Jaſonius Ptolemy.

ARSAMETES, a river, either of Parthia or Armenia, Tacitus.

ARSAMIA, a town of Germany, Ptolemy.

ARSAMOSATA. See ARMOSATA.

ARSANIAS, a river of Armenia Major, running between Tigranocerta and Artaxata, but nearer the latter, Tacitus, Plutarch; and falling into the Euphrates, Pliny.

ARSEN, a river of Arcadia, in the territory of Thelpuſa, Pauſanias.

ARSENA, a lake of Armenia Major; producing natron, and one kind of fiſh only; through it the Tigris takes its courſe, Strabo.

ARSENARIA, a colony of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, Ptolemy, Antonine; *Arſennaria Latinorum*, three miles diſtant from the ſea, Pliny.

ARSENIUM, a town of Germany, Ptolemy.

ARSENNARIA. See ARSENARIA.

ARSETA, a northern diſtrict of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

ARSIA, a river, running from north to ſouth into the Adriatic, after a courſe of fifteen miles, the eaſtern boundary of Iſtria, as alſo of Italy, towards Illyria, Ptolemy, Pliny. Now the *Arſa*, riſing from the lake Coſliaco, on the borders of Auſtria.

ARSIANA, an inland town of the Suſiana, Ammianus. *Tariana*, Ptolemy; and which Bochart thinks, ſhould be read *Tarſiana*.

ARSICUA, a town of Germany, Ptolemy: now *Brin*, in Moravia, at the confluence of the Swarta and Zwitta. E. Long. 16° 20′, Lat. 49° 14°.

ARSINARIUM, a promontory of Libya Interior, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed to be *Cape Verd*. W. Long. 18°, Lat. 15°.

ARSINOE, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Arabian Gulf, near its extremity, to the ſouth of Heroopolis, Strabo, Ptolemy; called *Cleopatris* by ſome, Strabo. Another *Arſinoe*, a town of Cilicia, Ptolemy; and the fifth of that name in Cilicia, Stephanus; with a road or ſtation for ſhips, Strabo. A third *Arſinoe*, in the ſouth of Cyprus, with a port between Citium and Salamis, Strabo A fourth, an inland town of Cyprus, called *Marium* formerly, Stephanus. A fifth in the north of Cyprus, between Acamas and Soli, Strabo. So called from Arſinoe, a queen of Egypt, Cyprus being in the hands of the Ptolemies. A ſixth *Arſinoe*, a maritime town of Cyrene, formerly called *Teuchira*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; to the ſouth of Ptolemais: *Tauchira*, Scylax, Stephanus, Peutinger, ancient Itinerary. A ſeventh *Arſinoe*, in the Nomos Arſinoites, to the weſt of the Heracleotes, on the weſtern bank of the Nile, formerly called *Crocodilorum Urbs*, Strabo. The name *Arſinoe*, continued under Adrian, Coin. Ptolemy calls this *Arſinoe*, an inland metropolis, and therefore at ſome diſtance from the Nile, with a port called Ptolemais. An eighth *Arſinoe*, a martime town of Lycia; ſo called by Ptolemy Philadelphus, after the name of his conſort, which did not hold long, it afterwards recovering its ancient name, *Patara*, Strabo. A ninth, a town of the Troglodytae, near the mouth of the Arabian Gulf, which towards Ethiopia is terminated by a promontory, called Dire, Ptolemy. This *Arſinoe* is called *Berenice*, and the third of that name in this quarter, with the diſtinction *Epidires*, Pliny: becauſe ſituate on a neck of land running out a great way into the ſea, Juba, quoted by Pliny.

ARSINOITES, a Nomos of Egypt, to the weſt of the Nile, where this river divides its ſtream, and forms an iſland, called *Nomos Heracleotes*; and to the eaſt of the Aphroditopolites, Strabo.

ARSISACA, Ptolemy; a town of Media.

ARSITIS, a diſtrict of Hyrcania, near Mons Coronus, whoſe ridge ſeparates Hyrcania, from Parthia, Ptolemy.

ARSONIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Germany.

ARTABIS, } See ARABIUS.
ARTABIUS, }

ARTABRORUM PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port

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port to the ſouth of Cape Finiſterre.

ARTABRUM, called alſo *Celticum*, and *Nerium*, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; a promontory of Gallicia: now *Cape Finiſterre*. W. Long. 9° 20′, Lat. 43° 15′.

ARTACABANE, a town of Aria, Pliny.

ARTACAEOS, an iſland in the Propontis, with a town of the ſame name, Pliny.

ARTACANA, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth of Parthia.

ARTACAUA, Iſidorus Characenus, *Articaudna*, Ptolemy, a town of Aria.

ARTACE, or *Artaca*, a hamlet of Bithynia, Ptolemy; which Arrian calls *Artanes*, ſuppoſed through miſtake for *Artaces*, and makes a river of: but places and rivers are often cognominal.

ARTACENE, a diſtrict of Aſſyria. See ARACTENE.

ARTACIA, a fountain of the Leſtrigons, inhabiting about Formicae, in Campania, Homer, Tibullus.

ARTACINA, Ptolemy; a town in the weſt of Crete: which Meurſius ſuppoſes to be put for *Hyrtacina*; becauſe in Scylax we have Υρτακιον, with ς for τ. In Stephanus it is *Hyrtacos*.

ARTACOANA. See ARCTACOANA.

ARTAEI MURUS, a town near the river Rhyndacus, in Myſia, Stephanus.

ARTAGERA, *ae*, Velleius Paterculus; *Artagerae*, *arum*, Strabo; a town of Armenia Major, near mount Taurus, between Arſamoſata and Tigranocerta, Ptolemy. Here Caius Caeſar, grandſon of Auguſtus, received a wound of which he died, Velleius.

ARTAGIRA, a town of Libya Interior, to the ſouth weſt of the Paludes Chelonidae, Ptolemy.

ARTALBINUM. See ARIALBINUM.

ARTAMES, a river of Bactria, which falls into the Zariaſpis, Ptolemy; whoſe ſprings are in ninety-four degrees of E. Long. and Lat. 39°.

ARTAMIS, a hamlet of Cyrene, Ptolemy.

ARTANES, a river of Bithynia. See ARTACE. Alſo a river running into the Danube, Herodotus.

ARTANISSA, a town in the ſouth of Iberia, to the eaſt of the Aragus, Ptolemy.

ARTASIGARTA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Major.

ARTAUNUM, a town of Germany, Ptolemy; which ſome ſuppoſe to be *Wurtzburg*; others, with Cluverius, *Ortenberg*, in the Wetterau.

ARTAXATA, *orum*, the royal reſidence, and metropolis of Armenia Major, ſituate on the Araxes, Strabo, Pliny, Juvenal; and built according to a plan of Hannibal, for king Artaxas, or Artaxias, after whom it was called, and who being general to Antiochus the Great, was, after the defeat of that prince, made a king of Armenia, Strabo. Another *Artaxata* of Cappadocia, ſituate between Caeſarea and Comana, Antonine.

ARTEMISIA, and *Artemita*, by Greek authors, and *Dianium*, Pliny; an iſland in the Tuſcan Sea; now called *Gianuto*, a little to the north of Ilua.

ARTEMISIUM, either a promontory, Harpocration; or a part of the ſea-coaſt, on the north-eaſt of Euboea, Plutarch; called *Leon*, and *Cale Acte*, Ptolemy; memorable for the firſt ſea-engagement between the Greeks and Xerxes, Diodorus Siculus, Nepos, Plutarch; extending north of Eſtiaea. Another promontory of Caria, Strabo A third in Spain, now called *Cape Martin*, in Valencia: in the meridian of London, and Lat. 38° 50′.

ARTEMISIUM, a town of Oenotria, Stephanus: now *S. Agatha*, in the Hither Calabria, on the river Piſaurus, or la Foglia, diſtant eight miles from the Tuſcan Sea. Another of the Conteſtani, in Spain, Strabo; otherwiſe called *Dianium*; now *Denia*, on the ſea-coaſt of Valencia. W. Long 20′, Lat. 39°.

ARTEMISIUS MONS, a mountain of Arcadia, on whoſe ſummit ſtood a temple of Diana; and in which are the ſprings of the river Inachus, Pauſanias.

ARTEMITA. See ARTEMISIA. Alſo a ſmall iſland in the Ionian ſea, oppoſite to the mouth of the Achelous, Pliny. Another of Arabia Deſerta, near the mountains of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy. A third of Aſſyria, five hundred ſtadia to the eaſt of Seleucia, Strabo; on the river Silla, Iſidorus Characenus.

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ARTENA, a town of Tuſcany, on the borders of the Caeretani and Veientes; anciently deſtroyed by the kings of Rome, Livy.

ARTHEDON, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Troas; to the ſouth of the Helleſpont, Pliny.

ARTIACA, a town of Celtic Gaul, Antonine; now *Arcis Sur l'Aube*, in Champagne, Baudrand.

ARTICAUDNA. See ARTACAUA.

ARTICENE, a diſtrict of Parthia, Strabo.

ARTIGI, indeclinable Pliny; *Artigis*, Ptolemy; a town of the Turduli, in Baetica. Now *Alhama*, a ſmall city of Granada, in Spain; ſituate on an eminence, and ſurrounded on every ſide with precipices; diſtant ſeven leagues to the ſouth-weſt of Granada. W. Long. 4°, Lat. 37°.

ARTOARCTA, Ptolemy; a town of Paropamiſus.

ARTOBRIGA, a town of Vindelicia, Ptolemy; now *Altzburg*, in Bavaria, on the Danube, below Ingolſtadt, Aventinus; but Cluyerius ſuppoſes it to be *Lebenau*, on the Saltzbach, below Lauffen, in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg.

ARTOLICA, a town of the Salaſſii, in Gallia Ciſpadana, Antonine; at the foot of the Alps: now called *la Tuile* by the inhabitants, a hamlet of Savoy, in the duchy of Aouſt, at the foot of mount St. Bernard the Leſs.

ARTYNIA, a lake of Myſia, near Miletopolis, from which the Rhyndacus, formerly called Lycus, riſes, Pliny.

ARUA, a town of Baetica, of the reſort of the Conventus Hiſpalenſis, Pliny: now *Alcolea*, a citadel of Andaluſia, on the Baetis, or Guadalquiver, ſeven leagues above Seville.

ARUALTES, a mountain of Libya Interior, Pliny; near the equinoctial.

ARUBIUM. See ARRUBIUM.

ARUBOTH, a town of Judea, from which one of the twelve officers, that in their month ſupplied Solomon's table, ſent proviſions, 1 Kings iv. 10.

ARUCCI, indeclinable, a town of Baetica, in the Conventus Hiſpalenſis, Pliny: now *Moron*, in Andaluſia, from an ancient inſcription; five leagues to the weſt of Oſſuna. W. Long. 5° 20′, Lat. 37°.

ARUCI, indeclinable, a town of the Celtici, in the north of Luſitania, Antonine, Inſcription; called alſo *Aruci Novum*, to diſtinguiſh it from the following; now ſuppoſed to be *Moura*, a ſmall city of Portugal, near the confluence of the Ardila and Guadalquivir.

ARUCI VETUS, a ſmall city of the Turdetani, in Baetica, Ptolemy: now *Aroche*, a hamlet of Andaluſia, on the confines of Portugal and Eſtramadura, on the river Gama, ſeven leagues to the eaſt of Aruci Novum or Moura. From it a mountain, in its neighbourhood, takes the name *Arucitanus*; now *la Sierra de Aroche*.

ARUCIA, a town of Illyria, in the inland parts of Liburnia, Ptolemy: now *Bregna*, according to ſome; but *Ottoſchatz*, according to others; a citadel of Morlachia.

ARUDIS, a town of the Cyrrhiſtica, a diſtrict of Syria, below the confluence of the Singas and Euphrates, Ptolemy.

ARVERNI, an appellation early uſed for the capital of the Arverni, according to the cuſtom of the latter ages, of naming towns from the people; it was formerly called Nemoſſus, Strabo; *Auguſtonemetum*, Ptolemy, Peutinger; *Civitas Arvenorum*, Notitia Galliae. The *Arverni*, a brave and ancient people, claimed affinity with the Romans, as deſcendants from Antenor, Lucan: and after their conqueſt by the Romans, their ancient liberty was preſerved to them, on account of their bravery, Pliny. Above a thouſand years ago the town was called *Clarus Mons*, from its ſituation, Valeſius. Now *Clermont*, in Auvergne. E. Long. 3° 20′, Lat. 45° 42′.

ARVISIA. See ARIUSA.

ARUMA, a town of Samaria, Judges ix. 41. not far from Sichem. Called *Ruma*, Jerome.

ARUNDA, a town of Hiſpania Baetica, on the Anas, or Guadiana, Ptolemy, Pliny. Now ſaid to be *Ronda*, in the province of Granada, on the confines of Andaluſia. W. Long. 5° 49′, Lat. 36° 36′.

ARU-

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ARUPINUM, a town of the Japodes, or Japydes, a people of Illyria, Strabo; or *Arcypium*, Pliny. Another *Arupinum* of Iſtria, Tibullus.

ARUSINI CAMPI, plains in Lucania, famous for the laſt battle fought between the Romans and Pyrrhus, and the total defeat of the latter, Florus, Frontinus. Which Cluverius would read *Taurafini Campi*, from *Taurafium*, a town, which he would unwarrantably prove from Pliny, who has no ſuch name, as *Taurafium*.

ARUZIS, a town of Media, Ptolemy.

ARXATA, a town of Armenia Major, ſituate on the confines of Atropatia, the more northern part of Media, on the Araxes, Strabo.

ARX BRITANICA, a citadel of Batavia, whoſe foundation is ſeen at low water, near the old mouth of the middle Rhine: ſome imagine the Pharos, or high tower of Caligula, as Suetonius calls it, ſtood there; a monument, he adds, of Caligula's ſham conqueſt of Britain. Others, that it was built by Druſus, with an altar afterwards by Claudius, on his expedition into Britain. But the uſual paſſage was from Geſſoriacum, and Suetonius expreſsly ſays, Claudius paſſed over thence. The ancient name of this citadel, now covered by the ſea, is no where expreſſed: now commonly called *'t Huis Britten*, or *Brittenburg*, that is, *Arx Britannica*, but from what authority does not appear.

ARYCANDA, a town of Lycia, Stephanus, Scholiaſt on Pindar; probably ſituate on the river Arycandus.

ARYCANDUS, a river of Lycia, falling into the Limyrus, Pliny.

ARYMAGDUS, a river of Cilicia, Ptolemy; riſing in mount Taurus, and falling into the ſea, between Anemurium and Arſinoe.

ARYPIUM. See ARUPINUM.

ARZOS, a town of Thrace, near mount Rhodope, Ptolemy.

ARZUS, a river of Thrace, falling into the Propontis, with a ſouth-eaſt courſe, between Biſanthe and Perinthus, Ptolemy.

ASAAC. See HYRCANIA.

ASABORUM MONTES NIGRI, and *Promontorium*, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Arabia Felix, next the Perſian Gulf, Ptolemy; over-againſt Armozum, a promontory of Carmania.

ARSACUS, a river in the confines of Theſſaly, waſhing the city Heraclea, at the foot of mount Oeta, Livy; and falling into the Sinus Maliacus, Ptolemy.

ASAE, a hamlet in the territory of Corinth. Another of Thrace, Stephanus.

ASEA, or *Aſea*, Pauſanias, *Aſeatis*, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia, in whoſe territory, called *Ager Aſaeus*, the Alpheus emerges, Pauſanias.

ASAMA, Ptolemy; *Aſana*, Pliny; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, riſing in mount Atlas, and falling into the Atlantic.

ASAN, or *Aſhan*, a hamlet of the tribe of Judah, allotted to that of Simeon, Joſhua.

ASANA. See ASAMA.

ASANUM, a town of Illyrium, Peutinger.

ASAPH, *Agathodaemon*, or *Aſaphidama*, a town of Chalcidene, in Syria, Ptolemy.

ASAMON, Joſephus; a mountain in the heart of the Lower Galilee.

ASARAMEL, a place in Judea, mentioned 1 Macchab. xiv. 28.

ASARATH, or *Aſſarath*, a river of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, Ptolemy.

ASBAMEA, a fountain of Cappadocia, near Tyana, ſacred to Jupiter, and to an oath; and though bubbling up, as in a ſtate of boiling, yet its water was cold, and never ran over, but fell back again, Philoſtratus, Ammian. *Me-haſſeba*, Bochart; the water of an oath.

ASBOTOS, a town of Theſſaly, Stephanus.

ASBYSTA, a city of Cyrenaica, Stephanus. The people, *Aſbyſtae*, Dionyſius. The Cyreneans built it in their territory: hence Ασβυστις γαια, Callimachus.

ASCA, a town of Arabia Felix, Strabo.

ASCALINGIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Lower Germany, ſuppoſed by ſome to be *Hildeſheim*, by others *Herworden*, in Weſtphalia.

ASCALON, an ancient city, and one of the five ſatrapies, or principalities of the Philiſtines; ſituate on the Medi-

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Mediterranean, Joſhua, Judges, Joſephus; forty-three miles to the ſouth-weſt of Jeruſalem, Antonine; between Azotus to the north, and Gaza to the ſouth. The gentilitious name, *Aſcalonita*, Stephanus, Joſephus, Coins, with the image of Venus Urania; to whom this city, called *Oppidum Liberum*, Pliny, was greatly devoted, Pauſanias; whoſe moſt ancient temple was plundered by the Scythians, Herodotus. The birth-place of Herod the Great, thence ſurnamed *Aſcalonita*, Stephanus. Famous for its ſcallions, which take name from this town, Strabo, Pliny. Now *Scalona*. E. Long. 34° 30′, Lat. 31° 30′.

ASCANDALIS, a town of Lycia, Pliny; of unknown ſituation.

ASCANIA, a lake of Aſia Minor, in Bithynia, Strabo, Ptolemy.

ASCANIAE, inconſiderable iſlands on the coaſt of Troas, Pliny; ſo called from Aſhkenas, the ſon of Gomer.

ASCANIUS LACUS, a lake of the Hither Aſia, in Bithynia, Ptolemy, Strabo, Virgil; which falls into the Sinus Aſtacenus, a bay of the Propontis, running from eaſt to weſt.

ASCIBURGIUM, Peutinger; mentioned by Tacitus, ſuppoſed to be one of the fifty citadels built on the Rhine, who adds, ſome imagined it was built by Ulyſſes. Here was a Roman camp and a garriſon: to its ſituation on the banks of the Rhine anſwers a ſmall hamlet, now called *Aſburg*, not far from Meurs, in the duchy of Cleves.

ASCIBURGIUS MONS, Ptolemy; a mountain, which muſt be on the confines of Poland; becauſe Ptolemy adds, that the people, who bordered on that mountain extended themſelves to the Viſtula. It is therefore that chain of mountains, that run between Sileſia and Poland, and on the ſouth touching Hungary, extend to the Baltic, through the march of Brandenburg; called *Tatary* by the Poles.

ASCII. See UMBRA.

ASCITAE, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Felix, ſituate on the extremity of the Perſian Gulf, to the eaſt of the Adramitae.

ASCONIS FOSSA, a trench or cut from the Po to Ravenna, mentioned by Jornandes.

ASCRA, a ſmall hamlet of Boeotia, the country of Heſiod, or, as deſcribed by himſelf, a wretched hamlet, at the foot of mount Helicon, bad in winter, incommodious in ſummer, and at no ſeaſon tolerable, in the territory of the Theſpienſes, about forty ſtadia, or five miles from Theſpiae, Strabo; to the north weſt. Whither his father removed for the worſe from Cumae, of Aeolia, id. *Aſcreus* is both the gentilitious name and the epithet.

ASCRIVIUM, a town of Dalmatia, on the Sinus Rhizicus, Pliny, Ptolemy: now *Cattaro*, Harduin: the capital, of the territory of Cattaro, in Venetian Dalmatia. E. Long. 19° 20′, Lat. 45° 25′.

ASCULUM APULUM, a town of Apulia, much mentioned in the war with Pyrrhus, Florus, Plutarch. Now called *Aſcoli*, a city of the Capitanata, in the kingdom of Naples. E. Long. 16° 30′, Lat. 41° 15′.

ASCULUM PICENUM, a town of the Piceni, Caeſar; and the capital Florus; the Greeks write it *Aſclon*, Strabo, Plutarch; but Ptolemy, *Aſculon*, in the Roman manner; a very ſtrong place, Strabo; a municipal town, Cicero. The gentilitious name *Aſculanus*, Cicero, Inſcription: now *Aſcoli*, in the march of Ancona, on the river Tronto. E. Long. 15° 5′, Lat. 42° 50′.

ASCURA, a town of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

ASCURIS, a lake of Theſſaly, Livy.

ASCURUM, or *Aſcurus*, a river of Colchis, Arrian, falling into the Euxine.

ASCURUM, a town of Mauretania Tingitana, ſituate at the mouth of the river Malva, on the Mediterranean, Hirtius.

ASDARA, a town of Cappadocia, Antonine.

ASDOD. See AZOTUS.

ASEA, or *Aſeatis*. See ASAEA.

ASECA, a town of Judea, in the tribe of Benjamin, to the weſt of Bethlehem. Here Joſhua routed the army of the five kings: and between this and Socho, the Philiſtines encamped when David ſlew Goliah; Socho, nine

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nine miles to the north of Eleutheropolis, Jerome.

ASEDOTH PHASGA, a town of the Reubenites, on the other ſide Jordan, Joſhua: that is *Aſedoth*, at the foot of mount Phaſga, or Piſga.

ASEL, a town of Meroe, an iſland or peninſula in the Nile, Pliny.

ASEM, a city in the tribe of Simeon, Joſhua.

ASEMONA, Septuagint, Vulgate; a city in the Deſert, to the ſouth of the tribe of Judah, called *Azmon*, Moſes, Joſhua; ſeparating Egypt from the lot of the tribe of Judah, which reaches to the ſea, Jerome.

ASENA, a city in the tribe of Judah, Joſhua.

ASER, a town of Samaria, Joſhua: ſituate between Neapolis, or Sichem, and Scythopolis, or Bethſan, Jerome.

ASERITIS, the territory of the tribe of Aſher. Its limits to the ſouth were mount Carmel, and thus it bordered on the half tribe of Manaſſeh; to the north Sidon, Joſhua: to the eaſt it had Zabulon and Naphthali, and to the weſt the Mediterranean, or the Great Sea, as it is called in Scripture.

ASHAN. See ASAN.

ASIA, one of the three great diviſions of the world by the ancients, and the largeſt of the three, if not exceeding the other two in magnitude: nor is it the leſs dignified part, as in it mankind had their origin, kingdoms and empires took their riſe; but above all, as in it God revealed his mind and will to men, and in that at length the Son of God there accompliſhed the recovery of mankind: nor is it leſs ennobled by the fertility of its ſoil, and the temperature of its climate. It is ſeparated from Europe by the Tanais to the north, by the Helleſpont to the ſouth, and by the continuation of that line, Dionyſius, Strabo, Mela. Herodotus, indeed, makes the Nile and the Phaſis, in Colchis, the boundaries of Aſia; and Plato ſeems to ſay, that Europe lies between the pillars of Hercules and the Phaſis. The preference given the Phaſis above the Tanais by theſe authors, ſeems to be owing to its greater notoriety, after the Argonautic expedition, it appearing that neither Strabo himſelf, nor Mela were well acquainted with the courſe of the Tanais. The boundaries between Aſia and Africa are no leſs controverted, ſome making the Catabathmos, a remarkable declivity in Egypt, as Salluſt, Mela; and others, the Nile as Mela; others again, and who, according to Strabo, are the moſt approved, making the Egyptian iſthmus, now the iſthmus of Suez, and the Arabian Gulf, the proper boundaries between Aſia and Africa, Eratoſthenes, Ptolemy. How far it extended to the eaſt and north, the ancients could not determine; on the ſouth it had the Indian Ocean, ſailed over by Nearchus, under Alexander, Curtius. *Aſia* is divided into Major and Minor: but this is a diſtinction perhaps of the lower age. The ancients diſtinguiſhed Aſia into Citerior and Ulterior, or Magna, Varro: the Citerior, or Aſia Minor, they conſidered as a peninſula, Strabo, Pliny, Curtius; terminated by a line drawn from Sinope to the common boundary of Cilicia Aſpera and Campeſtris. The Romans bounded the Citerior, or Hither Aſia, by Mount Taurus, calling it *Cis Taurum*, Livy: alſo *Intra Taurum*, Strabo; *Intra Halyn*, Herodotus; and therefore Strabo joins both denominations together, *Intra Halyn*, and *Intra Taurum*. This was the extent of the kingdom of Croeſus, Herodotus, Strabo. There was a part of *Aſia* which the Romans called ſimply *Aſia*, and this was their *Aſia Minor*, or *Propria*, a Roman province. By a regulation of Auguſtus it came to be called *Proconſularis*, being Praetorian before, and was at the diſpoſal of the people, and both it and Africa were for ever after made proconſular. The gentilitious name is *Aſianus*, Quintilian, Juvenal. The epithet, *Aſiaticus*, as *genus dicendi Aſiaticum*, an Aſiatic ſtile, diffuſe, redundant, pompous, Livy, Cicero.

ASIA, a ſmall diſtrict about the river Cayſter and mount Tmolus, where was the lake *Aſia*, with a town of the ſame name, near mount Tmolus, Homer, Euripides, Virgil: whether from

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from this ſmall tract, Aſia, the third part of the ancient world, took its name is uncertain; though Eratoſthenes thinks it probable.

Asia, a town of the Suſiana, at the laſt diviſion of the Tigris, where it runs into two channels to its mouth, Ptolemy.

Asiace, a town of Arachoſia, Ptolemy.

Asiana, a city of Elis, Stephanus.

Asibe, a city of Meſopotamia, otherwiſe called *Antiochia* by the inhabitants, Stephanus. Another of Cappadocia, towards the Euphrates and Montes Moſchici, Strabo.

Asida, an inland town of Boetica, Pliny; the ſame with *Aſinda*, or *Aſindum*, Ptolemy: now *Medina Sidonia*, in Andaluſia. W. Long. 6° 10′, Lat. 36° 25′.

Asinaeus Sinus, a bay of Meſſenia, in Peloponneſus, a part of the Sinus Meſſenius, Strabo.

Asinaria Via, Feſtus; a way which to the left fell into the Latina, but did not extend a great way, nor lead to any particular place, being deſigned only for the benefit of the gardens about Rome.

Asinarus, a river of Sicily, Plutarch, Diodorus; *Aſſinarus*, Thucydides; running from weſt to eaſt, between Acrae and Neetum, to the north of the promontory Pachynus, Cluverius. Near this river Nicias and Demoſthenes, the Athenian generals, were taken priſoners, Plutarch.

Asinda, *Aſindum*. See Asida.

Asine, a town of Argolis, on the Sinus Hermionicus, a part of the Sinus Argolicus, Strabo, and to the eaſt of the mouth of the Inachus, razed to the ground by the Argivi, becauſe the Aſinaei joined the Meſſenians in a hoſtile irruption on the Argivi, Pauſanias. Another *Aſine*, a town of Meſſenia, ſituate on the Sinus Aſinaeus, on the ſouth weſt ſide of the Sinus Meſſenius. A third *Aſine*, but not ſo certain as the other two, ſituate between the promontory Tenarus and Sparta, Strabo. Alſo a town of Cyprus, and another of Cilicia, Stephanus; and a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Peloponneſus, to the weſt of Pylos, Thucydides.

Asines, a river of Sicily, Pliny; the ſame with the *Acheines*, of Thucydides, if it is not a vicious reading; as appears from the deſcription given of it both by Pliny and Thucydides: now called *Il Fiume Frédalo*, running from weſt to eaſt into the Ionian Sea, a little to the ſouth of Taurominium, Cluverius.

Asiongaber, *Eſiongeber*, or *Eziongeber*, a town of Arabia Petraea, on the bay of Elath, a part of the Arabian Gulf; the dock or ſtation for the ſhips of Solomon and Jehoſaphat; an ancient town, mentioned alſo by Moſes. It was afterwards called *Berenice*, Joſephus.

Asisia, or *Aſſiſia*, a town of Liburnia, Ptolemy, Antonine; now ſaid to be in ruins, but exhibiting many monuments of antiquity. The inhabitants are called *Aſſeſiates*, Pliny.

Asisium, Ptolemy; or *Aſſiſium*, a town of Umbria, ſituate on a mountain, to the eaſt of the Arnus; a municipal town, Inſcription. The inhabitants, *Aſiſinates*, Pliny. Now *Aſiſi*, or *Aſitio*, a city of Perugia in the Pope's territory. E. Long. 13° 35′. Lat. 43°.

Asium Pratum, or *Aſius Campus*, a meadow or plain of Lydia, ſituate on the Cayſter, Homer. See Asia.

Asmiraea Regio, a diſtrict of the Seres, ſituate between two rivers, the Oechardes, and the Bautes, at the Montes Aſmiraei, Ptolemy.

Asmurna, Ptolemy; *Azmorna*, Ammian; a town of Hyrcania, towards the river Maxera, near the confines of Media.

Asna, a town of the tribe of Judah, of uncertain poſition.

Asnaus, a mountain of Macedonia, between which and mount Aeropus, runs the river Aous, Livy.

Asochis, a village of Galilee, ſituate in the great plain of Samaria, Joſephus: though doubtful whether a village or a part of the great plain: he ſometimes calls it *Aſocheis*.

Asophis, a ſmall diſtrict of Achaia, about Phlius, Strabo; called *Arachthyrea*, Homer.

Asopia, a ſmall diſtrict of Peloponneſus, ſituate on the river Aſopus, Pauſanias.

Asopis. See Abantias.

Asopus, a river of Phrygia Major, which, together with the Lycus, waſhes Laodicea, Pliny. Another

of

of Boeotia, which running from mount Cithaeron, and watering the territory of Thebes, ſeparates it from the territory of Plataea, and falls with an eaſt courſe into the Euripus, at Tanagra, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Demoſthenes, Aeſchines, Theophraſtus. On this river Adraſtus, king of Sicyon, built a temple to Nemeſis, thence called *Adraſteia*. From this river Thebae came to be ſurnamed Aſopides, Strabo. It is now called *Aſopo*. A third *Aſopus*, a river of Peloponneſus, which runs by Sicyon, Strabo; and with a north-weſt courſe falls into the Sinus Corinthiacus, to the weſt of Corinth. A fourth, a ſmall river of the Locri Epicnemidii, on the borders of Theſſaly, Pliny; riſing in mount Oeta, and falling into the Sinus Maliacus.

ASOPUS, a town of Laconica, Pauſanias; on the Sinus Laconicus, with a port in a peninſula, between Boae to the eaſt, and the mouth of the Eurotas to the weſt. The citadel only remains ſtanding, now called by the ſailors *Caſtel Rampano*.

ASOR, or *Hazor*, a town of the tribe of Judah, to the ſouth-weſt, on the borders of Aſcalon, Joſhua; as alſo *Hazor-Hadata*, tranſlated by the Seventy, Ασωρ Καιν, id. Another *Aſor*, or *Hazor*, a town of Galilee, Joſhua, *Aſorus*, Joſephus; called the capital of all the kingdoms to the north of Paleſtine: it was taken by Joſhua; the inhabitants were put to the ſword, and their houſes burnt; afterwards rebuilt, Judges, 1 Sam. but remained ſtill in the hands of the Canaanites, though in the lot of the tribe of Naphthali, Joſhua: it lay to the north of the Lacus Samachonitis, called in Scripture, the *Waters of Merom*, Joſephus.

ASOS, Stephanus; *Aſum*, Pliny; a ſmall inland city of Crete. Here Jupiter, ſurnamed *Aſius*, was worſhipped, Stephanus.

ASPA, a town of Parthia, Ptolemy; now *Iſpahan*, Holſtenius. In Ptolemy the latitude ſeems to agree, being 33°, but whether the longitude, does, is the queſtion. E. Long. 51°, Lat. 32° 30′.

ASPACARA, a town of the Seres, or Chineſe, at the Montes Caſii, Ptolemy. The people were called *Aſpacarae*, id.

ASPALATHIA, a town of the Taphii, who at firſt inhabited Acarnania, and afterwards removed to the iſlands Echinades, at the mouth of the Achelous, Stephanus.

ASPALATHIS, an iſland on the coaſt of Lycia, Stephanus.

ASPARAGIUM, either a village, or citadel of Greek Illyricum, ſituate on the left bank of the river Genuſus, or towards Apollonia, Caeſar.

ASPENDUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Pamphylia, built by the Argives, Strabo; on the Eurymedon; navigable ſixty ſtadia up to the town, id. The greateſt part of it ſtood on a ſteep rock, from which there was a proſpect of the ſea; the Eurymedon ran through the lower part, Arrian. Here they ſacrificed ſwine to Venus, Dionyſius Periegetes. The gentilitious name, *Aſpendii*, Polybius, Coin; engraved with wreſtlers, as the ſymbol of the town.

ASPHALTITIS, Joſephus; *Aſphaltites*, Pliny; or *Aſphaltus*, a lake of Judea, called alſo *Mare Mortuum*, the eaſtern boundary of the tribe of Judah; formerly a very fine plain, watered by the river Jordan, which, as it is probable, fell into the Arabian Gulf, but by the overthrow of the cities, came to have its fall or courſe checked, and to form a lake, amidſt the ruins of thoſe cities; though it is alſo probable, that, before that event, it was partly ſwallowed up, and partly exhaled, as appears from Bela; one of the cities; ſo called, perhaps, from that circumſtance: it takes its name from *Aſphaltus*, bitumen; and *Mare Mortuum*, from the immobility of its waters, Juſtin, Pauſanias; the *Salt Sea*, Moſes, Joſhua; the *Sea of Aſphaltus*, or *Bitumen*, Jerome. In length five hundred and eighty ſtadia, or ſeventy miles; in breadth an hundred and fifty ſtadia, or better than eighteen miles, Joſephus. All agree in mentioning the barrenneſs of this lake, the gravity of its waters, their noiſome ſtench, and nauſeous bitter taſte; that neither fiſh nor fowl, that feed in lakes, can live in it. Joſephus ſays, there are ſtill to be ſeen remains of the ſul-

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phureous fire, and the ſhadows, or ſemblances of the five towns. That the fruit produced there looks well to the eye, but is found to contain nothing but duſt and aſhes.

ASPIA, a river of the Piceni, between Ancona and Potentia, Peutinger.

ASPIS, an iſland of Aſia, ſituate between Teos and Lebedos, Strabo.

ASPIS, a promontory of Egypt, in the Troglodytae, on the Arabian Gulf, Ptolemy.

ASPIS, a town of Africa Propria, ſo called by the Greeks, but *Clypea* by the Romans, from the figure of the eminence, or hill, at which it is ſituate, Strabo; built by the Sicilians, in Agathocles's expedition, Strabo, Solinus. The *Aſpis* of Polybius, Appian, and Agathemarus; the *Clupea* of Livy, Mela, and Pliny; and the *Clypea* of Solinus and the Itinerary: authors differ as to the ſituation.

ASPIS, a place in the Regio Syrtica, with an excellent harbour, Strabo, Ptolemy.

ASPISII MONTES, mountains of Scythia Aſiatica, northwards, Ptolemy.

ASPITHRA, a town of the Sinae or Siameſe, with a cognominal river, running from the Montes Semanthini, Ptolemy.

ASPLEDON, *onis*, a town of Boeotia, diſtant thirty ſtadia from Orchomenus, with the Melas running between, Strabo. Pauſanias relates, that it was deſerted for want of water, the Melas ſinking or diſappearing.

ASPONA, *ae*, or *orum*, or *Aſpuna*, a town of Galatia, Ammian; of no great antiquity, being mentioned only by latter authors, Antonine, Socrates; it was a town of the Trocmi, or Trogmi, who ſeem to be the Trogini of Cicero.

ASSA, Ptolemy; a town of Macedonia, near mount Athos, on the Sinus Singiticus.

ASSARA, a river of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, Ptolemy; near the Portus Magnus, id. To the eaſt of Siga.

ASSARUS, Stephanus; a mountain of Samos, in which the river Amphilyſus riſes.

ASSAROTH. See ASARATH

ASSINARUS. See ASINARUS.

ASSISIA. See ASISIA.

ASSISIUM. See ASISIUM.

ASSON. See ASSUS.

ASSORUS, or *Aſſorium*, a town of Sicily, ſituate between the river Symaethus and Enna, Apollodorus; who alſo calls it *Aſſorium*. The gentilitious name, *Aſſorini*, Cicero. Alſo a town of Macedonia, in the diſtrict of Mygdonia, to the eaſt of the river Chidorus, and to the north of Theſſalonica, Ptolemy. *Azorus*, Strabo.

ASSOS, } See ASSUS.
ASSUM, }

ASSURAE, *arum*, a town of Africa Propria, Antonine; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the river Bagrada, and to the ſouth-weſt of Carthage.

ASSURUS, a town of Numidia Propria, ſituate between Sicca and Naraggara.

ASSUS, *i*, feminine, Strabo, Luke; *Aſſum*, or *Aſſon*, *i*, neuter, Ptolemy; a town of Troas, (though by others ſuppoſed to be of Myſia) and the ſame with *Apollonia*, Pliny; but different from the *Apollonia* on the river Rhyndacus. Ptolemy places it on the ſea-coaſt, but Strabo more inland; if he does not mean the head of an inland bay, as appears from Diodorus Siculus. It was a town of the Leleges, Strabo. The country of Cleanthes the ſtoic philoſopher, who ſucceeded Zeno, id. ſtill called *Aſſos*. E. Long. 27° 30′, Lat. 38° 30′.

ASSYRIA, a very extenſive country beyond the Tigris; anciently famous for the empire of the eaſt: It takes its name from *Aſſur*, the grandſon of Noah, who firſt ſettled the Aſſyrians, and laid the foundation of their cities, Moſes. The appellation *Aſſyria*, is by ſome confounded with that of *Syria*, and the *Aſſyrians* with the *Syrians*, as by Virgil, Nonnus, Juſtin, Dionyſius Periegetes. The caſe is different, when authors aſcribe to *Aſſyria*, countries that were under its dominion, as Arrian, Ammian, &c. do. According to Ptolemy, the true and proper *Aſſyria*, is that, which has a part of Armenia and mount Niphates, to the north; to the weſt, Meſopotamia, or the river Tigris; Suſiana to the ſouth; and

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and to the eaſt a part of Media, and the mountains Choatres and Zagrus. In a different dialect, it was called *Aturia*; being ſometimes ſo called by Strabo, and *Atyria*, by Dio Caſſius. It was alſo called *Adiabene*, Pliny; but in latter ages, Ammian; which, according to Dio and Ptolemy, is only a part of *Aſſyria*, and if it denotes *Aſſyria*, it does ſo only in a looſe and general ſenſe: and ſometimes *Aturia* itſelf ſeems to be taken for a part, rather than for the whole, of *Aſſyria*, Strabo. The different diviſions, or diſtricts of *Aſſyria*, Ptolemy aſſigns as follows: viz. Arrapachitis, bordering on Armenia, then Adiabene, and to the eaſt Arbelitis; to the north of Adiabene, Calacine, or Calachene; and lower down to the ſouth, Apolliatis, and at length Sittacene, bordering on Suſiana: all of them noble and well known countries except the firſt; namely Arrapachitis, which ſome ſuppoſe to take its name from Arphaxad, the ſon of Shem.

ASTA, an inland town of Liguria, a colony, Ptolemy; on the river Tanarus: now *Aſti*. E. Long. 8° 15′, Lat. 44° 40′.

ASTA REGIA, a town of Baetica, Pliny; ſituate at that mouth of the Baetis, which was choaked up with mud, to the north of Cadiz; ſixteen miles diſtant from the port of Cadiz, Antonine; a colony, Mela. Its ruins ſhew its greatneſs. Its name is Phoenician, denoting a frith, or arm of the ſea, on which it ſtood. Said to be the ſame with *Xera*, which ſee.

ASTABENE, Ptolemy; one of the diviſions of Hyrcania, on the Caſpian Sea. *Aſtabeni* the people, id.

ASTABORAS, Strabo; *Aſtaborras*, Joſephus; a river of Ethiopia beyond Egypt; it riſes between mount Elephas and mount Garbata, about five degrees to the north of the equator, and to the weſt of the Sinus Avalites, and joining the Aſtapus, falls with a north courſe into the Nile, near Meroe, Ptolemy.

ASTACENUS SINUS, a bay of Bithynia, near the place where ſtood the city Aſtacum, Pliny; in whoſe time it was in ruins: the bay was alſo called *Olbianus*, Mela, Scylax.

ASTACILICIS, a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, Notitia.

ASTACUM, Pliny; *Aſtacus*, Ptolemy, Mela; a town of Bithynia, on the Sinus Aſtacenus, deſtroyed by the Scythians, and rebuilt by Nicomedes, and called *Nicomedia*, Ammian.

ASTACUS, a city of Acarnania, near the mouth of the Achelous, Ptolemy; with a port to the right of that mouth, Scylax.

ASTALEPHAS, a river of Colchis, Pliny, *Aſtalephus*, Arrian.

ASTALEPHUM, a town of Colchis, Arrian.

ASTAPUS, *odis*, Strabo; *Aſtapus*, *i*, Joſephus; *Aſtapes*, Mela; a river of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, riſing at the equator, and running from ſouth to north; which, after mixing with the Aſtaboras, to the weſt of which lies its courſe before their junction, falls together with it into the Nile, about Meroe. Pliny ſays, that the Nile, in its paſſage through Ethiopia, is called *Aſtapus*; that at Meroe, its left branch is called *Aſtaboras*, and its right, *Aſtuſapes*: thus ancient authors differ as to the riſe and names of the Nile.

ASTAROTH, the royal reſidence of Og, king of Baſhan, Moſes; whether the ſame with *Aſtaroth Carnaim*, Moſes, is matter of doubt: if one and the ſame, it follows from Euſebius's account, that it lay in Baſhan, and to the eaſt of Jordan, becauſe in the confines of Arabia.

ASTARTE, a city on the other ſide Jordan; one of the names of *Rabbath Ammon*, in Arabia Petraea, Stephanus.

ASTASOBAS. See ASTOSABA.

ASTERIA, one of the ancient names of the iſland Rhodes, Pliny.

ASTERIS, or *Aſteria*, a ſmall iſland, between Cephalenia and Ithaca, Homer, Stephanus.

ASTERIUM, a town of Paeonia, a diſtrict of Macedonia, Livy. Alſo a town of Theſſaly, Homer; a river of Achaia, Statius; and a mountain on the Sinus Argolicus, Pliny; with a river of that name, riſing from mount Euboea in Argolis; which, after running for ſome way, ſinks

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into a cave, and diſappears, Pauſanias.

ASTHABA, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, to the ſouth of Gedroſia, towards Carmania, Ptolemy.

ASTICA, a diſtrict of Thrace, Ptolemy, Stephanus; lying ſouthwards along the Euxine.

ASTIGI, indeclinable, a colony, and Conventus Juridicus, of Baetica, ſurnamed *Auguſta Firma*, Inſcription, Coin; on the Singulis, which falls into the Baetis; called alſo *Colonia Aſtigitana*, Pliny: now *Ecya*, midway between Seville and Corduba, the poſition aſſigned to *Aſtigi*, Antonine. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 37° 20′.

ASTOA, a hamlet of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

ASTOSABA, *Aſtaſobas*, or *Aſtuſapes*, a third river of Ethiopia, according to Strabo, concurring to form, either the iſland, or peninſula Meroe, with the Aſtapus and Aſtaboras, the two only rivers mentioned by Ptolemy. *Aſtuſapes*, Pliny; is the right-hand branch of the Nile at Meroe.

ASTRAGON, a citadel of Caria, in the territory of Stratonice, Livy.

ASTRATE, an iſland in the Arabian Gulf, as low down as the Troglodytae, Ptolemy.

ASTROTH-CARNAIM. See ASTAROTH.

ASTU. See ASTY.

ASTURA, a river of Latium, running from eaſt to weſt into the Tuſcan ſea; alſo a ſmall iſland at its mouth, Pliny; where was a villa of Cicero, Plutarch, Cicero. This villa afterwards became a ſmall city, or at leaſt a village, Servius on Virgil. The river is made mention of by Livy; and called *Stura*, Feſtus; which, he ſays, others call *Aſtura*, in the territory of Antium: it is *Storas* in Strabo.

ASTURIA, the country of the Aſtures, a people in the north of Spain, to the eaſt of Callaecia, or Gallaecia, Inſcriptions. Famous for its breed of ambling horſes, called *Aſturcones*, Pliny. Now called *Aſturias*, with the bay of Biſcay to the north, and the kingdom of Leon to the ſouth.

ASTURICA AUGUSTA, Ptolemy, Coin; a colony, with a Conventus Juridicus, or aſſizes of the Aſtures, Pliny, Inſcription: Ortellius adds *Amakur* to the coin, which is either the ancient name of the place, or of a leſs ſubdiviſion of the people. Ptolemy plainly places *Aſturica Auguſta*, in the country of the AUANOI. It was ſituate almoſt at the extremity of the Aſtures, towards the north-eaſt: From Auguſta, the name of this town, the Aſtures are divided into *Auguſtani*, and *Tranſmontani*, the former to the ſouth, the latter to the north. The town is now called *Aſtorga*, no inconſiderable place in the kingdom of Leon, on the Inerto. W. Long. 6° 18′, Lat 42° 20′.

ASTURUM LUCUS, a town of the Aſtures Tranſmontani, Ptolemy: now *Oviedo*, capital of Aſturias, ſituate on the river Aſta. W. Long. 6° 40′, Lat. 43° 30′.

ASTUSAPES. See ASTOSABA.

ASTY, *yos*, neuter, or *Aſtu*, indeclinable, the name the ancient Greeks gave their towns, Diodorus Siculus; but afterwards, by way of eminence, appropriated to Athens and Alexandria in Egypt, Stephanus.

ASTYPALAEA, an iſland of Aſia, one of the Cyclades, Stephanus; with a cognominal town, lying to the ſouth of the iſland Cos, and weſt of Rhodes, Strabo, Ptolemy. Alſo a town of the iſland Cos, Strabo. Another in the iſland Samos; and a promontory of Attica, Ovid, Strabo.

ASTYRA, a town of Myſia, Mela, Pliny: Strabo calls it a hamlet, near which is a grove of Diana, thence named *Aſtyrena*: this *Aſtyra* is near Adramyttium, and to be diſtinguiſhed from another near Abydos, which had a gold mine, Strabo. This laſt was a town of Troas; in ruins in Strabo's time.

ASUM. See ASOS.

ASYLUM, a ſanctuary, a place of refuge, either a temple or a grove, Virgil; but more generally a temple dedicated to ſome divinity; as the temple of Juno, in the iſland Samos, Virgil; the temple of Hebe, at Phlius, in Achaia, Pauſanias: but the moſt celebrated *Aſylum* was that which was opened by Romulus, between the mounts Palatine, and Capitoline, in order to people Rome,

Rome, for all ſorts of perſons indiſcriminately; fugitive ſlaves, debtors, and criminals of every kind, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis, Livy, Virgil, Juvenal.

ATABULUS VENTUS, Horace, Seneca; a noxious wind that infeſted Apulia: ſome read *Ataburus*, as coming from mount *Ataburus*, in Sicily, Buno on Cluverius. An ancient commentator on Horace, Porphyrius, derives *Atabulus*, Ἀπὸ τῆς τὸν ἀτην βλάπτειν, Cellarius; from its bringing on the plague or peſtilence: Gellius calls it *Ventus Horatianus*. It was probably a ſickly, ſoutherly wind. Pliny mentions the *Atabuli*, a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

ATABYRIA, one of the ancient names of the iſland Rhodes, ſo called from one of its kings, Pliny: but Strabo, Apollodorus, and Diodorus Siculus, derive the appellation rather from the mountain *Atabyris*.

ATABYRIS, a very high mountain of the iſland of Rhodes, to the ſouth-weſt, from which there is a view of Crete, Diodorus Siculus; on which ſtood a temple of *Jupiter Atabyrius*, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus. A colony of Rhodians carried this worſhip or ſuperſtition to Sicily: Polybius, ſpeaking of Agrigentum, ſays, the Rhodians built on an eminence the temple of Minerva and of Jupiter Atabyrius, in the ſame manner as at Rhodes.

ATABYRIUM. See THABOR.

ATAD's THRESHING FLOOR, called *Abel-Mizraim*, from the lamentation made for Jacob, Moſes: it was probably near Hebron, Wells.

ATAGIS, a river of Rhaetia, which, mixing with the Atheſis, falls with it into the Adriatic, Strabo.

ATALANTA, an iſland in the Euripus of Euboea, Thucydides, Livy; near the Locri Opuntii; ſaid to have been originally a city of the Locri, but torn from the continent by an earthquake, at the time of an earthquake, and an eruption of mount Aetna, in Sicily, in the fourth year of the ninety-third Olympiad, in the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon, Pliny, Oroſius.

ATARGATIS FANUM, the temple of a goddeſs of the Syrians, with the face of a woman, and tail of a fiſh, Diodorus Siculus, Pliny, Lucian; called *Derceto* by the Greeks, Strabo; followed in this by Pliny. Her temple ſtood in the city Bambyce, afterwards called Hierapolis, ſituate on the left bank of the Singas, which falls into the Euphrates, in the Cyrrheſtica, a diſtrict of Syria, towards the Euphrates. The temple was extremely rich; ſo that Craſſus, in his march againſt the Parthians, ſpent ſeveral days in weighing the treaſure, Appian. The city lay at the diſtance of four ſchoeni (each ſchoenus reckoned at ſixty ſtadia) to the weſt of the Euphrates, Strabo; or thirty miles. The name of this goddeſs is Phoenician, *Addir-dag*, the great fiſh, Voſſius: ſhe was alſo worſhipped in Parthia, Iſidorus Characenus.

ATARNEA, Pliny; *Atarneus*, Strabo; a town of Myſia, ſituate between Adramyttium and Pitane, Strabo Remarkable for the tyrant Hermias, the marriage of Ariſtotle with his ſiſter, or concubine, and the philoſopher's dotage, Diogenes Laertius.

ATAROTH, of uncertain ſituation; Jerome ſays it was a city of the Amorrhites, beyond Jordan, and in the lot of the tribe of Gad; placed midway between the rivers Arnon and Jordan, Agathemerus, Peutinger.

ATAX, *eis*, or *gis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Attagus*, Avienus; a city of Gallia Narbonenſis; which, riſing in the Pyrenees, in the county of Rouiſſillon, runs through the Lacus Rubrenſis, Pliny: now called the *Aude*, running through Languedoc in two branches, a league to the north of Narbonne.

ATEGUA, Hirtius; *Attegua*, Dio Caſſius; a town of Spain, placed by ſome in the road from Antiquara, now Antequera, to Hiſpalis, or Seville; by others near Alcala Real; which is the more probable ſituation; becauſe the Flumen Salſum, now the Salado, was in its neighbourhood, Hirtius. Now *Tebala Vieja*, or *Teivela*, Moral.

ATEIA, a town of the Palmyrene, in Syria, Ptolemy.

ATELLA, Cicero, Livy, Ptolemy; *Atela*, Strabo; an inland town of Campania, beyond the Clanius, between Capua and Neapolis; whoſe ruins are to be ſeen, at eleven miles diſtant

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diſtant from the modern Averſa, built out of its ruins. It was a municipal town, Cicero; afterwards a colony, Frontinus. The gentilitious name, *Atellani*, Livy. *Atellanus*, the epithet; hence *Atellanae fabulae*, *Atellani ludi*, called alſo *Oſci*, id. A ſpecies of farce, interlarded with much ribaldry and buffoonery; the device of the Oſci, in whoſe territory *Atella* lay: and ſometimes theſe *Fabulae Atellanae* were exodia, or interludes, preſented between the acts of plays, Sueton. The actors in theſe fables were not reckoned among the common players, nor deemed infamous; but retained the rights and privileges of their tribe, and might be liſted for ſoldiers, a privilege only of freemen, Livy.

ATER MONS, a mountain, which terminates the Troglodytae on the ſouth, beyond the deſarts of Libya; it extends to a great length, and reaches almoſt to the Syrtis Minor, called *Ater*, according to Pliny, from its burnt appearance.

ATERNUM, a town of Lucania, on the river Silarus: now *Aterni*, Cluverius. Alſo a town in the territory of the Piceni, now called *Peſcara*, a port town of Naples, on the Adriatic. E. Long. 15° 25′, Lat. 42° 30′.

ATERNUS, a river of Italy Strabo; the ſouth boundary of the Piceni, Pliny; at whoſe mouth ſtood the city Aternum, on the Adriatic: now *Peſcara*, a corruption of the *Piſcarius* of Paulus Diaconus, of the lower age. It riſes in the Appenine, near Corfinium, and runs from weſt to eaſt.

ATESTE, a town in the territory of Venice, Pliny, Ptolemy, Tacitus, Antonine; ſituate to the ſouth of Patavium, between the Medoacus the Leſs, and the Atheſis, a Roman colony, Pliny. The gentilitious name, *Ateſtani*, Martial. Now called *Eſte*. E. Long. 12° 6′, Lat. 45° 25′.

ATHACH, a town of Judea, 1 Samuel xxx. 30.

ATHAMANIA, a diſtrict of Theſſaly, near mount Pindus, the country of the Athamanes, Strabo, Pliny.

ATHAMANTII CAMPI, plains of Boeotia, ſituate between Acraephium, and the lake Copais, Pauſanias.

ATHANAGIA, the capital of the Ilergetes, a people of the Hither Spain, Livy. Now ſuppoſed to be *Ilerda*, or *Lerida*. E. Long. 5 min. Lat. 41° 20′.

ATHAR, a town of the tribe of Simeon, given to them out of the tribe of Judah, Joſhua.

ATHAROTH, or *Atroth*, the name of ſeveral towns: two appear to have been in Samaria, in the tribe of Ephraim; the one four miles to the north of Sebaſte, or the city of Samaria; the other, in the confines of Benjamin and Ephraim, yet ſo as to be of the reſort of Ephraim rather than of Benjamin, Joſhua. This is the *Atroth-Addar*, mentioned Joſhua xvi. 5. from which to Upper Bethoron extends the greateſt breadth of the tribe of Ephraim.

ATHAROTH-SOPHAN. See ATROTH-SOPHAN.

ATHARRABIS, } See ATHRIBIS.
ATHARRABITES, }

ATHENAE, a ſmall town of Colchis, or rather a hamlet, Stephanus.

ATHENAE, *arum*, Xenophon, &c. the capital of Attica in Greece; called *Aſty*, by way of eminence, the city; as Rome was called *Urbs*: and as urbanity denoted politeneſs of manners, expreſſed either in behaviour or language, among the Romans; ſo *Aſteiſm* did the ſame among the Greeks: the name is from *Athena*, or Minerva, Mythology: it is ſaid to have been twenty-two miles in compaſs; Ariſtides makes it a day's journey. The *Acropolis*, or citadel, was originally the whole city; called *Polis*, Thucydides, Homer; *Cecropia*, from Cecrops, Pliny; *Cecropidae*, the people, Virgil; ſituate on a craggy eminence, ſtanding in the midſt of a large plain. On the encreaſe of inhabitants, the plain was filled with buildings, and called the *Lower City*, in contradiſtinction to the *Acropolis*, called the *Upper*. *Athenienſes*, the people, Romans; *Athenaei*, Greeks: a people renowned for arts and ſciences; great ſticklers for liberty; from a jealouſy for which they baniſhed their great men for a term of ten years; this baniſhment was called Oſtraciſm; from

from inſcribing the ſuffrages on potſherds or tiles. They were the original poliſhers of the Romans, as the Romans, in their turn, were of the reſt of the world. The Athenians were alſo called *Theſidae*, Virgil; from Theſeus, who united into one place their ſcattered demi, or villages. Under Erechtheus, they firſt came to be called *Athenienſes*, being before called *Cecropidae*, Herodotus. They boaſted of their great antiquity, as Autochthones, or Aborigenes, ſprung from the ſoil they occupied, like graſshoppers; the figure of which inſects in gold, was an ornament of the head, worn both by men and women. The city is now called *Athens*, capital of Livadia. E. Long. 24° 15′, Lat. 38° 12′.

ATHENAE DIADES, a town in the north of Euboea, near the promontory Dion, a colony of Athenians, Strabo; whence the ſurname Diades.

ATHENAE MEDIOLANENSES, or *Novae*, Milan ſo called, as being the ſeat of the liberal arts, Pliny, Inſcription.

ATHENAE REMORUM, or *Novae*; a name given *Durocortorum*, now *Rheims*; on account of the flouriſhing ſtate of learning in it, Cornelius Fronto.

ATHENAEUM, a place in Athens, dedicated to Minerva, and ſet apart for the profeſſors of learning, Capitolinus Lampridius.

ATHENAEUM, a promontory of the Picentini, Pliny; called alſo *Promontorium Minervae*, and *Sirenarum*, or *Surrentinum*, and *Praenuſſam*, Strabo; ſeparating the Sinus Crater from the Paeſtanus, over-againſt the iſland Capreae: now called *il Capo Campanella*.

ATHENAEUM, a promontory of Magna Graecia, Dionyſ. Halicarnaſſeus: now *il Capo Roſſia*, in the Higher Calabria, on the Ionian Sea, four miles from Roſſano

ATHENIENSIS LEGIO, a place of Lower Germany, where Domitian raiſed the firſt Athenian Legion, Dio; but where, is now altogether uncertain.

ATHENOPOLIS, a town of the Maſſilienſes, Pliny, Mela; which Hardduin conjectures to be the ſame with *Telo Martius*, now *Toulon*; others, the ſame with *Antipolis*, *Antibes*.

ATHESIS, Livy, Pliny, Virgil; a river of the Ciſalpine Gaul, which, riſing in the Rhetian Alps, in mount Brenna, in the county of Tirol, runs ſouthwards and waſhes Tridentum and Verona, which laſt it divides, and after paſſing this, bends its courſe eaſtwards, in a parallel direction with the Po, and falls into the Adriatic, between Foſſa Claudia and Philiſtina: it ſeparated the Euganei, an ancient people, from the Veneti. The people dwelling on it are called *Atheſini* Pliny. Its modern name the *Adige*.

ATHIS, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates, in the territory of Chalybonitis, Ptolemy. Of which nothing farther is known.

ATHISO, or *Atiſo*, a river of the Inſubres, or Ciſalpine Gaul, Plutarch; *Atiſis*, Livy. Now called *la Toſa*; which, riſing in mount Gothard, on the confines of the Valleſin, then bending ſouthward through the duchy of Milan, and running near Oſcella, and watering Voconia, falls at length into the Lacus Verbanus, or *il Lago Maggiore*.

ATHLIBIS, a town of Egypt; another of Arabia, Stephanus.

ATHLULA, a town of Arabia, Dio. See ATHRULLA.

ATHMATHA, a city of the tribe of Judah, Joſhua.

ATHO, or *Athos*, *o*, or *Athon*, *onis*, Cicero; a very high mountain of Chalcidice, a diſtrict of Macedonia, running out, like a peninſula, into the Egean Sea, Livy, Pliny, Strabo; between the Sinus Strymonicus to the north, and the Singiticus to the ſouth, joined to the continent by an iſthmus of twelve ſtadia, or one mile and a half, cut through by Xerxes, Herodotus, Aeſchines: this mountain is in compaſs about ninety miles, and ſo high, Thucydides, Virgil, as to throw its ſhadow into the iſland of Lemnos, forty-five miles to the eaſt of it, Pliny: and from this is the proverb, *Athos celat latera bovis Lemniae*, ſaid of him, who would throw a ſhade on, or obſcure the reputation of another, as Athos does the figure of the Lemnian heifer,

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ſer, cut out of pure white marble. *Athos*, a town on this mountain, Stephanus, and *Athous Jupiter* was here worſhipped. It is now called *Monte Santo*, and by the modern Greeks, Ὄρος Ἅγιον. E. Long. 26° 12′, Lat. 40° 14′.

ATHRES, a river of Scythia Europaea, Herodotus; now Labus, a river of Crim Tartary.

ATHRIBIS, Ptolemy; *Atharrabis*, Stephanus; a town of the Delta in Egypt; ſaid by Orion, an ancient Egyptian grammarian, to denote the heart of the pear, from its ſituation; *Ath*, the heart, and *Rib*, denoting a pear, to which the figure of the Delta is compared; and hence *Rahab*, Pſalms, denotes Egypt. From it a branch of the Nile, on the eaſt ſide of which it ſtood, is called *Athribiticus*, as alſo a Nomos, *Atharrabites*, or *Athribiticus*.

ATHRULLA, a town of Arabia Felix, Strabo: and probably the *Athlula* of Dio.

ATHURNUS, ſaid to be the ancient name of the river *Vulturnus*, in Campania.

ATHYMBRA, a town of Lydia, called alſo *Nyſa*, ſituate at the foot of mount Meſogis, for the greateſt part on its declivity, Strabo; on or near the Meander, Stephanus; *Nyſa*, Ptolemy: Strabo adds, that it was a double town, ſeparated by the valley, and the channel of the river. Ptolemy and Stephanus place it in Caria: but its true ſituation is in ancient Lydia, bounded by the Meander to the weſt. It was alſo called *Pythopolis*, and *Antiochia*, Stephanus.

ATHYRAS, Ptolemy; *Atyras*, Mela; a river of Thrace, falling with a ſouth-eaſt courſe into the Propontis, near Melantias: called *Glycy-rrho* by the modern Greeks, and *l' Aqua dolce* by the Italians.

ATIA, a town of Campania, taken by the Samnites, Diodorus Siculus.

ATILIANA, a town of the Hither Spain, Antonine: now *Sadava*, a citadel of Arragon, on the Riguelo, in the confines of Navarre.

ATINA, *i* long, an ancient city of Campania, Virgil; near the Paludes Pomptinae; ſo called from the Ἄται, or diſeaſes produced by theſe marſhes, Servius. By which he ſhews himſelf a better grammarian than geographer; *Atina* being at a great diſtance from theſe marſhes, and ſituate on an eminence, called Collis Nivoſus, Sil. Italicus; at the Apenine; to the eaſt of Arpinum, near the head of the Melpis: at firſt a praefectura, Cicero; but afterwards a colony, led by Nero Claudius Caeſar, Frontinus. The gentilitious name, *Atinates*, Cicero; the epithet *Atinas*, *atis*, as *Praefectura Atinas*, id. Still called *Atina*.

ATINIUM, Ptolemy, a town of the Eſtiaeotis, a diſtrict of Theſſaly.

ATINTANIA, a diſtrict of Macedonia, Livy, Stephanus; ſo called from the Atintanes, a people near the Moloſſi, Polybius; on the confines of Epirus, towards mount Stympha: a cold and rough country; and the inhabitants partake of the nature of their ſoil, being barbarous and fierce, Livy.

ATINUM, *i* ſhort, an inland town of Lucania, Pliny; on the banks of the Tanagrus, or Tanager; and hence the inhabitants are called *Atinates*, id. and *Atinas Campus*, the epithet, id. Now called *Ateno*.

ATISIS, or *Atiſo*. See ATHISO.

ATLANTICA, a romantic iſland of Plato, rather than one that had any real exiſtence: ſome take it to be America; others make two Atlanlanticas, and call them the Heſperides, the Elyſian Fields, and the reſidence of the bleſſed, Homer, Horace, and the other poets. And yet there are reaſons, that may perſuade, or at leaſt render it probable, that the ancients had ſome diſtant, obſcure notions of that world, or thoſe extenſive countries, that lie beyond the Atlantic Ocean; either from an ancient tradition, handed down by the Egyptians and Carthaginians; or from ratiocination, built on the figure or ſituation of their own world; by which they gathered, that there were other countries on this our globe, beſides Europe, Aſia, and Africa. Aelian relates from Theopompus, a very ancient tradition; namely, that Silenus, in a converſation with king Midas, ſhould tell the king, that Europe, Aſia, and Africa were iſlands,

iſlands, and that that alone was the continent, which lay beyond this world. Ariſtotle, with more caution, and coming nearer the truth, ſays, it is probable, there are many other countries, ſome greater, ſome leſs, beyond this our world: but in another place he is bolder; namely, that the Carthaginians diſcovered, in the ſea beyond Hercules's Pillars, a deſart iſland, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life; that they often ſailed thither, and that ſome ſettled there: but this is all conjecture; farther than which the knowledge of the ancients ſeems not to have reached in this reſpect. But in Seneca's Medea, there is a prophecy, which is now fully accompliſhed: whence this obſcure knowledge was derived, whether from experience or from reaſoning, cannot well be determined. It, however appears, that the New World was not entirely unknown to the ancients, and that ſome who ſailed to and from it, ſpread the fame of it in the world: whether carried thither by chance, or whether they undertook the voyage on purpoſe, of all this we can form no certain judgment.

ATLANTICUM MARE, *Atlanticus Oceanus*, Cicero, Horace; denominated from mount Atlas; lies between the weſtern coaſt of the Old, and the eaſtern of the New World, extending northwards to the Hyperborean, and ſouthwards to the Southern Ocean.

ATLAS, a mountain, or mountains, of Mauretania Tingitana, diſtinguiſhed by Ptolemy into the Greater, called *Dyris* by the barbarians, Strabo; and into the Leſs: the other writers mention only one, whether the Greater or the Leſs, is very uncertain: fame and mythology ſeem to claim the Greater: but Pliny's account, in which he is followed by Solinus, agrees better with the Leſs. Theſe authors ſay, that this mountain is two hundred and five miles diſtant from Lixum, and Lixum an hundred and twelve miles from the Streights of Gibraltar: but Ptolemy's Greater *Atlas*, is a great deal more diſtant from Lixum. The height of this mountain is ſo conſiderable, that the poets feigned it ſupported the heavens. Pliny writes, that Suetonius Paulinus was the firſt Roman general that traverſed this mountain a conſiderable way. Both theſe mountains run a great length, from the Weſtern Sea into the land. This mountain gave riſe to the proverbial ſaying, Ἄτλας τὸν οὐρανὸν, denoting an arduous and hazardous taſk.

ATOA, a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, Ptolemy; lying beyond the Montes Chalcorychii, far to the ſouth.

ATRACIA. See ATRAX.

ATRAE. See HATRAM.

ATRAPUM, a place near Thermopylae, through which Xerxes paſſed to attack the Lacedaemonians in rear, Appian.

ATRAX, *cis*, *Atracia*, Stephanus; a town of Theſſaly, on the Peneus, almoſt ten miles from Lariſſa, Livy, Strabo; in the diſtrict of Pelaſgiotis, Stephanus. *Atracius* the epithet: hence *Atracia ars*, Statius; denotes magic. *Atraces*, the people, Livy.

ATRAX, a river of Aetolia, which falls into the Ionian Sea, and from which Achaia, or Hellas, begins, Catullus, Strabo, Pliny.

ATREBATAE, *arum*, Notitiae; a town of Gallia Belgica; now *Arras*, in the Artois. E. Long. 2° 50′, Lat. 50° 20′. The gentilitious name is *Atrebas*, *atis*, Caeſar.

ATREBATES, a people of Belgica, Caeſar; to the ſouth of the Morini. Called *Atrebati*, Strabo; *Atribatii*, Ptolemy.

ATREBATII, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, next the Belgae, both of them from Belgica. Now Berkſhire, Camden.

ATRIA. See ADRIA.

ATRIANUS, Ptolemy; ſo called from the town Atria or Hadria ſituate upon it, the ſame with the *Tartarus* of Tacitus; a river in the Tranſpadana, running parallel with, and between the Padus and Atheſis, from weſt to eaſt, into the Adriatic; joined to the Po by a cut; whence Pliny calls the northmoſt mouth of the Po, *Tartarus*.

ATROPATENE, Strabo; and *Atropatia*, Stephanus; one of the two di-

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viſions of Media, which lay weſtward; and the leſs of the two; a fruitful country, Strabo, Dionyſius Periegetes.

ATROTH-ADDAR. See ATHAROTH.

ATROTH SOPHAN, or *Atharoth-Sophan*, a town of the tribe of Gad, beyond Jordan, Moſes.

ATTA, a hamlet of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy; towards the Perſian Gulf.

ATTACANA, a town of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

ATTACUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Celtiberi, in Spain.

ATTAGUS. See ATAX.

ATTALIA, an inland town of Aeolia, in Aſia the Leſs, Pliny; it ſeems to be the ſame with the *Attalea* of Stephanus, in Lydia; built by Attalus Philadelphus, Stephanus. Another *Attalia*, or *Attaléa*, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Pamphylia, Luke, Strabo; built by Attalus Philadelphus, Strabo.

ATTALYDA, a town of Lydia, Stephanus.

ATTANASSUS, a town of Phrygia Magna, Notitia.

ATTEA, a hamlet of Aſia Minor, on the Sinus Adramyttenus, Strabo.

ATTEGUA. See ATEGUA.

ATTELEBUSSA, a ſmall iſland near Cyprus, on the coaſt of Cilicia, Pliny.

ATTENE, a diſtrict of Arabia Felix, near the town Gerra, Pliny.

ATTEVA, a town of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, Pliny. The *Autoba* of Ptolemy.

ATTHIS, or *Attica*. See ACTE. Alſo the ancient name of the iſland Salamis, Apollonius Rhodius.

ATTICA TETRAPOLIS. See TETRAPOLIS.

ATTICITA, } a river. See ANTI-
ATTICITUS, } CETA.

ATTIDIUM, a town of Umbria, towards the foot of the Apennine. *Attidiates*, the inhabitants, Pliny, Inſcription. Near the ſprings of the Aeſis, there is now a village, called *Attigio*, which ſeems to be corrupted from *Attidium*.

ATTINIACUM, Antonine; a citadel of Gallia Belgica: now *Attigny*, a ſmall city of Champagne.

ATTIUM, a promontory on the north weſt of Corſica, Ptolemy. It ſtill retains ſome traces of its ancient name being now called, *Punta di Acciuolo*, Cluverius.

ATTUARII. See CHASUARII.

ATTUBI, Ptolemy; ſurnamed *Claritas Julia*, Pliny; a town of Baetica, near Munda, on the Singilis: now by ſome ſuppoſed to be the citadel, called *Olivera*; by others, *Eſpejo*, in Andaluſia.

ATTYDA, a town of Phrygia; Hierocles.

ATUACA, *Atuatuca*. See ADUACA.

ATUATICI. See ADUATICI.

ATURAE, *Aturres*, Sidonius; or *Aturenſium Civitas*, Notitia; a town in the diſtrict of Novempopulana, in Aquitania, on the river Aturus. Now *Aire*, in Gaſcony, on the Adour. W. Long. 20 min. Lat. 43° 40′.

ATURIA, or *Atyria*, Strabo; a diſtrict of Aſſyria, terminated by the Lycus, and the territory round Ninus; Aſſyria itſelf is thus called.

ATURIS, Ptolemy; *Aturus*, Lucan; the middle *u* ſhort; but in Auſonius, long; unleſs it be *Aturnus*, as in ſome copies: a river of Aquitatania: now the *Adour*, in Gaſcony, riſing in the Pyrenees, and falling into the ſea of Aquitain; running firſt north, then weſt.

ATYRAS. See ATHYRAS.

ATYRIA. See ASSYRIA.

ATYS. See ACITHIS.

AVALITES, a port town of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, on a cognominal bay of the Arabian Gulf, Ptolemy; called *Abalites*, Pliny.

AVANTICUM, Ptolemy; *Aventicum*, Tacitus; the capital of the Helvetii, Antonine, Peutinger; near the Arola, or Aar, on the ſouth ſide of the lake Morati; a Roman colony, Inſcription, Coin. The inhabitants are called *Aventicenſes*, Inſcription. now *Wiflisburg*, and by the French, *Avences*, ſtill retaining ſomething of its ancient name.

AVARA, a rivulet of the Bituriges, in Gallia Celtica: now the *Evre*, or *Yevre*, which, with a north-weſt courſe, falls into the Cher, and this laſt into the Loire. Afterwards called *Avera*.

AVARA, a town of Arabia Petraea, Ptolemy, Stephanus.

AVARICUM, Caeſar, Ptolemy; a town of the Bituriges, in Gallia Celtica, on

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on the rivulet Avara: the largeſt and ſtrongeſt place of the Bituriges, and ſituate in a very fertile ſoil, Caeſar. Now *Bourges* in Berry. E. Long. 2° 30′, Lat. 47° 10′.

AVARUM, a promontory of the Hither Spain, Ptolemy. Now *Cabo de Viana*, in Portugal, to the north of Oporto, at the mouth of the Lima.

AUASIS. See OASIS.

AUBERIUM, a place of Africa Propria, Antonine.

AUCHIS, a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, on the river Pſathis, Pliny; which falls from eaſt to weſt into the Palus Maeotis.

AUDATHA, a town of Arabia Deſerta, Pliny; on the Euphrates.

AUDENA, a river of the Ciſpadana, in Italy, Livy; which, running from eaſt to weſt from the Apenine, falls into the Macra.

AUDIA, a town of Arabia Petraea, Notitia.

AUDIRA, an inland town of Africa Propria, Ptolemy.

AUDUM, a promontory of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, which terminates the Sinus Numidicus, Ptolemy.

AUDURA. See AUTURA.

AUDUS, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, running from ſouth to north into the Mediterranean, at the promontory Audum.

AUDUS, a mountain in the ſouth of Numidia, Ptolemy. See AURASIUS.

AVELITES. See SINUS AVELITES.

AVELLA. See ABELLA.

AVENDO, *onis*, Itinerary, Peutinger; ſeems to be the *Vendo* in Strabo's MSS. A town of Liburnia, diſtant twenty miles from Senia to the eaſt, Strabo: the Itinerary has only eighteen. Suppoſed to be *Ouglin*, in Croatia.

AVENIO, a town of the Cavares, Mela, Pliny, Ptolemy; one of the moſt opulent of Gallia Narbonenſis, Mela; alſo mentioned by Strabo, and Stephanus; who calls it a town of Maſſilia, on the Rhone; it is called a colony, Ptolemy; a Latin town, Pliny; rights often united in the ſame city. The lower writers uſe *Avennio*, and hence the gentilitious name, *Avennicus*. Now called *Avignon*, in Provence. E. Long. 4° 40′, Lat. 43° 50′.

AVENS, a river altogether unknown to other authors, Servius on Virgil is the only one, who quotes it from Varro: on theſe words of Virgil, *Pulcher Aventinus*, he ſays, that the Sabines had mount Aventine allotted to them by Romulus, which they called from a river of their own country, *Avens*. But Livy, Dionyſius, Feſtus, and Victor agree, that the hill took its name from Aventinus, king of the Albani, who was buried at the foot of it.

AVENTICUM. See AVANTICUM.

AVENTINUS MONS, one of the ſeven hills of Rome; ſo called, either from *Avens*, a ſuppoſed river of the Sabines, according to Servius; or from *Aves*, birds, which flocked thither from the Tiber; or from *Aventinus*, an Alban king. It was alſo called *Murcius*, from *Murcia*, the goddeſs of ſloth, who had here a little chapel, Feſtus; alſo *Collis Dianae*, from the temple of Diana, Martial; and *Remonius*, from Remus, who wanted to build the city, and who was buried there, Plutarch. It was taken within the compaſs of the city by Ancus Martius, Eutropius. To the eaſt it had the city walls; to the ſouth, the Campus Figulinus; to the weſt the Tiber; to the north, Mons Palatinus. In circuit, two miles and a quarter.

AVERA. See AVARA.

AVERA, a town of Syria, in the Palmyrene, Ptolemy.

AVERNUS LACUS, or *Aornus*, adjoining to the Lucrinus, with a communication formerly between them, ſtill to be diſtinguiſhed, though now filled up with earth, the diſtance being but of a few paces, Holſtenius: a lake of Campania, lying between Miſenum and Decaearchia, in compaſs about five ſtadia, Diodorus Siculus, of an unfathomable depth, Vibius Sequeſter, Lucan. It takes its name from the peſtilential ſteams ſaid to ariſe from it, and which prove fatal to birds: but after grubbing up the wood, which ſtood on it, and building round it, no noxious effects were felt. Virgil

gil juſtly aſcribes the poiſonous exhalation, not to the lake, but to the cavern adjoining (call d *Avernus*) or cave of the ſibyl, through which is a deſcent to hell, Poets: and hence the proper name is *Lacus Averni*, the lake near the cavern, as it is called by Cicero, Livy, Ammian: now *il Lago Averno*.

AUFIDENA, the utmoſt town of the Samnites, beyond the Apennine, on the confines of the Peligni, on the river Sagrus, Strabo, Livy, Ptolemy, Antonine. The gentilitious name is *Aufidenates*, Pliny. Now called *Alfidena*, a citadel of the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Abruzzo, at the farther foot of the Apennine, on the confines of the Terra di Lavoro.

AUFIDUS, a river of Apulia, Horace, Livy, Florus; Polybius obſerves, that it is the only river that divides the Appenine, to make itſelf a paſſage: it runs from weſt to eaſt, into the Adriatic, near Cannae. Now called the *Ofanto*, in the kingdom of Naples.

AUFINA, *Aufinum*, Pliny; a town of the Veſtini, between Aquila and Pinna; now *Ofena*. *Aufinates*, the gentilitious name, with the ſurname, *Ciſmontani*, Pliny. Which is otherwiſe to be underſtood than of the Apennine with reſpect to Rome and Latium, the Appenine ſeparating the Veſtini from the Sabines.

AUFONA, or *Auvona*, a river or rivers of Britain, which Camden takes to be the true reading for *Antona* in Tacitus: becauſe in the parts mentioned by Tacitus there are two rivers, Major and Minor, the latter now called *Avon*, which falls into the Severn: the Greater the *Nen*.

AUGAEA, an inland town of Chalcidice, a diſtrict of Macedonia, Ptolemy.

AUGALA, an inland town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, Ptolemy.

AUGEA, a town of the Locri, Homer: another in Laconica, Stephanus.

AUGILA, a town of Marmarica, Stephanus. The people *Augilae*, or *Augylae*, the ſame with the *Naſamones*, Herodotus, Ptolemy; who worſhipped only the manes, or the ſpirits of departed perſons, whom they conſulted as oracles, Mela.

AUGINUS, a mountain of Liguria, Livy; one of the Apennine, which Hannibal croſſed: now *il Monte Codro*, in the territory of Genoa; from which the Boactes, now la Verra, or la Vella, takes its riſe, Cluverius.

AUGUSTA, Antonine; a town of Moeſia Inferior, diſtant eighteen miles from the confluence of the Ciabrus: the founder unknown; in ruins in Procopius's time.

AUGUSTA, an inland town of Cilicia Trachea, near the river Pyramus, Ptolemy; called alſo *Auguſtopolis*, Notitia.

AUGUSTA ASTURICA. See ASTURICA.

AUGUSTA AUSCIORUM, Ptolemy; out of compliment to Auguſtus; called *Climberrum*, originally, Mela, Antonine; which it afterwards reſumed, Itinerary; a town of Aquitania. In the middle age it took the name of the people, *Auſci*, Ammian; hence *Auſcenſes*, the gentilitious name, Sidonius: ſtill retaining ſomething of its ancient appellation, in the modern name, *Aux*, or *Auſch*, the capital of Gaſcony. E. Long. 20′, Lat. 43° 40′.

AUGUSTA COLONIA APULUM. See ALBA JULIA.

AUGUSTADA. See AUGUSTOPOLIS in Phrygia.

AUGUSTA DACICA, a colony of Trajan, at Sarmizegethuſa, which ſee.

AUGUSTA EMERITA, a town of Luſitania, on the Anas, the capital of the province, a colony of the Emeriti, or ſuch ſoldiers as had ſerved out their legal time, were men of experience, and had received particular marks of favour, as a reward of their valour, ſent thither by Auguſtus, Dio Caſſius. To this colony coins and inſcriptions bear witneſs: now called *Merida*, a city of Spain, in Eſtremadura, on the Guadiana. W. Long. 6° 32′, Lat. 38° 55′.

AUGUSTA FIRMA. See ASTIGI.

AUGUSTA GEMELLA, a town of Baetica, on the north ſide of the Baetis, the *Tucci* of Pliny; *Tuci* of Ptolemy. In the war with Viriatus, it is ſimply called *Gemella*, Appian: but called thus by anticipation; becauſe the name of the *Legio Gemella*, or *Gemina*, was of the time of the Caeſars, and therefore in other places called *Gemella Auguſta*, Pliny, Inſcription. Now ſuppoſed

ed to be *Martos*, above Corduba.

AUGUSTA JULIA GADITANA, Pliny, Inſcription; a town of Roman citizens, in the iſland Gades, at the mouth of the Baetis, without the ſtraits: it had a conventus juridicus, or aſſizes, Pliny; was enlarged with a new town, by Balbus of Gades, a man of conſular dignity; and both towns were called *Double-Town*, Strabo.

AUGUSTAMNICA. See THMUIS.

AUGUSTANI. See ASTURICA.

AUGUSTA NOVA, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis, Pliny, Ptolemy.

AUGUSTA PRAETORIA, a town and colony of Gallia Ciſalpina, Ptolemy; capital of the Salaſſii, called the boundary of Italy, Pliny; ſituate at the foot of the Alpes Graiae, on the Duria. Now *Aouſte*, in Piedmont. E. Long. 7° 14′, Lat. 45° 49′.

AUGUSTA PRAETORIA DACIAE, to the north of Apulum, on the Aluta, Ptolemy.

AUGUSTA RAURACORUM, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of Gallia Belgica, called alſo *Rauracum*, or *Rauraci, orum*, from the cuſtom of giving the gentilitious names to towns, Itinerary, Ammian. In the Notitia, it is called *Caſtrum Rauracenſe*; a colony led by Manutius Plancus, the diſciple and friend of Cicero, under the auſpices of Auguſtus, Inſcription. Pliny calls it *Colonia Rauriaca*; and Ptolemy, *Auguſta Rauricorum*. Now *Augſt*, a ſmall village, at the bend of the Rhine northwards: but from its ruins, which are ſtill to be ſeen, appears to have been a conſiderable colony; at the diſtance of ſix miles from Baſil to the eaſt.

AUGUSTA SUESSONUM, a town of Gallia Belgica, on the Axona; ſo called from Auguſtus, and with great probability ſuppoſed to be the *Noviodunum Sueſſonum* of Caeſar. Now called *Soiſſons*, in the Iſle of France, on the Aiſne. E. Long. 3° 21′, Lat. 49° 28′.

AUGUSTA TAURINORUM, a town of the Taurini, at the foot of the Alps, where the Duria Minor falls into the Po; formerly called *Tauraſia*, Appian: it took its new name from a colony of Auguſtus, Pliny, Tacitus. In an anonymous panegyric addreſſed to Conſtantine, the people are called *Taurinates*, and the circumjacent country, *Taurinates Campi*. The modern name is *Turin*, the capital of Piedmont. E. Long. 7° 16′, Lat. 44° 50′.

AUGUSTA TREBA, a town of the Aequi, near the ſprings of the Anio, Pliny: from what prince it took its name *Auguſta*, does not appear: the gentilitious name is *Trebani*, Pliny. The town is now called *Trevi*, in Umbria, or in the eaſt of the Campagna di Roma. E. Long. 13° 35′, Lat. 43°.

AUGUSTA TREVIRORUM, a town of the Treviri, a people inhabiting between the Rhine and the Meuſe, but eſpecially about the Moſelle: a colony of Auguſtus; but when ſettled does not appear, nor what was its ancient name. Tacitus calls it barely *Colonia Trevirorum*. Pomponius Mela is the firſt author extant, that calls it by its new name, *Auguſta*; next comes an inſcription, a coin of Veſpaſian, and then Ptolemy, in all which it is called *Auguſta Trevirorum*. In after-times called *Treveri*, or *Treviri*, Ammian: now *Triers*, or *Treves*, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Moſelle. E. Long. 6° 10′, Lat. 49° 55.

AUGUSTA TRICASTINORUM, Pliny; a town of the *Tricaſtini*, a people dwelling on the Rhone. Now called *S. Pol de Trois Chateaux*, in the territory of Tricaſtin, in Dauphiné, not far from the Rhone, and the confines of Provence. Called alſo *Civitas Tricaſtinorum*, Notitia.

AUGUSTA VEROMANDUORUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; the capital of the Veromandui, Caeſar; a people dwelling near the Iſara, a river of Gallia Belgica; between the Nervii to the north, and the Sueſſones to the ſouth; called alſo *Viromandui*, Livy; and *Veromandi*, Antonine; ſtill retaining their ancient name, *Vermandois*. This *Auguſta*, Cluverius, Baudrand, &c. ſuppoſe to be the village *Vermand*, diſtant two leagues from S. Quintin; but Valeſius, S. Quintin, ſituate between the Somme and the Oyſe in Picardy, called in the lower age *Virmandenſe Oppidum*, where the martyr Quintinus lies buried, Gregorius Turonenſis. E. Long. 3° 16′, Lat. 49° 55′.

AUGUSTA

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AUGUSTA VINDELICORUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Licates, on the Licus: called by Tacitus a noble colony of Rhaetia: now *Augſburg*, in the eaſt of Suabia, on the confines of Bavaria; ſituate at the confluence of the Wertach and Lech. E. Long. 10° 50′, Lat. 48° 20′.

AUGUSTA ULPIA TRAJANA, a name of *Sarmizegethuſa*, which ſee.

AUGUSTI LUCUS. See LUCUS.

AUGUSTOBONA, Antonine; *Auguſtomana*, Ptolemy; names of the ſame import; the ancients calling *manus*, what was afterwards called *bonus*, Varro; a city of the Tricaſſes, or Tricaſſini, and afterwards called *Tricaſſes*, and *Trecaſſae*, *arum*, Ammian; ſtill farther corrupted to *Trecae*, or *Treci*; whence the modern name *Troyes*, in Champaigne, on the Seyne. E. Long. 4° 5, Lat. 48° 15′.

AUGUSTOBRIGA, a town of Luſitania, near the ſprings of the Munda, Ptolemy. Another *Auguſtobriga*, or *Auguſtobrica*, Antonine; between Toletum and Emerita, on the Tagus, but on which ſide uncertain: this laſt renders that of Ptolemy, from its proximity, ſuſpicious, who aſſigns a third to the Pelendones, to the north of Numantia, and near the Durius. The gentilitious name is *Auguſtobrigenſes*, Pliny.

AUGUSTODUNUM, the capital of the Aedui, Mela, Tacitus, Ptolemy. Tacitus adds, that there was a famous ſchool or academy there, for the education of youth: now contracted *Auſtun*, or *Autun*, in the duchy of Burgundy, on the Arroux. It took its name from Auguſtus; ſome learned men imagine its ancient name to have been *Bibracte*. Named *Flavia*, after Conſtantius and his ſon Conſtantine the Great; hence *Flavienſes*, Eumenius; *Auguſtodunenſes*, *Conſtantius*, the people. E. Long. 4° 15′, Lat. 46° 50′.

AUGUSTOMAGUS, ſituate, as appears from the Itineraries, between Caeſaromagus and Sueſſones; called alſo *Silvanectes*, or *Silvanectae*, from the people; a town of Gallia Belgica. Now *Senlis*, in the Iſle of France. E. Long 2° 30′, Lat. 49° 10′.

AUGUSTONICE, the ſame with *Thmuis*, which ſee.

AUGUSTOMANA. See AUGUSTOBONA.

AUGUSTONEMETUM. See ARVERNI.

AUGUSTOPOLIS. See AUGUSTA in Cilicia.

AUGUSTOPOLIS, alſo a town of Phrygia, Notitia: and to this Holſtenius refers the *Auguſtada* of Epiphanius.

AUGUSTORITUM, ſome authors are of opinion that this is the capital of the Pictones; afterwards called *Pictavi*, Ammian; now *Poictiers*. But by Antonine's Itinerary from Burdigala to Argantomagus, or Argenton, as it is interpreted by many; it can be no other but the capital of the Lemovices, now *Limoges*, ſituate between Veſunna of the Petrocorii, or Perigueux, and Argantomagus. E. Long. 1° 22′, Lat. 45° 52′.

AUGYLAE. See AUGILAE.

AVIA, Ptolemy; *Aveia*, Tabulae; a town of the Veſtini, which ſeems to be the *Fucentis* of Cluverius; twenty miles from Alba: it was near Aquila, as appears from the Roman Martyrology.

AVIM, a town of the tribe of Benjamin, Joſhua.

AVISIO, *onis*, an obſcure port of Liguria, Antonine; between Monaco and Nice.

AVITTA, a town of Africa, in the inland parts of Zeugitana, Pliny Peutinger.

AVIUM INSULA, an iſland of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, in the Arabian Gulf Ptolemy.

AVIUM OPPIDUM, a town of Phoenicia, near Sarepta, Pliny; a town of the Sidonians, Scylax; between Sidon and Tyre, Strabo.

AVIUM PROMONTORIUM, a promontory in the ſouth of the iſland Taprobane, Ptolemy.

AULADIS, a town in the Chalcitis, diſtrict of Meſopotamia, to the ſouth of Edeſſa, Ptolemy.

AULAE, a dock or ſtation for ſhips in Cilicia, between Tarſus and Anchialus, Stephanus.

AULAEI MOENIA, Arrian; a fortreſs of Thrace, on a bay of the Euxine to the ſouth-eaſt of Apollonia.

AULERCI, Caeſar, Pliny, Ptolemy

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a people of Gallia Celtica, divided into the Cenomani, Diablintes, and Eburovices; extending from the Sequana to Armorica. Now *le Maine*, *le Perche*, and the biſhoprick of *Evreux*, Baudrand.

AULIS, *idos*, a town of Boeotia, over-againſt Chalcis of Euboea, on the Euripus, where that ſtrait is narroweſt; and which were ſometimes joined together by a mole or cauſeway, Diodorus Siculus: a craggy ſituation, Homer, Nonnus; and a village of the Tanagraei, Strabo; diſtant from Chalcis three miles; a harbour famous for the rendezvous of a thouſand ſhips under Agamemnon, previous to the Trojan expedition, Livy, Virgil, Pliny. Now entirely deſtroyed.

AULOCRENE, or *Aulocrenae*, Pliny; a mountain of Phrygia, from which the Meander takes its riſe, ten miles from Apamea, through a valley of that length. Here a plane tree was ſhewn from which Marſyas hung, after being overcome by Apollo, Pliny.

AULON, a town of Arabia Petraea, on the borders of the Ammonites, Joſephus. Alſo the name of a city or place in Crete, Stephanus.

AULON, a town and dock, or ſtation for ſhips, of Illyricum, on the Hadriatic, Ptolemy, Antonine. Now *Valona*, or *Volana*, a port-town in the duchy of Ferrara, on one of the mouths of the Po, on the Gulf of Venice. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 44° 50′.

AULON, a town on the lake Bolbe, in the eaſt of Macedonia, Thucydides.

AULON, a fine and large plain between Libanus and Antilibanus, Theophraſtus.

AULON, or *Aulona*, a town of Elis, in Peloponneſus, Pliny; on the confines of Meſſenia. Here ſtood a temple of Aeſculapius; hence the epithet *Aulonius*, given that divinity, Pauſanias.

AULONIA See CAULON.

AVO, a river of Gallaecia in Spain, Mela; *Avus*, Ptolemy: now called *el rio de Aves*, falling into the Weſtern Ocean, between the Durius and the Celandus.

AVON. See ABON.

AURADIS, a town of Media, Ptolemy.

AURANA, a town of Arabia Deſerta, Ptolemy.

AURANITIS, Joſephus; a country beyond Jordan to the north, towards Damaſcus and Hemath, Ezekiel; and a part of the Trachonitis; ſo called from Hauran, or Auran, a diſtrict, town, or mountain: Jerome ſays it is a town of Damaſcus in the Deſart. *Auranitis* is alſo a diſtrict of Babylon, adjoining to the Euphrates, Ptolemy: in other reſpects obſcure.

AURAS, a river riſing from mount Haemus, and falling into the Danube, Herodotus.

AURASIUS, Procopius; a mountain in the ſouth of Numidia, thirteen days journey from Carthage; deſcribed as extremely ſteep on every ſide; but on its top having level plains, meadows, gardens, ſprings, gentle ſtreams, and producing corn and ſpices of all ſorts; it ſeems to be the *Audus* of Ptolemy.

AUREA CHERSONESUS. See CHERSONESUS.

AUREA REGIO, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of the Farther India, or extra Gangem: to the north of the Regio Argentea.

AURELIA VIA. See VIA.

AURELIA COLONIA ANTONINIANA. See OVILABIS.

AURELIANI URBS. See GENABUM.

AURELII FORUM. See FORUM.

AUREUS MONS, Ptolemy; a mountain in the north-weſt of Corſica, whoſe ridge runs out to the north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt, forming an elbow. Another mountain of Moeſia Superior, or Servia, Peutinger; to the ſouth of the Danube, with a cognominal town at its foot, on the ſame river. The emperor Probus planted this mountain with vines, Eutropius.

AURINIA, the ancient name of the Saturnia Colonia. See SATURNIA.

AURUNCI, Virgil; a people of Latium, towards Campania; the ſame with the *Auſones*, at leaſt ſo intermixed as not to be eaſily diſtinguiſhable, though Pliny ſeparates them.

AURITINA, a town in the ſouth of Cyrene, Ptolemy.

AUSA, a town of Tarraconenſis; the inhabitants, *Auſetani*, Pliny. Called *Auſona* in the middle age. Now *Vich*

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Vich de Oſona, a town of Catalonia. E. Long 2°, Lat. 41° 50′.

AUSARA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Sinus Sachalites.

AUSCI, Ptolemy; *Auſcii*, Pliny; a people of Aquitain, in Gaul. Now the dioceſe of *Aux*.

AUSCI. See AUGUSTA AUSCIORUM.

AUSER, Pliny; or *Auſur*, Rutilius; a river of Tuſcany, which running from north to ſouth, falls into the Arnus, below Piſae, Pliny.

AUSETANI, Pliny; a people of the Hither Spain, ſituate between the rivers Sambroca and Rubricatus, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean.

AUSIGDA, a town of Cyrene, ſituate between the Fanum Aptuchi and Ptolemais, Ptolemy.

AUSIMUM, Peutinger: *Auximum*, Caeſar, Velleius, Lucan; *Auxumum*, Strabo; a town a little way above the ſea in the Picenum: a Roman colony, Velleius, Plutarch. The gentilitious name, *Auximates*, Caeſar. Now *Oſimo*, or *Oſmo*, in the March of Ancona. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 43° 20′.

AUSINZA, a town of Perſia, ſituate between the mouths of the Briſoana and Bagrada, on the ſea, Peutinger.

AUSIRA, a town of Iſauria, in the Hither Aſia, Ptolemy; which Caſaubon takes to be *Iaura*, the capital: but as it is *Lyſira* in the Palatine copy, ſome imagine it is *Lyſtra* of Lycaonia, and that eſpecially becauſe Ptolemy makes no mention of that city.

AUSITIS, a diſtrict of Arabia Deſerta; the *Uz* of Job, Septuagint. The Chaldeans and Sabeans of Arabia Deſerta, not thoſe of Arabia Felix, were his neighbours; Sabe, being a town of Arabia Deſerta, Ptolemy: and his friends, who came to comfort him, were all, except Eliphaz, the Temanite, of Arabia Deſerta, as Bildad the Shuhite, a deſcendant of Shuah, Abraham's ſon by Keturah, all the children by whom were ſent off to the eaſt with preſents; the ſcripture name for Arabia Deſerta; and the third friend, Zophar the Naamathite, was probably alſo of Arabia Deſerta.

AUSOBA, Ptolemy; a river in the north-weſt of Ireland; ſuppoſed by Camden to be the river which falls into the bay of Galway; by others again, the *Gyll*, which runs into the ſea at Sligo

AUSONA. See AUSA.

AUSONA, Livy; a town of the Auſones, a people who anciently occupied all the Lower Italy, from the Promontorium Circaeum, down to the ſtraits of Sicily; but were afterwards reduced to a much narrower compaſs; namely, between the Montes Circaei and Maſſici; nor did they occupy the whole of this, but other people were intermixed. Concerning *Auſona* or its remains there is nothing recorded.

AUSONIA, the ancient name of Italy, from its moſt ancient inhabitants, the Auſones, Virgil, Servius,

AUSONEUM MARE, Pliny; a part of the Ionian ſea, extending ſouthwards from the promontory Japygium to Sicily, which it waſhes on the eaſt, as it does the Brutii and Magna Graecia on the ſouth and eaſt; it is ſeparated from the Tuſcan ſea by the ſtrait of Meſſina.

AUSTANITIS, a north-weſt diſtrict of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

AUSTER, one of the four cardinal winds, as Servius calls them, blowing from the ſouth, Pliny, Ovid, Manilius.

AUSTRANIA, an iſland of Germany, ſo called by the natives, but *Gleſſaria* by the Romans, from the *Gleſſum*, or amber found there, Pliny: where ſituate not ſo certain; unleſs one of thoſe which lay in the Sinus Venedicus, or in that part of the Baltic adjoining to the mouth of the Viſtula, and therefore called Electrides by the Greeks, who called amber *Electrum*; and theſe were the eaſtern: over againſt Britain, ſays Pliny, the *Gleſſariae*, called *Electrides* by the later Greeks, are ſcattered up and down in the German Ocean; but theſe again are the weſtern, and one of them called *Actania*, which ſee. Pomponius Mela, in imitation of the Greeks, places the *Electrides* in the Adriatic Gulf: who made a certain river, called Eridanus, to run into the north ſea, from which amber comes, Herodotus;

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rodotus, who ſeems to doubt of this river, as does alſo Pliny. The miſtake of the Greeks ſeems to ariſe from their confounding the Venedi, a people inhabiting on the borders of Sarmatia, with the Veneti of Italy, dwelling at the mouth of the Eridanus, or Padus; and the Eridanus of Germany, now the Rodaune, or Reddaune, a ſmall river running into the Viſtula, near Dantzic, with the Eridanus of Italy. The term *Gleſſum*, denoting amber, ſeems to be from the German, *Glas*, on account of the tranſparency.

AUSTRASII. See RIPUARII.

AUSTRI CORNU, Hanno's Periplus; a bay of Libya Interior, on the Atlantic, a ſail of three days from the mountain called Deorum Currus; now ſuppoſed to be the *Sierra Leona* of the Portugueſe. Alſo the name of a promontory in Ethiopia, on the Red Sea, Strabo.

AUSUGUM, a town of Rhaetia, between Feltria and Vicentia, Pliny, Itinerary.

AUSUM, an obſcure town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, between the rivers Gulus and Audus, to the north of Igilgili, Ptolemy.

AUSUR. See AUSER.

AUTESIODORUM, commonly *Altiſiodorum*, and *Antiſiodorum*, but the firſt appellation is the more genuine, as in Antonine's Itinerary, Peutinger. Ammian has *Autoſidorum*; which, according to Valeſius, is the ſame with Antonine's *Auteſiodorum*: whether a town of the Senones or Aedui is doubtful.

AUTOBA. See ATTEVA.

AUTOCHTHONES. See ABORIGINES.

AUTOLALA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, between the rivers Subus and Salathus: and hence probably the Autololes Gaetuli take their name, called by Ptolemy *Autolalatae*, unleſs the true reading be *Autolalatae*, or *Autololatae*. *Autololes*, penult. ſhort, Silius. The name alſo of an iſland in the Atlantic, oppoſite to the town Autolala; called alſo *Junonis Solis Inſula*, Ἥρας νῆσος.

AUTOMALA, Strabo, Apollodorus, quoted by Stephanus; *Automalax*, Ptolemy; *Automalaca*, Stephanus, as if formed from an oblique caſe of *Automalax*; a citadel of Cyrene, Ptolemy; thus deſcribed by Strabo; it is next the Arae Philaenorum to the eaſt with a garriſon; and ſituate on the point of a cove or ſmall bay of the Sinus Syrticus.

AUTOMATE, called alſo *Hiera*, one of the Cyclades, an iſland to the north of Crete, Pliny; ſaid to have emerged out of the ſea, between the iſlands Thera and Therafia, in the fifth year of the emperor Claudius; in extent thirty ſtadia, Oroſius.

AUTOSIODORUM. See AUTESIODORUM.

AUTRICUM, Ptolemy; the capital of the Carnutes, a people of Gallia Celtica, afterwards called *Carnotenus*, *Carnotena*, and *Civitas Carnotum*. The gentilitious name *Carnutes*, Caeſar, Livy; *Carnuti*, Pliny; *Carnutae*, Ptolemy: now *Chartres*, in the Orleanois, on the Eure. E. Long. 1° 32′, Lat. 48° 27.

AUTRIGONES, Mela, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain, extending from the Iberus to the Cantabrian Ocean. Now the greateſt part of Biſcay.

AUTURA, or *Audura*, a river of Gallia Celtica, only mentioned in the lives of the ſaints. Now the *Eure*, which falls into the Seine, on the left-hand or ſouth ſide.

AUVONA. See AUFONA.

AVUS. See AVO.

AUXACIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Auxacitis, in Scythia extra Imaum.

AUXACII MONTES, Ptolemy; mountains of Scythia extra Imaum, to the north of the Caſii Montes.

AUXACITIS, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Scythia extra Imaum.

AUXII MONTES, Ptolemy; mountains terminating Sogdiana on the weſt ſide.

AUXIMIS, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, near Suburgia.

AUXIMUM. See AUSIMUM.

AUXIQUA, a town of the Syrtica, between Leptis and the Cinyphus, Itinerary.

AUZA. See AUZEA.

AUZARA, a town of Arabia Deſerta, Ptolemy.

AUZEA, Tacitus; *Auzia*, Ptolemy;

Auza, Itinerary; a citadel of Mauretania Caesariensis; situate almost mid-way, Antonine, between Caesarea and Sitifi.

AXATI, a town of Baetica, on the left or south side of the Baetis, to the south-west of Corduba, a Roman municipal town, Inscription. The epithet *Axatitanus*, Inscription. Now *Lora*, from the Inscriptions there found; a small city of Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir. W. Long. 5° 20′, Lat. 37° 20′.

AXELODUNUM, Notitia Imperii; a town of Britain: now *Hexham*, Camden, in Northumberland, to the west of Newcastle on the Tine.

AXENUS, the ancient name of the Euxine, or Black Sea; so called from Ashkenaz, the son of Gomer, who settled on, or near it. This original being forgot in length of time, the latter Greeks explained this term by *unhospitable*, which *Axenos* literally denotes, Strabo, Ovid; and therefore when they came to consider the inhabitants of these coasts as more civilized or hospitable, they then changed the name into *Euxinus*, which it still retains, Wells.

AXIACAE. See AXIACES.

AXIACE, a town of Sarmatia Europaea, Pliny; on the west side of the Euxine: now *Oczakow*, Mercator; the capital of Budziac Tartary. E. Long. 32° 30′, Lat. 46°.

AXIACES, a river of Sarmatia Europea, between the Hypanis and Tyras, Mela; running a little to the north of Dacia, Ptolemy; and falling from west to east into the mouth of the Borysthenes. In modern maps we have *Teligol*, which seems to answer to the *Axiaces*, Cellarius; or rather the *Bog*. The inhabitants on it are called *Axiacae*, Pliny. A people of the strictest justice, among whom theft was a thing unknown; neither securing their own, nor touching the property of others, Mela.

AXICA, a town of the Hither India, Ptolemy.

AXIMA, a town of the Centrones, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, towards the Alps, Ptolemy. Now called *Esme*, or *Aime*, a village of Savoy, in the Tarentaise. Also a town of Persia, on the Oroates, near Persepolis, Ptolemy.

AXINIUM, a town of the Celtiberi, in Hispania Tarraconensis, Appian.

AXIOPOLIS, a town of the Triballi, in Moesia Inferior, Ptolemy; who thence down to the Euxine calls the Danube, *Ister*: now *Axiopoli* in Bulgaria. E. Long. 34°, Lat. 45° 40′.

AXIS, a town of Umbria in Italy, Propertius; called *Assisium* by others.

AXIUM, a town of Macedonia, Pliny; now called *Vardari*, on the river Axius, seven miles from Thessalolonica.

AXIUS, Strabo, Ptolemy, Livy; a large river of Macedonia, which, rising in Mons Scardus, falls with a south-east course, through Pelagonia and Mygdonia, into the Sinus Thermaicus. Its waters were observed to be thick and muddy, and therefore a verse in Homer, which seems to make it run clear and limpid, has given the critics some trouble; viz. οὗ κάλιστον ὕδωρ ἐπικίδναται Αἴη: where, say they, Αἴη is not to be taken in its common acceptation, but for the name of a clear fountain, which runs into the *Axius*, and therefore instead of οὗ, Strabo reads ὦ, and for Αἴη, Ἄιης. Antimachus in his Thebais, as quoted by Stephanus, makes mention of this fountain.

AXIUS, a name the Macedonians gave the Orontes, a river of Syria, on which Apamea stood; probably because the largest in those parts, as the *Axius* was in Macedonia, Coin.

AXONA, *o* short, a river of Gallia Belgica, rising in the extremity of the territory of the Rhemi, Caesar; a headlong river, Ausonius; with a west course, falling into the Isara, and both together into the Sequana, with a south-west course. The inhabitants on it are called *Axones*, Lucan. Its modern name is *l'Aisne*.

AXUS, a city of Crete, Stephanus; who quotes Herodotus's fourth book, but there we read *Oaxus*, another town of Crete; and therefore the reading there should be *Axus*.

AXYLIS, a village, and the last place of Marmarica, at which the Cyrenaica, or Pentapolis begins, Ptolemy.

AZA, Pliny; a town of Armenia Minor; situate far to the north of Nicopolis,

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copolis, in the ſame meridian, and in 42° 10′, of Latitude, the ſame with that of Satala, a town a little more eaſterly, Ptolemy.

Aza. See Gaza.

Aza, an obſcure town in the Pontus Cappadocius, Ptolemy.

Azaga, Stephanus; a province of Media, towards Armenia Major.

Azagarium, a town of Sarmatia Europaea, on the Boryſthenes, Ptolemy. E. Long. 36°, Lat. 50° 40′. Now ſuppoſed to be *Czernobol*, a town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, in the Palatinate of Kiow, not far from the Boryſthenes.

Azama, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Zama*, which ſee.

Azamora, a citadel of Armenia Minor, Strabo.

Azani, *orum*, Strabo, Stephanus; a town of Phrygia, ſurnamed *Epictetos*. The gentilitious name *Azanitae*. Stephanus.

Azania, Pauſanias; one of the three diſtricts, and the weſtern, into which Arcas, the ſon of Jupiter and Caliſto, divided Arcadia; ſo called from Azan, one of his three ſons, a territory barren and incultivated, Stephanus. The gentilitious name is *Azanes*, a people famous for their antiquity, Strabo: *Azan*, Statius. *Azania* is alſo a diſtrict of Ethiopia, at the equator, towards the Red Sea, Ptolemy, Arrian.

Azanitis, a diſtrict of Phrygia Epictetos, where the river Rhyndacus riſes, Strabo; ſo called from the city Azani.

Azanium Mare, that part of the Ethiopic Ocean, on which Azania borders, Pliny.

Azanoth-Thabor, a city of Galilee, the boundary of the tribe of Naphthali, Joſhua.

Azanus, a river of Taprobane, whoſe mouth is on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, Ptolemy.

Azar, a mountain of Egypt, Ptolemy.

Azara, a town of Armenia Major, on the Araxes, Strabo. Another on the eaſt ſide of the Palus Maeotis, northwards, Ptolemy.

Azara, a rich temple of Minerva, in the province of Elymais in Perſia, plundered by Antiochus the Great, Strabo. Jerome calls the goddeſs Diana: Appian ſays, that Antiochus Epiphanes plundered the temple of Venus of Elymais. We are to ſuppoſe, the name of the goddeſs barbarous; probably *Nanaea*, mentioned 2 Maccabes, and therefore the Greeks give her different names.

Azaraba, a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, on the Rhombites Minor, falling from eaſt to weſt into the Palus Maeotis, Ptolemy.

Azarithia, a fountain of Phrygia, called *Epictetos*, Strabo.

Azatha, a town of Armenia Major, Ptolemy.

Azeka, a city of the Amorrhites, in the lot of Judah; ſituate between Eleutheropolis and Aelia, Jerome; where the five kings of the Amorrhites and their army were deſtroyed by hail-ſtones from heaven, Joſhua.

Azem, a town of Judea, in the tribe of Simeon, Judges.

Azenenses, a Δημος, or hamlet of Attica, Stephanus: and hence Δημαρχος Αζηνιευς, Inſcription in Wheeler.

Azenus. See Achelous.

Azetene, a more ſoutherly diſtrict of Armenia Major, between the Euphrates and the ſprings of the Tigris; in the Palatine copy, *Anzitene*, Ptolemy.

Azicis, an inland town of Marmarica, Ptolemy.

Azilis, a town, river, or mountain of Libya, Stephanus, Callimachus; the ſcholiaſt on which laſt ſays, it was a mountain and river of Libya; and Herodotus, a town of the Cyreneans.

Aziris, a town of Armenia Minor, near the Euphrates, Ptolemy.

Aziu, Antonine, Peutinger, a town on the weſt ſide of the Syrtis Major.

Azmon, a town of Judea. See Asemona.

Azmorna. See Asmurna.

Azorium, Ptolemy; *Azorum*, Strabo; a town of the diſtrict of Tripolis, Livy; or Tripolitis, Strabo; a ſubdiviſion of the Pelaſgiotis; one of the three diviſions of Theſſaly, Strabo.

Azorus, Strabo; perhaps the *Aſſorus* of Ptolemy, which ſee; a town of Mygdonia.

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AZOTUS, Septuagint, Herodotus; a conſiderable place, and withſtanding a long ſiege by Pſammeticus, Herodotus; *Aſdod*, Hebrew; one of the five cities of the Philiſtines, on the Mediterranean: famous for the temple of Dagon, deſtroyed by Jonathan Aſmonaeus; when he took and burnt the city, Joſephus. The gentilitious name *Azotus*, Septuagint, Vulgate. Scarce three miles from the Mediterranean.

AZUIS, Ptolemy; a town to the eaſt of the river Cinyphus, near the Syr-

AZURITANUM, a town of Africa Pliny.

B.

BAALA, an iſland city of the tribe of Judah, at an equal diſtance from the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean; formerly called *Kiriath-jearim*, or City of the Woods, alſo *Kiriath-Baal*, Joſhua: one of the cities of the Gibeonites, about nine miles to the ſouth of Aelia, or Jeruſalem, Jerome, Euſebius. In this city ſtood for ſome time the ark, after its recovery from the Philiſtines, 1 Sam. vii.

BAALATH, Joſhua; a city of the tribe of Dan; or *Baleth*, Joſephus; at no great diſtance from Gazara. *Baalath*, alſo a city built by Solomon, 1 Kings ix.

BAAL-GAD, a place in the valley of Lebanon, under mount Hermon, Joſhua. According to Euſebius and Jerome, a city in the plains of Lebanon, at the foot of mount Hermon. But becauſe Hermon is to the eaſt of Lebanon, the place ſeems to be ſituate in the Auranitis, eaſtwards rather than to the north of Galilee, and the ſprings of Jordan, and conſequently on the other ſide the Jordan.

BAAL-HAZOR, a place to the ſouth of Ephraim, a city of Benjamin.

BAAL-HERMON, a part of mount Hermon, Judges iii. 1 Chron. v.

BAAL-MEON, or *Beel-Meon*, a village on the other ſide of Jordan, built by the Reubenites, near *Baaru*, in Arabia, where are hot baths, diſtant nine miles from Heſhbon, Jerome, Euſebius.

BAAL PERAZIM, 2 Sam. v. a place where David defeated the Philiſtines.

BAAL-SALISSA, a town of Judah, 2 Kings iv. *Saliſſa*, Jerome; the ancient name of which was *Bela*, Moſes; and afterwards *Zoar*; when ſaved from the deſtruction of the cities of the plain, at the prayer of Lot, id.

BAAL-THAMAR, a village near Gibeah in the tribe of Benjamin.

BAAL-ZEPHON, Moſes; or *Beel Sephon*, a place on the Red Sea; ſuppoſed to be to the north of Pihahiroth.

BAARSARES. See MAARSARES.

BAARU, the name of a mountain unknown; from which ſpring the hot waters of Baal Meon, Euſebius, Jerome.

BABBA, called *Julia Campeſtris*, Pliny; *Baba*, Ptolemy; a colony of Auguſtus, forty miles from Lixus; an inland town of Mauretania Tingitana, Coins.

BABEL, Moſes; *Babylon*, Greeks and Romans; the capital of Babylonia, or Chaldaea, and one of the moſt ancient cities in the world; named from the confuſion miraculouſly cauſed in the language of the people, to oblige them to deſiſt from building, and ſeparate and ſpread themſelves on the earth. Some ſuppoſe, that Homer's term *Meropes*, for men, is in alluſion to this event. Here Nimrod built the capital of his kingdom, called *Babel*, Moſes; ſtanding on each ſide the Euphrates, in compaſs ſixty miles, with walls two hundred feet high, and fifty broad. Diodorus Siculus, from Clitarchus, reduces the compaſs to forty-five miles. Herodotus, however,

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ever, aſſigns to each ſide an hundred and twenty ſtadia, which in the four ſides amount to four hundred and eighty ſtadia, which are Pliny's number of ſixty miles. Curtius agrees nearly with Diodorus, making the circuit three hundred and ſixty-eight ſtadia; but Strabo extends it to three hundred and eighty-five ſtadia; and ſo broad, that carriages, with four horſes abreaſt, could paſs each other with eaſe. The whole of this ſpace was not inhabited, fields and gardens interpoſing; and if we may credit Curtius, only ninety ſtadia were built upon, or occupied by houſes. The walls were built with bricks and bitumen, Joſephus, Juſtin. Among the ornaments were the hanging garden, Diodorus, Strabo, Joſephus; the temple of Belus, the embankment of the Euphrates, and other grand and extraordinary works, mentioned by different authors. The city, built by Nimrod, was enlarged by Belus, greatly ornamented by Nebuchadnezar, Abydenus, Joſephus. Its fate was leſs ſevere under Darius and his ſon Xerxes, being only diſmantled by the former, and the latter deſtroying that admirable ſtructure, the monument of Belus: its calamities were greater under the Macedonians; almoſt exhauſted of inhabitants by Seleucia, a city built on the Tigris, by Seleucus Nicanor, Pliny; called alſo Babylon. In Strabo's time deſolate for the greateſt part; or, according to Diodorus, a ſmall part only inhabited. And Pauſanias, that there remained ſtanding only the walls; in Jerome's time turned to a park. It ſtood, as was ſaid, on each ſide the Euphrates, having ſtreets, running from north to ſouth, parallel with the river, and others croſſing thoſe from eaſt to weſt. The inhabitants were much addicted to, and noted for aſtrology; and for the manufacture of cloth of various colours, or embroidered cloth. Suppoſed to have ſtood in 44° E. Long. and 32° N. Lat.

Babiba, a town of Libya Interior, on the Atlantic, Ptolemy.

Babylon, in the Apocalypſe, is by Proteſtants ſuppoſed to be the city of Rome, both Pagan and Papal, the ſeat of Antichriſt: but by the Catholics, Pagan Rome only.

Babylon, a town of Egypt, near the eaſtmoſt branch of the Nile, called *Bubaſticus*, in the Nomos Heliopolites, Ptolemy; a ſtrong citadel, garriſoned with a Roman legion, Strabo. Now ſuppoſed to be *Grand Cairo*, or this city to ſtand near its ruins. E. Long. 31° 12′, Lat. 30° 5′.

Babylon of Chaldea. See Babel.

Babylonia, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Meſopotamia, by the Tigris on the eaſt, on the weſt by Arabia Deſerta, and on the ſouth by a part of the Sinus Perſicus, and the borders of Arabia Felix, at this Gulf, Ptolemy. Sometimes called *Chaldaea* in a larger ſenſe, Jeremiah, Ezekiel; a name otherwiſe reſtrained to the ſouth part of Babylonia.

Babylonii Montes, mountains extremely high, ſtretching out between Chaldaea and Arabia Deſerta, Pliny.

Babyrsa, a citadel of Armenia Major, not far from Artaxata, ſituate in the mountains; where Tigranes and Artabazus kept their treaſure, Strabo, Stephanus.

Babysenga. See Besynga.

Babytace, a city of Perſia, Stephanus; whoſe inhabitants were noted for their contempt of gold, Pliny.

Bacacum, Peutinger; *Bagacum*, Antonine; a town of the Nervii, in Gallia Belgica: now *Bavay*, in Hainault. E. Long. 3° 40′, Lat. 50° 25′.

Baçalitis, a diſtrict of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, Ptolemy.

Bacare, a maritime town of the Hither India, Ptolemy.

Bacasis, a town of Hiſpania Tarraconenſis, Ptolemy. Now *Manreſa*, in Catalonia.

Baccanae, a village of Tuſcany, Antonine; near the ſprings of the Cremera.

Bacchi Insula, an iſland in the Arabian Gulf, over-againſt the Troglodytae, Ptolemy.

Bacchi Mons, a mountain of Thrace, near Philippi, Appian.

Bacchia, a town of Albania, Pliny.

Bacenis,

BACENIS, a foreſt of a vaſt extent, ſerving as a natural fence between the Cheruſci and Suevi, Caeſar; running a great way from the Rhine into Germany; ſuppoſed to be the Hartz.

BACHINA, an iſland near Smyrna, Pliny.

BACTRA, *vrum*, the capital of the Bactriana, a large and opulent city, called alſo *Zariaſpe*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; through which runs a river called Bactrus, Pliny; which gave name to the city and the country; ſituate at the foot of mount Paropamiſus, with the Bactrus running by its walls, Curtius. Ptolemy is ſilent as to this river; and places *Bactra*, a royal reſidence, on the river Dargidus, not at the foot of mount Paropamiſus, which is the ſouthern boundary, but in the heart of the Bactriana. So difficult is it to form a judgment of the ſcite of a principal city. Polyaenus alſo makes mention of the river Bactrus.

BACTRIA, or *Bactriana*, Strabo, Curtius; a country of Aſia, having Margiana to the weſt, the river Oxus to the north, mount Paropamiſus to the ſouth, and to the eaſt the Maſſagetae, and other Scythian nations. An extenſive and rich country, divided by many rivers, which almoſt all run from ſouth to north, and at length fall into the Oxus. The inhabitants are called *Bactri*, Pliny; *Bactrii*, and *Bactriani*, Strabo.

BACTROS, or *Bactrus*, a river of Bactria, and from which it takes its name, Herodotus, Lucan.

BACUNTIUS, a river of Pannonia Inferior, which falls into the Savus, near Sirmium, Pliny. Now the Boſna, which riſes in, and runs through Boſnia, into the river Save, from north to ſouth.

BADA. See BADAS.

BADACA, a town on the Eulaeus, or Choaſpes, in the Elymais, Diodor. Siculus.

BADACUM, Ptolemy; *Bidacum*, *Bidaium*, Antonine; *Bedaium*, Peutinger; a town of Noricum; which ſome ſuppoſe to be *Salizburg*; but Cluverius, *Painburg*, a hamlet of Bavaria, on the Acha.

BADANATHA, Pliny; a town of Arabia Felix.

BADARA, Ptolemy; a town of Carmania.

BADAS, or *Bada*, a river of Syria near which Memnon was buried Strabo.

BADEL. See BIDERIS.

BADEOS, Stephanus; a town of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea.

BADIA, a town in Baetica, on the A nas, Valerius Maximus; *Bathia Batheia*, or *Bathea*, Plutarch. Supoſed to be *Badajox*, on the Guadiana. W. Long. 7° 20′, Lat. 38 45′.

BADIATH, a town of Libya Interior on the ſouth bank of the Gir, Ptolemy.

BADUHENNAE LUCUS, Tacitus; ſacred grove of the Friſii, in Lowe Germany, famous for a defeat o the Romans, ſlain to the number o nine hundred.

BAEA, a mountain of Cephalenia, called from Baeus, the ſteerſman o Ulyſſes, Stephanus.

BAEACA, a city of Chaonia, Stepha nus.

BAEBE, a town of Caria, Stephanu

BAEBRO, a town of Baetica, Pliny.

BAECULA, Ptolemy; a town of th Auſetani, in Hiſpania Tarraconen ſis, or in the eaſt of Cataloni Hence the gentilitious name *Baeca lonenſes*, Pliny; tributary to the R mans.

BAECYLA, a town of Spain, near t Pillars of Hercules, Stephanus; *B cula*, Ptolemy.

BAELO, Ptolemy; *Belo*, Mela; a m ritime town and river of Baetic without the ſtraits, ſurnamed *Cla dia*, Antonine; from which there a very ſhort paſſage to Tingis, Str bo. Now *Belonia*, Conduit.

BAENIS, Strabo; a name of the *M nius*, the largeſt river of Luſitani whoſe ſprings lie in Cantabria, Str bo.

BAESIPPO, or *Beſippo*, Pliny; a tow and harbour of the Conventus G ditanus, in Baetica, without t Straits; ſuppoſed to be Livy's *Ce teia*; and now *Aguas de Meeca*, Co duit.

BAESON; a town of Samaria, Steph phanus: the ſame with *Bethſan*, a *Scythopolis*, Jerome.

BAETANA, a royal residence, and inland town of the Hither India, Ptolemy.

BAETARRHUS, *untis*, a town of Arabia Petraea, Stephanus.

BAETERRAE, *arum*, Mela; *Beterrae*, Pliny, Antonine; with the surname *Septimanorum* in both; which shews, a seventh colony was thither led; *Baetirae*, Ptolemy; according to whom it is a town of the Tectosages, in Gallia Narbonensis: Βητηρραται, the inhabitants, Coins, Inscriptions: in the Notitia Galliae, the town is called *Civitas Beterensium*: now *Beziers*, on the left or east bank of the Obris, now Orbis or Orbe, in Lower Languedoc. E. Long. 3°, Lat. 43° 25′.

BAETICA, the other, or second part of the Hispania Ulterior, or Farther Spain, so called from the river Baetis; but by the ancient inhabitants, either the whole, or a great part of it was called *Turditania*, Strabo; contained between the Anas and the Mediterranean; the Baetis dividing it in the middle; from which river, quite to the Anas, the country, especially towards the east, with the Oretani, is separately called *Baeturia*; the lower part, towards the straits, inhabited by the Bastetani, the Bastuli, and the Turditani, *Turdetania*: but this was a name less common than that of *Beturia*. The eastern boundary is not so certain, On the coast is situate Barea, or Baria, Ptolemy; the last town of the province; but Murgis, more to the east, on the sea-coast, is the boundary of Baetica, according to Pliny: to the north the boundary is settled between Ostigi and Castulon, quite to Sisapon; which last Ptolemy assigns to the Tarraconensis, but others to Baetica. The Romans divided it into four Conventus Juridici, namely, the Gaditanus, Cordubensis, Astigitanus, and the Hispalensis: now called *Andalusia*.

BAETIRAE. See BAETERRAE.

BAETIS, a river which rises in the Saltus Tugiensis, in Hispania Tarraconensis, Pliny; rarely written *Baetes*, Sil. Italicus; and rarest of all *Betis*, without a diphthong; as in an inscription under Antonine we have *Betica*, which gave occasion to the poets of the lower age to make the first syllable short. The Greeks say Βαῖτις, whom some Romans imitate in forming the accusative, *Baetin*, as Martial, Lucan, Pliny; but Hirtius, Livy, *Baetim*. *Baetes* forms *Baetem*, Inscription; and in the ablative we read *Baete*, ibid. which in other authors is *Baeti*, analogically formed from *im* or *in*. The *Baetis* was anciently called *Tartessus*, Strabo, Stephanus, Pausanias; also *Perce*, or *Berce*, Stephanus; from its waters standing and forming marshes in three several places; which is also the reason of the name *Baetis*, *Bitzi*, Phoenician, Bochart: the *Certem* in Livy is supposed to be a faulty reading for *Percem*, Vossius. Now called the *Guadalquivir*, or the great river of Corduba, from which city it begins to bend its course southwards, till it falls into the Mediterranean, having run before from east to west.

BAETIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Arabia Felix, which falls into the Arabian Gulf.

BAETOGABRA, Ptolemy; a town of Judaea. In Peutinger, we find *Betogabri* placed between Ascalon and Aelia.

BAETULA, Livy; a town on the borders of Baetica, which seems to be the same with the *Baecyla* of Stephanus, and *Obucula* of Hirtius and Ptolemy.

BAETULO, or *Betulo*, Pliny; *Baetullo*, Mela; a town of Tarraconensis, on the Mediterranean, next to Barcino: in Inscriptions it is written either with *ae* or *e*. Now *Badalona*, in Catalonia. E. Long. 2° 15′, Lat. 41° 15′. The gentilitious name is *Baetulonenses*, Inscriptions.

BAETURIA, one part of Baetica, separated from the other by the Baetis, comprised between the Anas and the Baetis; and according to Pliny, divided into two parts, and as many distinct people; namely, the Celtici, who border on Lusitania, and are under the jurisdiction of the Conventus Hispalensis; and the Turduli, who border both on Lusitania and Tarraconensis, and are

are of the reſort of the Conventus Cordubenſis.

BAGA. See VAGA.

BAGACUM. See BACACUM.

BAGADRAS. See BAGRADA.

BAGAZI, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, on the Atlantic. W. Long. 15° 30′, Lat. 11° 20′.

BAGIENNI. See VAGIENNI.

BAGOUS MONS, a mountain of Drangiana, by which it is bounded on the north, Ptolemy.

BAGRADA, *Bagradas*, Caeſar, Ptolemy, Pliny, Livy; a river of Africa Propria, whoſe mouth lies to the weſt of Carthage, and whoſe long and ſlow courſe, Lucan, is from ſouth to north; yet nearer Utica than Carthage, Strabo; who calls it *Bagadras*, but others *Bagradas*, or *Bagrada*: Atilius Regulus, and his whole army, attacked with warlike engines, and ſlew, a huge ſerpent, which meaſured an hundred and twenty feet in length, near this river, Pliny, Gellius. The genuine name of this river, according to Bochart, is *Braca*, which ſignifies ſtanding waters, or pools: for being naturally ſlow, and with difficulty diſengaging itſelf from its ſand, and overflowing its banks near its mouth, it ſpreads far and wide in pools and lakes, Polybius. Another *Bagrada* in the eaſt of Perſia, towards Carmania, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed to be the *Granis* of Arrian; which falls with a ſouth-weſt courſe into the Perſian Gulf, towards its mouth.

BAGRADAVENE, Ptolemy, Palatine copy; or *Bagravandene*, a diſtrict of Armenia Major, to the eaſt of the ſprings of the Tigris.

BAHURIM, a city in the tribe of Benjamin, 2 Kings.

BAIAE, a village of Campania, between the promontory Miſenum and Puteoli, on the Sinus Baianus: famous for its hot baths, which ſerved the richer Romans, both for medicinal purpoſes, and for thoſe of luxury and pleaſure, Strabo: ſo called from Baius, one of Ulyſſes's companions, there buried, Strabo, Lycophron, Sil. Italicus. The agreeableneſs of the ſituation, Horace, Propertius, Juvenal, invited many to build villas and even palaces there, Joſephus; who calls *Baiae* a little pitiful village. It is ſtill called *Baia*, or *Baiae*, ſituate in the kingdom of Naples. E. Long. 14° 45′, Lat. 41° 6′.

BAIANUS SINUS, a bay ſo called from *Baiae*, Suetonius; *Portus Baiarum*, Pliny; which was enlarged by Auguſtus, by giving entrance to the ſea into the *Lacus Lucrinus*, and *Averni*, ordering it to be called *Portus Julius apud Baias*, Suetonius. We alſo read *Baianus Lacus* in Tacitus, which ſome interpret the *Lucrinus*. The modern name is *Golfo di Pozzuolo*.

BAIOCASSIUM CIVITAS, Notitia; the name of *Argenus*, in Gallia Celtica; from the cuſtom, obtaining in the lower age, of calling towns from the names of the people. It is now called *Bayeux*, a city of Normandy, near the Engliſh Channel. W. Long. 50′, Lat. 49° 24′.

BALANAEAE, Ptolemy; *Balaneae*, Strabo; *Balanea*, Pliny; *Balneis*, Peutinger; a maritime town on the borders between Phoenicia and Syria; probably ſo called from its baths.

BALARI, Livy; a people of Sardinia, inhabiting the mountanous parts in the north of that iſland. Their name denotes fugitives in the Corſic language, Pauſanias.

BALARIDES, or *Belerides*, Pliny; three ſmall iſlands to the north of the Sinus Caralitanus, on the eaſt of Sardinia: now called in common, *le Sanguinaire*, Cluverius.

BALEARES INSULAE, Livy, Pliny, Mela; but generally called *Baleares* by the Greeks, as Strabo, Ptolemy; rarely *Baleariae*, Agatheinerus; and *Balearieis*, Diodorus. The appellation is commonly derived from βαλλειν, becauſe the inhabitants were excellent ſlingers, Diodorus Siculus, Polybius, Virgil, Ovid. But Bochart makes the name of Punic, or Phoenician original, as were the people: *Baal-jare*, a maſter, or ſkilful at throwing; the Phoenicians and Hebrews being dextrous at the uſe of the ſling. The Greeks called theſe iſlands *Gymneſiae*, Strabo; becauſe in ſummer the inhabitants went naked, Diodorus, Livy; or rather becauſe only armed

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ed with a ſling in war, Heſychius. They are two in number, the Greater and the Leſs; or Major and Minor; and hence the modern names *Majorca* and *Minorca*: Mela ſays *Majores* and *Minores*. The Major is diſtant from the Minor thirty miles to the weſt, in length forty miles, and in circuit an hundred and fifty, Pliny. They were ſubdued by Quintus Metellus, thence ſurnamed *Balearicus*, Strabo, Florus, in the year one hundred and twenty before Chriſt, and ſix hundred and thirty of the city, The *Baleares*, together with the adjacent iſlands, were a part of the Provincia Citerior, or Tarraconenſis, and of the reſort of the Conventus Carthaginienſis, or New Carthage, Pliny. Theſe iſlands are called *Choerades*, Apollonius; and *Choeradades*, Strabo; i. e. rocky.

BALECH, a town built by Solomon, Joſephus.

BALESIUM, a town of Calabria, on the Adriatic, Pliny; the *Valetium* of Mela; the *Valentia* of the Jeruſalem Itinerary; ſituate at the mouth of the Pactius, or Paſtius.

BALETH. See BAALATH.

BALICHA, or *Bilecha*, Iſidorus Characenus; a river of Meſopotamia, which falls into the Euphrates, near Nicephorium.

BALIPATNA, a maritime town of the Hither India, Ptolemy.

BALIS, a town of Libya, or Cyrene, ſo called from *Balis*, the name of a God there worſhipped, Stephanus.

BALLA, a town of Macedonia, Stephanus.

BALLATHA, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, on the river Chaboras, to the north of Carrae.

BALNEIS. See BALANEAE.

BALONGA, a town of the Farther India, on the Sinus Magnus, Ptolemy.

BALNEUM. See THERMAE.

BALSA, a town of Luſitania, in the Ager Cunaeus, Mela, Ptolemy. Now *Tavira*, capital of Algarva. W. Long. 8° 32′, Lat. 37°.

BALSIO, Itinerary, a town of Tarraconenſis, on the Bilbilis; which ſeems to be Ptolemy's *Belſinum*.

BALTIA, Pliny; who ſays, that Xenophon Lampſacenus alleges, that from the coaſt of the Scythae there is, a three days voyage, a large iſland diſtant, called *Baltia*, and *Baſilia* by Pytheas; but he afterwards ſays, that Pytheas calls *Abalus*, that which Timaeus called *Baſilia*. Jornandes calls it *Scanzia*, from which the Goths iſſued, and over-ran the world: that it was the forge, or at leaſt the repoſitory or magazine of nations. *Baltia* is another name for *Scandanavia*, which ſee.

BALYRA, a river of Meſſenia; ſo called from Thamyris throwing his lyre into it, after being ſtruck with blindneſs, Pauſanias.

BAMBYCE, the ancient name of Hierapolis, Strabo; a city of Coele-Syria; called *Magog* by the Syrians, Pliny; where the monſtrous *Atargatis*, called *Derceto* by the Greeks, was worſhipped, id. From whom, probably, the name *Hierapolis* was given to the city, at the inſtigation of Seleucus. The goddeſs was alſo called *Atharan*; which ſome ſuppoſe to be *Aſtarte*, or *Aſtoreth*, a Syrian goddeſs. See ATARGATIS.

BAMOTH-BAAL, Joſhua; one of the towns of the tribe of Reuben, which ſeems alſo to have had a temple of Baal on an eminence; lying eaſtwards, and not far from the river Arnon, and the territory of Moab: Jerome calls it *Bamoth*, a city of the Amorrhites, beyond Jordan, in the poſſeſſion of the ſons of Reuben: whether the ſame with that mentioned Numbers xxi. is doubtful, from the diſagreement of interpreters: and yet we may admit it to be the place of encampment of the Iſraelites, and of Balaam's firſt ſtation, or where he had the firſt view of the rear of the people.

BANABE, a town of Meſopotamia, Ptolemy, near the Chaboras; called *Banata*, Peutinger.

BANACHA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Deſerta, towards the Perſian Gulf.

BANADEDARI MANSIO, probably a manſion, or inn, in the Regio Syrtica, near the Arae Philaenorum, Peutinger.

BANASA, or *Banaſa*, Ptolemy, Pliny; ſurnamed *Valentia*, a colony of Auguſtus, Pliny; an inland town of the Mauretania Tingitana, lying to the ſouth of the Subur, id.

BANATA. See BANABE.

BANDOBENA, a diſtrict of the Hither India, on the Choaſpes, Strabo.

BANIURAE. See GAETULIA.

BANTIA, Livy, Plutarch; a town of Apulia, near Venuſia, Livy; traces of the place, and the appellation ſeem ſtill to remain in what is called *S. Mariâ di Vanze*, Holſtenius. The gentilitious name, *Bantinus*; alſo the epithet, Horace.

BARA, Feſtus; a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, oppoſite to Brunduſium: the *Pharos* of Mela. Alſo a frith or arm of the ſea of Britannia Secunda, Ptolemy. Suppoſed to be the *Murray-Frith*.

BARACE, an iſland of the Hither India, or between the mouths of the Indus and Ganges, in the Sinus Canthei, Ptolemy; or *Canthicus*, Palatine copy.

BARACUM, a town of Cyrene, Pliny.

BARACURA, a mart, or trading town of the Farther India, on the ſea-coaſt, beyond the eaſt mouth of the Ganges, Ptolemy; which ſome take to be *Bengal*, others *Bacala*.

BARATHRA, Polybius; another name for the lake *Sirbonis*, which ſee.

BARATHRUM, a deep pit in Athens, into which criminals were thrown headlong, Diomedes the Grammarian: it is ſometimes called Ὄρυγμα, and the common executioner, Ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ Ὀρύγματι. It was dark and noiſome, with iron ſpikes a top, to prevent an eſcape, and others at bottom to gall and torment, Scholiaſt on Ariſtophanes. Its depth and capaciouſneſs made it to be applied proverbially to a covetous perſon; to a glutton, called *Barathro* by the Romans, Lucretius, Horace; and *Barathrum* in the ſame ſenſe, Horace; and for a common proſtitute, Plautus.

BARBARIA, a diſtrict of Ethiopia, Ptolemy; extending on each ſide the equinoctial, towards the Red Sea. *Phrygia*, ſo called, Horace: *Tibia Barbara*, Catullus, for *Phrygia*. The epithet, *Barbaricus*, for *Phrygius*, Virgil, Lucretius.

BARBARIANA, Antonine; a town of Baetica, to the north of Calpe.

BARBARICUS SINUS, Ptolemy; along which the diſtrict called *Barbaria*, in Ethiopia extends; a bay of the Red Sea, to the ſouth of the Sinus Avalites.

BARBARISSUS, Ptolemy; a town of the Chalybonitis in Syria, on the Euphrates.

BARBARIUM PROMONTORIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory of Luſitania, to the ſouth of the mouth of the Tagus: now called *Cabo de Eſpichel*. W. Long. 6°, Lat. 37°.

BARBESUL, Mela; *Barbeſola*, Ptolemy; *Barbeſula*, Pliny; a town and river of Baetica, and a colony, Coin; in the reſort of the Conventus Gaditanus: now *Marbella*, in Granada. W. Long. 4°, Lat. 36° 54′.

BARBOSTHENES, Livy; a mountain in Laconica, at the diſtance of ten miles from Sparta.

BARCANI, Curtius, Stephanus; a people to the eaſt of Hyrcania.

BARCE, Herodotus; a town of Cyrenaica, to the weſt of Cyrene, afterwards called *Ptolemais*, Strabo, Pliny, Stephanus: but Ptolemy diſtinguiſhes *Barce* from *Ptolemais*, making the former an inland town, and placing the latter on the ſea; to reconcile this difference Scylax ſays, *Ptolemais* was not built where *Barce*, but where the harbour of *Barce* ſtood. The gentilitious name is *Barcaei*, Virgil; *Barcitae*, Ptolemy; to the eaſt of the Heſperian Gardens. *Barce*, a mountain and promontory of Cyrenaica, on the Mediterranean, Pliny.

BARCINO, *onis*, *i* ſhort, Auſonius; a town of the Tarraconenſis, the capital of the Laletani. Mela ranks it among the leſs conſiderable: but it was early a colony of note, (tho' inferior to Tarraco) ſituate on the ſea, with the ſurname *Faventia*, Pliny, Coin of Galba. Founded by Hamilcar, ſurnamed Barcha, and hence Livy calls it *Barchino*. Now *Barcelona*, the capital of Catalonia. E. Long. 2° 18′, Lat. 41° 26′.

BARDINES, a river near Damaſcus, Stephanus.

BAREA, or *Baria*, the laſt town of Baetica, on the Mediterranean, Ptolemy; in the Sinus Virgitanus: Though Pliny makes Murgis the laſt, ſituate on the ſame bay, at no great diſtance from *Barea* to the eaſt, after which the Tarraconenſis begins,

BARGASA,

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BARCASA, a town of Caria, ſituate on the Sinus Ceramicus, Strabo; and thus in a peninſula, which the Sinus Ceramicus forms with the ſea of Rhodes, between Cnidus and Halicarnaſſus. The gentilitious name, *Bargaſeni*, Stephanus, Coins.

BARGAZA, a town of Caria, Ptolemy; near Amyzon, different from *Bargaſa*, ſituate in the Peninſula.

BARGUSII, or *Bergufii*, Livy, Stephanus; a people of the Hither Spain, weſtward, on the Iberus.

BARGYLIA, *orum*, Livy, Strabo; a town of Caria; *Bargyla*, *orum*, or *æ*, Stephanus; *Bargylos*, Mela; ſituate on the Sinus Jaſius. The gentilitious name, *Bargyliata*, Stephanus, Coins; in ſome coins, *Bargylieta*, and *Bargyleta*, Cicero; unleſs the true reading be *Bargylieta*, as in the coins.

BARIA. See BAREA.

BARIANA, a town of Meſopotamia, ſituate between the rivers *Saocoras* and Tigris, Ptolemy.

BARIS, the ancient name of *Veretum*, Strabo; a town of Calabria, at a ſmall diſtance from the Adriatic; and therefore Ptolemy places it to the inland towns. Another *Baris*, a town of Piſidia, near Beudos, Ptolemy. Alſo the name of a citadel near Jeruſalem, called afterwards *Antonia*, which ſee.

BARIUM, a town of Apulia, on the Adriatic, Horace, Antonine, Peutinger; municipal, Tacitus: ſo called from the founders, who being expelled from the iſland Bara, built this town, Feſtus. It is now called *Barri*, the capital, and a port-town of the territory of Barri, in the kingdom of Naples. E. Long. 17° 40′, Lat. 40° 40′.

BARNICHIUS, a more modern name of the *Enipeus*, a river of Theſſaly, Strabo.

BARNUS, *untis*, a town of Macedonia, near Heraclea, Strabo.

BARPANA, Pliny; an iſland in the Tuſcan ſea, near Ilua; ſuppoſed to be the iſland *Cerboli*, or *Corboli*.

BARRA, a town of the Cenomani, in the Tranſpadana, Pliny: now the citadel of *Barriano*, in the Bergameſe, Leander.

BARSA, an iſland on the coaſt of France, in the Engliſh Channel, Itinerary: *Baſepool*, according to ſome, but according to others, *Bardſey*.

BARSITA, a town of Babylonia, to the ſouth-eaſt of Babylon, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed to be the *Borſippa* of Strabo.

BARSUBAE. See BERSABE.

BARUCA, Ptolemy; a town of Albania, in the Farther Aſia, near Gagara, between the rivers Albanus and Cyrus.

BARYGAZA, Ptolemy; a trading town of the Hither India, on the river Namadus, beyond the mouth of the Indus, giving name to the Sinus Barygazenus, adjoining to it.

BASAN, a territory beyond Jordan, Moſes; called *Batanaea* by later writers; after the manner of the Syrians; *Batanaea*, Joſephus, Euſebius, Jerome; the Septuagint, *Baſan*, and ſometimes *Baſanitis* On the entering of the Iſraelites into the land of Canaan, the whole of the Trans-Jordan country, from that of the Moabites, or Arabia, as far as mount Hermon and Lebanon, was divided into two kingdoms; viz. that of Sihon, the Amorrhite, and that of Og, king of *Baſan*, or *Baſhan*; the former to the ſouth, and the latter to the north. The kingdom of Sihon extended from the river Arnon and the country of Moab, to the river Jabok; which, running in an oblique courſe from the eaſt, was at the ſame time the boundary of the Ammonites, as appears, Numbers xxi. 24. and Deuteronomy ii. 37. and iii. 16. The kingdom of Sihon fell to the lot of the Reubenites and Gadites: *Baſan*, to the half tribe of Manaſſeh; to this was annexed a part of the hilly country of Gilead, and the diſtrict of Argob, Deuteronomy. iii. 13; yet ſo that *Baſan* continued to be the principal and greateſt part: but after the Babyloniſh captivity, *Baſan* was ſubdivided; ſo that only a part was called *Batanaea*, or *Baſan*; another part, *Trachonitis*, and a third, *Auranitis*, or *Ituraea*; and ſome part alſo *Gaulonitis*. To ſettle the limits of each of theſe parts, is a thing now impoſſible. Joſephus, indeed, has diſtinguiſhed theſe countries,

but not aſſigned their limits. If conjecture be admitted, their poſition may be thus determined; *Trachonitis* to the north, extending eaſtwards, and then with the courſe of mount Hermon, inclining a little to the ſouth. *Gaulonitis* to the ſouth, running eaſtwards from the lake Geneſareth quite to Arabia. Between both theſe extremes, *Batanea* is contained, having *Ituria* to the eaſt, and Jordan to the weſt. But if we overlook *Gaulonitis*, not conſidering it as a diſtinct province, *Baſan* extends from mount Hermon to the ſouthmoſt part of the tribe of Manaſſeh, 1 Chronicles v. 23. It was a country famous for its excellent paſtures, and breed of large cattle, Moſes, David.

BASARA, a town of Galilee, near mount Carmel, in the neighbourhood of Ptolemais, Joſephus. In the tranſlation it is *Beſara*.

BASCATH, a city of the tribe of Judah, Joſhua.

BASCHAMA, a name of a place mentioned 1 Maccabees.

BASHAN. See BASAN.

BASI, indeclinable, Ptolemy; a town of the Auſetani, in the Hither Spain, or in a part of Catalonia to the ſouth. Now extinct.

BASIANA, a town of Pannonia Inferior, placed between Sirmium and Murſa, Ptolemy; and ſeems to be different from the *Baſſiana* of Antonine, placed between Sabaria and Murſella.

BASILEA, a town of the Rauraci, extant at leaſt in Theodoſius's time, becauſe in Peutinger's map, and mentioned by Ammian. Now called *Baſil*, capital of the canton of Baſil in Swiſſerland, ſituate on both ſides the Rhine. E. Long. 7° 40′, Lat. 47° 30′.

BASILIA. See BALTIA.

BASILICUS SINUS, a bay of Ionia, in Aſia Minor, Mela, Pliny.

BASILIDAE, Mela; a branch of the Scythians, beyond the Gerrus, and to the north of the iſthmus of the Taurica Cherſoneſus. The royal and the numerous, Herodotus.

BASILIOPOTAMOS, the river *Eurotas*, anciently ſo called, Strabo.

BASILIPPUM, a town of Baetica, Antonine. Now *Cantillana*, a citadel of Andaluſia, above Seville, on the Guadalquivir.

BASILISSENE, a diſtrict of Armenia Major, to the north-weſt, Ptolemy.

BASOROPEDA, a canton of Media, adjoining to Armenia Major, Strabo.

BASSAE, a village at the foot of mount Cotylius, which is one of thoſe ſurrounding Phigalia, a town of Arcadia, Pauſanias.

BASSANIA, a town of Macedonia, on the confines of Illyricum, Livy; near the city of Liſſus.

BASSIANA. See BASIANA.

BASTA, a town of Calabria, diſtant nineteen miles from the Promontorium Japygium, Pliny.

BASTARNAE, or *Baſternae*, Tacitus; a people of German original, manners, and language; who extended themſelves a great way to the eaſt of the Viſtula, the eaſt boundary of Germany, among the Sarmatae, as far as the mouth of the Iſter and the Euxine; and were divided into ſeveral nations.

BASTARNICAE ALPES, Peutinger, mountains running out, or extending between Poland, Hungary, and Tranſylvania; anciently called the *Carpates*: now the Carpathian mountains; called *Baſtarnicae*, from the *Baſtarnae*, or *Baſternae*.

BASTETANI. See BASTITANI.

BASTI, indeclinable, a town of Baetica, between Carthage to the eaſt, and Acci to the weſt, Antonine. The gentilitious name, *Baſtitani*, Pliny; ſituate to the weſt of the Campus Spartarius. Now *Baza*, in Grenada. W. Long. 3°, Lat. 37° 30′.

BASTITANI, Pliny, Strabo; a people of the Farther Spain, between Calpe and Gades, towards the Atlantic. Ptolemy places them in the Hither Spain, to the ſouth, where now is the kingdom of Murcia, and the eaſt part of Granada.

BASTULI, called *Poeni*, a people of Baetica, Ptolemy, Mela; near the Fretum Gaditanum, or Straits of Gibraltar.

BATANA, a town of Media, which ſeems to be the *Batina* of Ptolemy; to the north of mount Orontes, near the river Strato.

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BATANEA. See BASAN.

BATAVA, (*Caſtra* underſtood) a citadel of Vindelicia, Tabulae, Notitiae; ſo named from the Cohors Batava, in garriſon under the commander in Rhaetia; called alſo *Caſtellum ad Aenum*, Tabulae: now *Paſſau*, being firſt called *Batau*, from the Batavi, then *Baſſau*, and *Paſſau*; ſituate in Bavaria, at the confluence of the Danube, Inn, and Ills. E. Long. 13° 30′, Lat. 48° 30′.

BATAVORUM INSULA, an iſland formed by the Rhine, having the ocean in front, the Rhine in rear and flanks, Tacitus. But Caeſar makes the Meuſe one of the flanks. The *Batavi* were a branch of the Catti, who, in a domeſtic ſedition, being expelled their country, occupied the extremity of the coaſt of Gaul, void of inhabitants, together with this iſland, ſituate among ſhoals, Tacitus. Pliny and Ptolemy reckon this iſland to Belgic Gaul. Their name, *Batavi*, they carried with them from Germany, there being ſome towns in the territory of the Catti, called Battenberg and Battenhauſen. The quantity of the middle ſyllable is doubtful, eſpecially in the poets; ſhort in Lucan, long in Sil. Italicus, Juvenal, and Martial. The more ancient Roman authors called this iſland *Batavorum Inſula*, or *Ager*; Zoſimus is the firſt who calls it *Batavia*; Peutinger, *Patavia*; but Dion Caſſius had long before called it *Batava*. The bravery of the *Batavi*, eſpecially the horſe, procured them not only great honour with the Romans, being called their brothers and friends, Inſcriptions; but an exemption from taxes, only furniſhing the empire with men and arms, Tacitus. The modern name of the iſland is *Betue*, or *Betaw*.

BATAVORUM OPPIDUM, a town in the iſland of the Batavi, mentioned by Tacitus, without any particular name; which has given riſe to ſeveral ſurmiſes about it, ſome ſuppoſing it to be *Nimeguen*, but Cluverius, *Batavodurum*, or *Batenburg*, both without the iſland; which ſituation renders both theſe places inadmiſſible; ſince Tacitus places this nameleſs town within the iſland.

BATHEA, BATHEIA, BATHIA, } See BADIA.

BATHYNIAS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a river of Thrace; which ſeems to be the *Bathyas* of Appian. Mela mentions a town called *Bathynis*, or *Bithynis*; which was probably ſituate on this river.

BATHYRA, a village on the other ſide Jordan, of uncertain ſituation; ſaid by Joſephus to have been built by a Babylonian, under the auſpices of Herod, in the Batanaea.

BATHYS, a river of Sicily, Ptolemy; ſo called from its high and ſteep banks, in a rocky ſoil. It runs firſt from ſouth to north, then bends northwards, and falls into the Tuſcan Sea, to the ſouth of Parthenicum. Its modern name is *Jati*, Cluverius.

BATIEIA, the tomb of Ilus, in Troas, Strabo.

BATNAE, a town of Syria, near Beroea, on this ſide Hierapolis, Antonine, Julian; a place ſo agreeable as to vie either with Daphnis of Antioch, or with Tempe of Theſſaly, Julian. Another *Batnae*, or *Batne*, of Meſopotamia, Ammian, Zoſimus; to the ſouth of Edeſſa; built by the Macedonians, at a ſmall diſtance to the eaſt of the Euphrates, full of rich merchants; where annually, about the beginning of September, a great fair was kept, reſorted to from all parts, Ammian. But in Procopius's time it was greatly decayed, and reduced to a little obſcure village.

BATRACHARTA, a town of Chaldaea, on the Tigris, Ptolemy.

BATRACHUS, or *Batracus*, a port of Marmarica, Ptolemy.

BATUA, Peutinger; *Butua*, Pliny; *Buthoë*, Scylax, Stephanus; *Buthoece*, Sophocles; a town of Dalmatia; now called *Budoa*, ſtill retaining its ancient name; ſituate on the Adritic. E. Long. 19° 20′, Lat. 42° 15′.

BATULUM, Virgil, a citadel of Campania, built by the Samnites, Servius. Now extinct.

BAUCONICA, Antonine; *Bonconica*, Peutinger; a town of the Vangiones, in Gallia Belgica, nine miles from Mogontiacum, and eleven from

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from Borbitomagum; and therefore ſuppoſed to be *Oppenheim*, a town in the palatinate of, and ſituate on the Rhine. E. Long. 8°, Lat. 49° 50′.

BAUCUS, Scylax; a town in the ſouth of Crete.

BAUDOBRIGA, or *Baudobrica*, Antonine; *Bautobrica*, Cluverius; a town of the Treviri, the *Bautobrice* of Peutinger, Valeſius; the name affording ſome probability for this, but the Itinerary numbers differ greatly; in the Notitiae Imperii, *Bedobriga*; from which it appears that it was ſituate between Bingium and the Confluentes, in which tract alſo lies Peutinger's *Bontobrice*, which directs to Boppart, a town of the electorate of Triers, on the weſt ſide of the Rhine. E. Long. 7° 10′, Lat. 50° 20′.

BAULI, *orum*, a noble villa of Campania, Cicero, Tacitus; explained *Boaulia*, a ſtall for oxen, from the fable concerning Hercules, Servius; who calls the place *Baulae:* and Silius Italicus, *Herculei Bauli*; it was ſituate between Baiae and the Lacus Lucrinus, Dio, Tacitus.

BAVOTA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Calabria; in the Palatine copy it is *Bauſta*, which may ſuggeſt a ſuſpicion of *Baſta* being the genuine name, which ſee.

BAUTOBRICA. See BAUDOBRIGA.

BAUXARE, Codex Theodoſ. the ſame with *Bauzanum*, a town of Rhaetia, below the confluence of the Atheſis and Atagis. Now called *Bolzano* by the Italians, and by the Germans, *Botzen*; a citadel, under the juriſdiction, and in the territory of Venice, to the north-eaſt of, and not far from Vincenza.

BAXALA, a town of Meſopotamia, Ptolemy; on the river Saocoras, to the ſouth of Niſibis.

BAZACATA, an iſland in the Sinus Gangeticus, Ptolemy.

BAZES, Ptolemy; a town of the territory of Tyana, in Cappadocia.

BAZIOTHIA, a city in the tribe of Judah, Joſhua.

BAZIRA, or *Bezira*, Arrian, Curtius; a city of the Hither India.

BAZIUM, a promontory of Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf, Ptolemy.

BAZRA. See BOZRA.

BEATORUM INSULA, Herodotus; ſeven days journey to the weſt of Thebae, a diſtrict of the Nomos Oaſites, called an iſland, becauſe ſurrounded with ſand, like an iſland in the ſea, Ulpian; yet abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, though encompaſſed with vaſt ſandy deſarts, Strabo; which ſome ſuppoſe to be a third *Oaſis*, in the Regio Ammoniaca; and the ſcite of the temple of Ammon anſwers to the above deſcription; as appears from the writers on Alexander's expedition thither. It was a place of relegation, or baniſhment for real or pretended criminals, from which there was no eſcape, Ulpian.

BEBIANA VILLA, a villa in Tuſcany, Peutinger; above Fregenae, and ſixteen miles to the weſt of Rome.

BEBII MONTES, mountains running ſouth-eaſt of the Mons Albanus, or Albius, to the ſouth of Pannonia, and north of Dalmatia, Ptolemy.

BEBRIACUM. See BEDRIACUM.

BEBRYCIA, the ancient name of Bithynia, ſo called from the Bebryces, its ancient inhabitants, Hyginus, Valerius Flaccus, Servius. The epithet is *Bebryacus*, Lucan, *Bebrycius*, Virgil. The Bebryces were afterwards driven out by the Thracians; viz. the Bithyni and Thyni, Strabo; which he confirms by ſaying, that the ſea-coaſt from Apollonia to Salmydeſſus in Thrace, was called Thynias. Pliny diſtinguiſhes the Thyni from the Bithyni, the former occupying the ſea-coaſt, but the latter, the inland country. But this diſtinction coming to be diſuſed, all the people were indiſcriminately called *Bithyni*, and the country *Bithynia*.

BEBRYCIA AULA, a royal reſidence of Bebryx, near Narbo, to the eaſt of the Pyrenees, in Gallia Narbonenſis, Silius Italicus, Stephanus. The people were called *Bebryces*, different from the Aſiatic, inhabiting Bithynia.

BECHIS, the name of a town in the Delta of Egypt, to the eaſt of Alexandria, formerly called *Metelis*, Stephanus, Coin.

BECIUS, a mountain of the Drangiana, which bounds it on the ſouth, Ptolemy.

BECULA. See BAECYLA.

BEDA,

BEDA, a village of Gallia Belgica, Notitia; now called *Bidburg*, or *Bietburg*, twelve miles to the north of Triers, and as many from the Rhine, towards the Meuſe.

BEDAIUM. See BADACUM.

BEDESA, a town of the Auſetani, in the Hither Spain, Ptolemy; corrupted to *Badeſa*, and now called *S. Juan de las Badeſas*, in Catalonia.

BEDESIS, Pliny; a river of Gallia Ciſpadana, which runs between Forum Julii and Forum Ponilii, into the Adriatic, below Ravenna.

BEDIRUM, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the ſprings of the Cinyphus, and to the north of mount Girgiris.

BEDRIACUM, Tacitus, Florentine copy; *Betriacum*, Sueton, Plutarch; *Bebriacum*, Eutropius: the epithet, *Bebriacenſis*, Pliny; *Bebriacus*, Juvenal; a village, according to Tacitus, ſituate between Verona and Cremona; near Cremona, Plutarch; famous for two ſucceſſive defeats, Tacitus; viz. that of Galba by Otho, and ſoon after, that of Otho by Vitellius. From Tacitus's account, Cluverius conjectures *Bedriacum* was twenty miles diſtant from the confluence of the Padus and Addua, and fifteen miles from Cremona, towards Verona; ſo that we come to the ſpot where now ſtands *Canete*, a fortified town of Mantua, at the confluence of the Ollius and Cluſius. E. Long. 10° 50', Lat. 45'.

BEELMEON. See BAALMEON.

BEELSEPHON. See BAALZEPHON.

BEER-LAHAI-ROI, a well, Moſes; ſituate between Kadeſh and Bered, or Shur, where Hagar was found by the angel; ſignifying *The well of him who lives and ſees me*; probably not far from Gerar, Wells.

BEER-RAMATH, Joſhua; a city in the tribe of Simeon.

BEEROTH, Joſhua; a villa of Judea, ſituate at the foot of mount Gabaon, ſeven miles from Aelia, or Jeruſalem, on the road to Nicopolis, Jerome.

BEER SHEBA, Moſes; a city to the ſouth of the tribe of Judah, adjoining to Idumea, Joſephus. See BERSABE.

BEGERRI. See BIGERRI.

BEIDIS. See BIDIS.

BELA. See BAALSALISSA.

BELBINA. See BELEMINA.

BELBINA, a ſmall iſland to the ſouth of Aegina, Strabo.

BELCIANA, a town of Aſſyria, Ptolemy, ſituate on the eaſt bank of the Tigris.

BELEA. See ELEA of Lucania.

BELEIA, Phlegon Trallianus; a town of the Gallia Ciſpadana, near Placentia, on an eminence; famous for the longevity of its inhabitants; which is confirmed by Pliny; who calls the people *Veleiates*, from Veleia.

BELEMINA, Pauſanias; *Blemina*, or *Blemmina*, Ptolemy; *Belbina*, Stephanus; a town of Laconica, which, the Arcadians, according to Pauſanias, alledged, formerly belonged to, and was violently taken from them, by the Lacedaemonians: add, that Polybius mentions that the *Ager Belminaticus* was within the limits of Arcadia, on the confines of Megalopolis; and Livy, that the *Ager Belbinites*, or *Belbinates*, being violently wreſted by the tyrants of Lacedaemon from, was reſtored to, Megalopolis, by an ancient decree of the Achaeans, in the reign of Philip the ſon of Amyntas: The reaſon of this violent conduct of the Lacedaemonians, according to Plutarch, was, that this place afforded an eaſy inroad into their country.

BELERIDES. See BALARIDES.

BELERIUM, Diodorus Siculus; *Antiveſtaeum*, or *Bolerium*, a promontory, Ptolemy; of the Dumnonii, or Damnonii, the weſtmoſt Britons: now called the *Lands-End*, in Cornwall

BELEUS. See BELUS.

BELGAE, a people of Gaul. See BELGICA.

BELGAE, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, to the weſt. Now *Hampſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Somerſetſhire*, Camden.

BELGIALIS, an iſland of Aſia in the Myrtoan Sea, Ptolemy.

BELGICA, Itinerary; a town of the Ubii, in Gallia Belgica, midway between the rivers Rhine and Roer. Now called *Balchuſen*, Cluverius; a citadel of Juliers, Baudrand.

BELGICA

BELGICA GALLIA, one of Caesar's three divisions of Gaul, contained between the ocean to the north, the rivers Seine and Marne to the west, the Rhine to the east; but on the south at different times within different limits. Augustus instituting every where a new partition of provinces, added the Sequani and Helvetii, who till then made a part of Celtic Gaul, to the Belgic, Pliny, Ptolemy. The gentilitious name is *Belgae*, called by Caesar the bravest of the Gauls, because untainted by the importation of luxuries. The epithet is *Belgicus*, Virgil.

BELGINUM, a town of the Treviri, in Gallia Belgica: now called *Baldenau*, in the electorate of Triers.

BELGIUM, manifestly distinguished from Belgica, as a part from the whole, Caesar; who makes Belgium the country of the Bellovaci; Hirtius adding the Atrebates. But as the Ambiani lay between the Bellovaci and Atrebates, we must also add these, and thus Belgium reached to the sea, because the Ambiani lay upon it: and these three people constituted the proper and genuine *Belgae* (all the rest being adventitious, or foreigners) and these were the people of Beauvais, Amiens, and Artois.

BELIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain; now called *Belchite*, in the kingdom of Arragon, Baudrand.

BELIAS, a river of Mesopotamia, rising near Davana, and falling into the Euphrates, Ammian.

BELIO, a river of Lusitania, called otherwise *Limaeas*, Strabo; *Limeas*, Mela, *Limius*, Ptolemy; and *Lethe*, or the *River of Oblivion*, Strabo; the boundary of the expedition of Decimus Brutus, the soldiers refusing, out of superstition, to cross, but snatching an ensign out of the hands of the bearer, he passed over, and thus encouraged his men to follow, Livy. The first Roman who ever proceeded so far, and ventured to cross. The reason of the appellation, according to Strabo, is, that in a military expedition, a sedition arising between the Celtici and Turduli, after crossing that river, in which the general was slain, they remained dispersed there, and from this circumstance it came to be called the *River of Lethe*, or *Oblivion*. Now called *el Lima*, in Portugal, running westward into the Atlantic, to the south of the Minho.

BELITRA. See VELITRA.

BELLOCASSES. See VELLOCASSES.

BELLONAE TEMPLUM, a very ancient temple of Bellona, in Comana, an inland town of Pontus, deemed so sacred that the priest was next in honour and power to the king, Hirtius; mentioned also by Val. Flaccus.

BELLOVACI, Caesar, Hirtius; a people of Belgica, reckoned the bravest of the Belgae. Now the *Beauvaisis*, in the Isle of France.

BELO. See BAELO.

BELSINUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, thought to be the same with the *Balsio* of the Itinerary.

BELUNUM, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town of Rhaetia, above Feltria, in the territory of the Veneti. It appears to be also called *Berunum*, and hence the gentilitious name *Berunenses*, Pliny, Inscription; probably the same with *Belunenses*. Now called *Beluno*, in the territory of Venice, capital of the Belunese. E. Long. 12° 40′, Lat. 46° 20′.

BELUS, Pliny; or *Beleus*, Josephus; a small river of Galilee, at the distance of two stadia from Ptolemais, running from the foot of mount Carmel, out of the lake Cendevia, Pliny, Josephus, Coin. Josephus adds, that near it is a round hollow or valley, which yields a sand fit for making glass; and though exported in great quantities, is however inexhaustible: Strabo says, the whole of the coast extending from Tyre to Ptolemais has a sand fit for glass; but that the sand of the rivulet *Belus*, and its adjacency, is a better sort. And here the making of glass was first discovered, Pliny.

BEMBINA, } See NEMEA.
BEMBINADIA, }

BEMMARIS, a town of Syria, Itinerary; above Zeugma, on the Euphrates: but on which side doubtful; that is, whether in Syria or in Mesopotamia

BENA, a town of Crete, subject to Gortyna,

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Gortyna, the native place of Rhianus the poet, Stephanus. *Benaeus* the gentilitious name, id.

BENACUS LACUS, a lake of Italy, in the territory of Verona, through which the Mincius runs into the Po, Virgil, Pliny; the inhabitants on the lake are called *Benacenſes*, Inſcriptions: now *il Lago di Garda*.

BENAMERIUM, a hamlet of Arabia Petraea, in the territory of Moab, to the north of Zoar, Jerome; the *Nemrim* of Iſaiah and Jeremiah.

BENDENA, or *Bendina*, a town of Africa Propria, on the weſt bank of the Bagrada, to the ſouth of Tucca, Ptolemy. E. Long. 14° 30′, Lat. 29° 20′.

BENE-BERAK. See BNE BARAK.

BENEHARNUM, or *Beneharnus*, a town of Aquitania; doubtful whether belonging to the ancient geography or no, not the leaſt mention being made of it, before the Itinerary, called Antonine's, or Aethicus's: It lies at the foot of the Pyrenees.

BENE-JAAKAN, one of the encampments of the Iſraelites, after their departure from Moſeroth, Moſes.

BENEVENTUM, a town of the Samnites, on the confluence of the Sabatus and Calor; formerly called *Maleventum*, from the unwholeſomneſs of the wind, and under that appellation it is mentioned by Livy: but after that a Roman colony was led thither, in the year of the city four hundred and eighty-five, before the firſt Punic war, Velleius; it came to have the name *Beneventum*, as a more auſpicious name, Pliny; it is mentioned by Horace, as an ancient city, ſaid to be built by Diomedes, at the time of the war of Troy, Solinus. The colony was encreaſed and renewed by Auguſtus, Inſcription. *Beneventani* the gentilitious name, Livy; *Beneventanus* the epithet, id. Of this place was Orbilius, the famous grammarian, and the cotemporary of Cicero, Suetonius; who ſays he lived to an hundred years, and at laſt loſt his memory; recorded by Horace for a flogger; his ſeverity to his ſcholars is alſo mentioned by Suetonius. Now *Benevento*, the capital of the Principato Ultra, in the kingdom of Naples, at the confluence of the rivers Solato and Colore. E. Long. 15° 30′, Lat. 41° 15′.

BEN-HINNOM, a valley in the ſuburbs, and to the eaſt of Jeruſalem, either a part of, or conjoined with the valley of Kidron, Joſhua; infamous for ſacrificing children, or paſſing them through the fire. The place in the valley, where the idol ſtood, to which the ſacrifice was made, was called *Tophet*, 2 Kings xxiii. 10. Jer. vii. 31, 32; and xix. 2; from beating drums or tabours, to drown the cries or ſhrieks of the children; called alſo *Geennon*, or the *Valley of Ennon*; and hence ſome derive *Gehenna*, the place of future puniſhment, Jerome.

BENJAMIN, one of the tribes of Iſrael; whoſe lot was ſuch, as to have Judah to the ſouth, Ephraim to the north, and to lie in the middle between both; on the weſt a tract extending from the Lower Bethoron, to Kirjathjearim, a city of Judah; and Jordan on the eaſt, Joſhua xviii.

BENNAVENTA, or *Bennavenna*, Antonine; a town of Britain, on the Auſona Major, or the *Antona* of Tacitus; ſuppoſed to be *Northampton* on the Nen; Camden ſays it is *Wedon*, a village ſix miles to the weſt of Northampton.

BENNICA REGIO, a diſtrict of Thrace, towards mount Haemus and the Egean Sea, Ptolemy.

BENUSIA. See VENUSIA.

BER, or *Bera*, an obſcure town of Judea, Judges; thus deſcribed by Jerome, a village eight miles to the north of Eleutheropolis, whither Abimelech fled from Jotham.

BERECYNTHUS, a mountain of Crete, in the territory of Aptera; where the Idaei Dactyli, a people of Crete, are ſaid to have found the uſe of fire, and the nature and preparation of braſs and iron, Diodorus Siculus.

BERECYNTIUS TRACTUS, a diſtrict near the Maeander, in Phrygia Magna, Pliny.

BERECYNTUS, a mountain of Phrygia Magna, ſacred to Cybele, the mother of the gods, hence ſurnamed *Berecyntia*, Vibius Sequeſter, and without an aſpirate in the laſt ſyllable,

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ble, Servius; it is therefore erroneouſly written *Berecynthus*, which is a mountain of Crete. Strabo derives the appellation from the *Berecyntes*, a people of Phrygia, worſhippers of the goddeſs; extinct in his time.

BEREGRA, a town of the Piceni, in Italy: *Beregrani*, the gentilitious name, Pliny. *Beregranus*, the epithet, as *Beregranus Ager*, Frontinus Its ſituation is uncertain; Ptolemy, indeed places it between Interamnia, Aſculum, and Adria, and Pliny among the inland towns.

BERENICE, a celebrated port-town on the Sinus Arabicus, near the tropic of Cancer, Ptolemy, Itinerary; from which voyages were made to Arabia Felix and India: it was called *Berenice*, from the mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Pliny; diſtant from Coptus to the ſouth eaſt, two hundred and fifty-eight miles, id. Another *Berenice* of Arabia Petraea, on the Sinus Elaniticus; the ſame with the *Exion Geber* of Moſes. A third *Berenice* of Cyrenaica, ſituate on the promontory Pſeudopenias, Strabo; *Beronice*, Stephanus; its ancient name was *Heſperis*, Mela, and *Heſperides*, Pliny, Ptolemy, Scylax, and waſhed by the river Ecceus, Scylax; whether the ſame with the Latho, whoſe mouth lies between Arſinoe and *Berenice*, Ptolemy, is uncertain. A fourth *Berenice*, called alſo *Arſinoe*, ſurnamed *Epidires*, from its ſituation on a neck of land that runs out a great way into the Arabic Gulf, and ſo narrows it, as ſcarce to be ſeven miles and a half over, Juba, quoted by Pliny. A fifth *Berenice*, ſurnamed *Panchryſos*, from the quantity of gold there dug, Pliny: this muſt be Strabo's *Berenice*, near Sabae, Cellarius; and if this Sabae is Ptolemy's Sabat, according to Salmaſius, this *Bernice* muſt be ſituate between Ptolemais, Epitheras, and Adule, on the weſt ſide of the Arabian Gulf.

BERENICIS, a tract of Cyrenaica, in the adjacency of Berenice, Lucan.

BERETHIS, a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile, Ptolemy.

BERGA, a town of Macedonia Adjecta, on the Strymon, above Amphipolis, Ptolemy, Marcianus; the native place of Antiphanes, the comedian, ſo addicted to tell extravagant ſtories, that Βεργαΐζειν, came to denote the advancing things incredible, without the leaſt regard to truth, Marcianus Heracleota *Bergaeus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus, Heſychius: and *Bergaeus* the epithet, as Βεργαῖον διήγημα, Strabo; a wild extravagant tale.

BERGAN, a town of the Suſiana, eaſtwards, near the Eulaeus, or Choaſpes, above Suſa, Ptolemy.

BERGE, Antonine; a town of the Regio Syrtica, between Leptis and the Cinyphus.

BERGI, *orum*, Pliny; a town of Scandinavia: now *Bergen*, a conſiderable port on the German Ocean, in Norway. E. Long. 6° 14', Lat. 60° 10'.

BERGIDUM, a town of the Aſtures in Spain, near the Minius: another of the Ilergetes, towards the Pyrenees, Ptolemy.

BERGISTANI, or *Bergitani*, Livy; a people of the Hither Spain, between the Iberus and the Pyrenees.

BERGIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Spain towards the Pyrenees, ſituate between Oſca and Caliguris; ſuppoſed to be the *Vergium* of Livy; *Petrus de Marca*.

BERGOMUM, a town of the Tranſpadana, Cato, quoted by Pliny, Ptolemy, Inſcriptions: a town built by the Gauls, on their incurſion into Italy, Juſtin. *Bergomates*, the gentilitious name, Pliny. Now called *Bergamo*, in the territory of Venice. E. Long. 10°, Lat. 45° 40'.

BERGULAE, *arum*, Itinerary; *Bergula*, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, to the ſouth-eaſt of Adrianopolis, and weſt of Heraclea, near mount Rhodope, between the rivers Arzus and Melas.

BERGUSII. See BARGUSII.

BERIS, a river of Pontus, Ptolemy.

BERMIUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Macedonia, to the ſouth, on the confines of Epirus and Theſſaly near mount Pindus; with a lake called *Bermicus*.

BEROA, a town of Theſſaly, Cicero.

BEROEA, Strabo, Pliny, Luke;

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noble city of Macedonia, to the ſouth of Edeſſa, or Aegae, and ſouth-eaſt of Cyrrhus, ſituate at the foot of mount Bermius, Strabo. It is written *Perrhoea*, Thucydides, Ptolemy. *Beroeenſis*, Polybius, and *Beroeaeus*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name. A people commended for their generous reception of the goſpel, on a fair and impartial examination of it, Luke. Another *Beroea* of Syria, Stephanus; called alſo *Berae*, and by the inhabitants, *Beroëa*, id. *Beroeenſes*, Pliny, the gentilitious name. It is written *Berrhoea*, Appian. But the truer writing is *Beroea*, becauſe we have *Beroeaei* in Coins. It is the ſtanding tradition for ſome ages, that it is the modern *Aleppo*; called *Chalep* in Niceras, Nicephorus, and Zonaras; from which it is ſuppoſed the preſent appellation *Aleppo* is derived; diſtant ninety miles from the Levant Sea, and from the port of Scanderoon, and about an hundred miles weſt of the Euphrates. E. Long. 36°, Lat. 36° 30′.

BERONES, Antonine, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain, called *Tyrii* anciently, Strabo; ſituate along the Iberus, in the north of Old Caſtile.

BEROTHA, a town of Upper Galilee, not far from Caedeſa, or Kedes, in the tribe of Naphthali, Joſephus. It is mentioned Ezekiel xlvii. 16. Joſephus ſays, that there the kings of the Canaanites, defeated by Joſhua, were encamped; which, Joſhua xi. 5, is ſaid to be at the waters of Merom, or the lake Samachonitis; *Berotha*, therefore, was at no great diſtance from it.

BERSABE, a town in the tribe of Simeon, Joſhua: in Joſephus it is written *Berſubae*, *Barſubae*, and *Eerſubee*; the ſouth boundary not only of its own tribe, but of the whole land of Iſrael, as appears from the common expreſſion, from *Dan* to *Berſabe*: in our tranſlation it is *Beer Sheba*. It was the reſidence of the patriarchs; as firſt of Abraham, from whom it took its name, and of Iſaac: It ſignifies the well or fountain of the oath, dug by Abraham, and claimed as his property by covenant and the religion of an oath, againſt the inſults of the Philiſtines. Euſebius and Jerome ſay, that there was a citadel and large village of that name in their time. It was called *Beerſheba of Judah*, 1 Kings xix. 3. not to diſtinguiſh it from the *Beerſheba* of Galilee, which probably did not then exiſt; but to aſcertain the limits of the king of Judah. In the lower age called *Caſtrum Verſabini*.

BERSABEE, Joſephus; a village of Lower Galilee, in the plain of Aſochis.

BERSUBAE, } See BERSABE.
BERSUBEE, }

BERTA, a town in the territory of Biſaltia in Macedonia, Ptolemy.

BERTULA, an iſland adjoining to Sardinia, to the weſt. Ptolemy; now ſuppoſed to be that called *Coſcia di Donna*, or *Malventre*, by the inhabitants, Cluver.

BERUNUM. See BELUNUM.

BERYTUS, a town and port of Phoenicia, on the Mediterranean, Scylax; ſo ancient as to be thought to have been built by Saturn, Stephanus; it was deſtroyed by Tryphon, but reſtored by the Romans, in which Agrippa placed two legions, Strabo: whence it became a colony, called *Felix Julia*, Pliny, Coins. It enjoyed the jus Italicum, had an excellent ſchool for the ſtudy of the law in Juſtinian's time.

BESA, a city of Egypt, the ſame with *Antinoopolis*, which ſee.

BESACHANA, a town of Babylonia, Iſidorus Characenus; in which ſtood a temple of the goddeſs Atargatis.

BESARA. See BASARA.

BESBICUS, an iſland of the Propontis, above Proconneſus; a ſmall iſland between Cyzicus and the mouth of the Rhyndacus, or oppoſite to its mouth, Strabo, Stephanus: Pliny places it among the iſlands, which were formerly joined to the continent, but afterwards violently torn from it.

BESEK, Judges; a town in the hilly country of Judah, whoſe prince was called *Adoni-beſek*: from this place the Iſraelites marched to attack Jeruſalem: its particular ſituation cannot be determined, as it is no where elſe mentioned. Called *Be-*

zece, Joſephus; and in ſome copies *Zebece*.

BESELDUNUM, or *Beſendunum*, a town of the Auſetani, in Hiſpania Tarraconenſis: now *Beſalu* in Catalonia.

BESIDIAE, Livy; an inland town of the Bruttii, ſituate on the right or ſouth bank of the Crathis: ſuppoſed to be *Biſignano*, in the Hither Calabria. E. Long. 16° 45′, Lat. 39° 50′.

BESIPPO. See BAESIPPO.

BESOR, a river of Judea, more to the ſouth than that which David croſſed in purſuit of the Amalekites, who burnt Ziklag, 1 Sam. xxx. It runs between Gaza and Anthedon, Adrichomius.

BESSA, a town of the Locri Opuntii, Homer; a woody plain, Strabo: but where ſituate, cannot be determined.

BESSAPARA, Antonine; a town of Thrace, in the diſtrict of Beſſica, to the weſt of Philippopolis, towards mount Haemus.

BESSARA, Ptolemy; a town of Aſſyria, on the Tigris, between Marde and Ninus.

BESSICA, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Thrace, towards mount Haemus, to the ſouth of the Hebrus: *Beſſi*, the gentilitious name, Tacitus. A barbarous and fierce people, more ſo than the bleak climate they inhabit, Jerome; noted for their robberies, and called robbers, occupying the greateſt part of mount Haemus, Strabo. Lucullus was the firſt Roman who made war upon them, defeating them in a great battle on mount Haemus, Eutropius.

BESUCHIS, a town of Babylonia, Ammian; about twelve miles from Cteſiphon.

BESYNGA, Ptolemy; or *Babyſenga*, a trading town of the Farther India, to the eaſt of the eaſtmoſt mouth of the Ganges.

BETARI, Itineraries; a town of Samaria, ſituate between Dioſpolis and Caeſarea.

BETARON, Antonine; a town of Samaria; *Bethoron*, Joſhua; Upper and Nether, and both in the tribe of Ephraim, built by Sherah, grand daughter of Ephraim, 1 Chron. viii. 24. both which were reſtored by Solomon, after falling to decay, 1 Kings ix. 17, and 2 Chron. viii. 5. Their diſtance was almoſt the whole breadth of the tribe of Ephraim, the Upper being in the north; the Nether in the ſouth of that tribe, Joſhua xvi. We know more of the Nether than of the Upper: it was ſituate on a mountain, and therefore Joſephus and Jerome mention going up or aſcending; and it ſtood on the public road to Lydda and Caeſarea, diſtant an hundred ſtadia, or twelve miles from Jeruſalem: and on account of this vicinity, ſome allot it to the tribe of Benjamin.

BETASI, and *Betaſii*, Pliny, Tacitus; thus the *Aduatici* of Caeſar were called.

BETEN, a town of Galilee, in the tribe of Aſher, Joſhua xix. 25.

BETERRAE. See BAETERRAE.

BETHABARA, a term denoting a paſſage, and therefore by many referred to the paſſage at Jericho, where the Iſraelites paſſed over dry-ſhod; by Lightfoot, to the paſſage at Scythopolis; but Cellarius refers it to the mid-way between both; becauſe there were doubtleſs ſeveral paſſages, or fords, on the Jordan. Here John is ſaid to have baptized, on the other ſide Jordan, Evangeliſts.

BETHAGLA, or *Beth-hagla*, a town of the tribe of Benjamin, Joſhua xviii. 21. In Jerome's time there was a village called *Agla*, ten miles from Eleutheropolis, towards Gaza, and ſuppoſed to be *Bethagla*.

BETHANIA, a village at the foot of mount Olivet, on the eaſt ſide, about two miles to the eaſt of Jeruſalem, John, Jerome: where Lazarus dwelt and was raiſed from the dead; and where happened the aſcenſion of our Saviour.

BETHAR. See BITHER.

BETHARABA, a town of the tribe of Benjamin, Joſhua xviii. Another in the Wilderneſs of Judah, Joſhua xv. 61.

BETHARAMPHTHA, a town of Galilee, Ptolemy; of the Peraea, Joſephus; which being walled round by Herod Antipas, was called *Juliat*, after Julia, the daughter of Auguſtus, and conſort of Tiberius: it

ſtood

ſtood to the north of the lake of Geneſareth, at the influx of the Jordan into that lake; and here Dr. Wells places *Bethſaida*.

BETHARAN, a town of the Peraea, or on the other ſide Jordan. Said to be called *Livias*, or *Libias*, in the Greek manner, by Herod in honour of Livia, Euſebius, Jerome; and of the ſame latitude almoſt with Jeruſalem, Ptolemy; called *Julias* by Joſephus, who always calls the *Livia* of Auguſtus, *Julia*.

BETHAVEN, a town in the tribe of Ephraim, and a name given *Bethel* by Hoſea, after the eſtabliſhment of the idolatry of Jeroboam there; meaning it to have become the houſe of iniquity, from being the houſe of God: but *Bethaven* was a diſtinct town, Joſhua vii. 2. to the ſouth-eaſt of Bethel.

BETHAUNA, Palatine Copy: *Boethautha*, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, near the confluence of the Saocoras.

BETH-CHEREM, Jeremiah, Ezra, Nehemiah; a village ſituate on a hill, midway between Jeruſalem and Hebron, Jerome.

BETH-DIBLATHAIM, one of the towns of Moab, Jeremiah; ſituate in Arabia Petraea.

BETH-EDEN, Amos i. 5. a valley ſituate between the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus, Huetius; ſo called becauſe of its fertility and pleaſantneſs; four hours and a half to the weſt of Damaſcus, Maundrel.

BETH-HAGLA, a town in the tribe of Benjamin, of uncertain ſituation, Joſhua. See BETHALA.

BETH-PEOR, Joſhua; or *Beth-Phogor*, Septuagint, Vulgate; a town of the Reubenites, Joſhua; on the other ſide Jordan, at mount Fogor, over againſt Jericho, ſix miles above Livias, Jerome, Euſebius. It had a temple ſacred to the idol *Baal-Peor*, Numbers xxv. 3. called *Beel-Phegor* by the Vulgate; interpreted *Priapus* by Jerome.

BETH-TAPHUA, Joſhua; a town in the tribe of Judah, of uncertain poſition.

BETH-ZACHARIAE, a town of the tribe of Judah, about ſeventy ſtadia above Bethſur, or Bethzur, on the road to Bethlehem, Joſephus: who this Zacharias was is unknown.

BETHEL, a city of Samaria, on the borders of the tribe of Benjamin, anciently called *Luz*, Moſes: but they ſeem to be diſtinguiſhed, Joſhua xvi. 2. they were, however, contiguous places: and *Bethel* properly the place of Jacob's viſion; and *Luz*, or *Lus*, an adjoining town, afterwards called *Bethel*, the former name being loſt in that of *Bethel*: it was twelve miles to the north-eaſt of Jeruſalem, Jerome; and called *Bethavan*, Hoſeah which ſee.

BETHESDA, John v. a pool on the north ſide of Jeruſalem, formed by the rain-water, and allotted for waſhing the ſheep to be ſacrificed; and hence the appellation, *Piſcina Probatica*.

BETHLEBAOTH, Judges; a town in the tribe of Simeon, but in other reſpects unknown.

BETHLEHEM, *Bethlemoon*, *Bethleemon*, and *Bethlemen*, Joſephus; *Bethlema*, *orum*, Stephanus; a town of the tribe of Judah, ſix miles to the ſouth of Jeruſalem; the birth-place of our Saviour, and the place of the ſepulchre of Jeſſe and David, Jerome: and though ſmall and inconſiderable in itſelf, yet highly dignified, above all cities, by ſo extraordinary an event as the birth of Chriſt. *Bethlemita*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus. It was anciently called *Ephrat*, or *Ephrata*, Moſes, which ſee. Another in the tribe of Zabulon, Joſhua xix. 15. of uncertain ſituation, being more obſcure than the preceding: of this place was Ibzan, one of the judges of Iſrael, Judges xii. 8.

BETHLEPTEPHENE, a name reſtored from Joſephus to Pliny by Harduin: Joſephus ſays, that Veſpaſian, having left encamped at Ammaus, or Emaus, the fifth legion, marched with the reſt of his army to the Toparchia of the *Bethleptephi*, and laid waſte with fire and ſword that and the adjoining country, and at the ſame time fortified the citadels about Idumaea: ſo that *Bethleptephene*, muſt be ſituate between Emaus and Idumaea; and thus to be

be looked for in the tribe of Judah; but where uncertain.

BETHMARCABOTH, a town in the tribe of Simeon, Judges xix.

BETHMAI, *orum*, Joſephus; a village of Galilee, diſtant four ſtadia, or half a mile, from Tiberias.

BETHNIMRA, a town beyond Jordan, on its eaſt bank, Moſes, Joſhua; ſituate in the tribe of Gad.

BETHORON. See BETARON.

BETHPHAGE, a place at the weſt deſcent or declivity of mount Olivet, Matthew xxi. 1. From which it may be gathered, that the whole of that declivity, with a part of the valley, and the extreme ſkirts of the city went under the common name of *Bethphage*.

BETHSAIDA. See BETHARAMPHTHA.

BETHSAN, or *Bethſean*, Joſhua; a town of Samaria, in the half tribe of Manaſſeh, on the borders of Galilee, about half a league from Jordan, on this ſide, having half of its territory in the Peraea: it was afterwards called *Scythopolis*, Joſephus, Strabo: *Scythopolitae*, the gentilitious name, 2 Maccabees: it was diſtant from Tiberias, ſituate on the lake Geneſareth, an hundred and twenty ſtadia, or fifteen miles, Joſephus, to the ſouth; and from Jeruſalem to the north ſix hundred ſtadia, or ſeventy-five miles, 2 Maccabees. As to the origin of the appellation *Scythopolis*, there ſcarce appears any thing in hiſtory that has a relation to it, but the irruption of the Scythians, in the time of the Medes, when they over-ran all Aſia, Herodotus. It was the greateſt city of all the Decapolis, Joſephus. It is called *Baeſon*, Stephanus.

BETHSEMES, i. e. *Heliopolis*, the reſidence or city of the ſun, ſituate in the tribe of Judah, Joſhua, 2 Kings xiv. 11. A little to the weſt of Kirjath-jearim, as appears from the hiſtory of the ark, taken by the Philiſtines, 1 Sam. vi. 7 Joſephus. The number of the Bethſhemites ſlain for curiouſly looking into the ark, Joſephus makes only ſeventy; in which he is followed by Jerome, Bochart, &c. Here Amaziah, king of Judah, was defeated and taken by Joaſh, king of Iſrael, 2 Kings xiv. Another *Bethſemes*, in the tribe of Naphthali, Joſhua xix. 38.

BETHSEMES of Egypt. See HELIOPOLIS.

BETHSIMOTH, Vulgate; *Beth-jeſimoth* in our tranſlation; *Bethſimuth*, Jerome; a place on the other ſide Jordan, in the plains of Moab, over-againſt Jericho, to which the encampment of the Iſraelites reached from Abel-ſhittim, Numb. xxxiii. 49. Diſtant ten miles from Jericho Jerome: conſequently two miles from the Jordan, Joſephus; becauſe Jericho is eight miles from the Jordan, id.

BETHSURA, Joſephus; or *Bethzur*, Joſhua xv. from its ſituation on a rock, or amidſt rocks; a town of the tribe of Judah, near Hebron to the north, Euſebius, Jerome, who call it *Bethſoron*, and reckon it twenty miles to the ſouth of Aelia, from which Hebron is not twenty-five: they add, that there is a fountain there, in which the eunuch was baptized by Philip Luke.

BETHTHANA, an inland town of Chaldea, Ptolemy.

BETHUL, a city in the tribe of Simeon, Joſhua xix. 4.

BETHULIA, a fictitious town of Galilee, for which there is no other authority but the apocryphal book of Judith; a romance rather than true hiſtory, as the more learned do now acknowledge.

BETHZUR. See BETHSURA.

BETIS. See BAETIS.

BETONIM, a town of the tribe of Gad on the other ſide Jordan, Joſhua xiii. 26. Jerome calls it *Bothnim*.

BETOUSA, Ptolemy; *Betuna*, Palatine Copy; a town of Meſopotamia, over againſt Ninus, on the other ſide the Tigris.

BETRIACUM. See BEDRIACUM.

BETTIGUS, a mountain in the Hither India, but nearer the Indus Ptolemy.

BETULA. See BAETULA.

BETULO. See BAETULO.

BETUNA. See BETOUSA.

BEUDI, *orum*, a town of Phrygia Magna, Livy.

BEZABDE, a citadel of Meſopotamia near the Tigris, on an eminence

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inclining to the brink of the Tigris; called alſo *Phoenica*: not only a citadel, but alſo a municipal town, Ammian.

BEZICE. See BESEK.

BEZER, a city of refuge, Deut. iv. 43. in the Deſart, beyond Jordan, over-againſt Jericho, in the plain of the Reubenites, Joſhua xx. 8. *Boſor*, Septuagint, Vulgate; *Boſora*, Joſephus.

BEZETHA, the fourth hill, and the leaſt, on which Jeruſalem ſtood, called Καινοπολις, or the *New Town*, Joſephus; on the north ſide, extending from weſt to eaſt. This king Agrippa began to fortify, but he deſiſted from the undertaking; not to give the emperor Claudius any umbrage: the Jews afterwards raiſed the wall, that was thus begun to twenty cubits, Joſephus. *Bezetha* ſtood over-againſt the citadel Antonia, id.

BEZIRA. See BAZIRA.

BIAS, *antis*, a river of Meſſenia, which falls into the ſea a little beyond Corone, on the Sinus Meſſenius, Pauſanias.

BIATIA, or *Viatia*, Ptolemy; a town of the Oretani, in the Hither Spain: *Viatienſes*, the gentilitious name, Pliny. In the king of Pruſſia's cabinet there is a coin, with the inſcription *Biate*, which Beger applies to this place, but Harduin and Wildius to Meſſenia, in which there is a river of that name.

BIBACTA, an iſland of Gedroſia, obſerved in the navigation of Nearchus, beyond the mouth of the Indus, and over-againſt the port of Alexander, Arrian.

BIBALI, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain, reckoned among the Callaeci Bracarii.

BIBALORUM FORUM. See FORUM.

BIBLIAS, or *Biblis*, a fountain of Miletus, Pauſanias, Ovid.

BIBLUS, Stephanus; a river of the iſland Naxus, which gives name to an auſtere wine, called *Biblinus*, Heſiod. But others make it a river and town of Thrace.

BIBONA. See HIPPO.

BIBRACTE, a citadel of the Aedui, Strabo; but according to Caeſar, a town well fortified, very large and populous, and of the greateſt authority and weight among the Aedui. Its name, now corrupted, is preſerved in *Beureſt*, or *Beuray*, Baudrand; a deſolate place four miles to the north-weſt of Auguſtodunum, or Autun. It was alſo called *Bibractae Julia*, from Julius Caeſar, Eumenius.

BIBRAX, a town of the Remi, Caeſar: its preſent ſituation is uncertain, ſome making it *Braye en Retelois*, others *Fimes*, in Champagne, on the Veſle, and others again *Bray* on the Seine.

BIBROCI, Caeſar; a people of Britain; now the *Hundred of Bray*, in Berks, Camden.

BICE, Val. Flaccus; *Byce*, Ptolemy; *Buges*, Pliny; a lake of the Taurica Cherſonneſus, near the iſthmus; derived by a cut or drain into the Maeotis, Pliny: called alſo *Sapra Palus*, Strabo

BIDA, a colony of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, Antonine: and hence we have *Campanus idenſis*, in the Notitia of this province.

BIDACUM, } See BADACUM.
BIDAIUM, }

BIDASPES, Ptolemy; a river falling into the Indus.

BIDERIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India.

BIDIL, Antonine; *Badel*, Ptolemy; a municipal town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis.

BIDIS, a ſmall city of Sicily, not far from Syracuſe, Cicero; whoſe ruins are ſtill to be ſeen in the territory of Syracuſe, about fifteen miles to the ſouth-weſt, with a church called *S. Giovanni di Bidini*, Cluverius: the city is called alſo *Bidis*, and *Bidos*; this laſt of the neuter gender, Stephanus. *Bidini*, the gentilitious name, Cicero, Pliny, Stephanus.

BIDIUS, a citadel of Sicily, in the territory of Taurominium: *Bidinus* the gentilitious name, Stephanus: its ſituation is now uncertain no author beſides making mention of it: nor are any traces of an ancient place now extant in the territory of Taurominium, to guide the enquirer.

BIDOS. See BIDIS.

BIDUCASSES, } See VIDUCASSES.
BIDUCESII, }

BIENDIUM,

BIENDIUM, a port of the Hither Spain, Pliny.

BIENNUS, Stephanus; a town of Crete, mentioned by no other author; ſo called from Biennus, one of the Curetes. Here Jupiter Biennius was worſhipped. Alſo *Vienna*, in Gaul, thus called, id.

BIGERRA, Livy, Ptolemy; a city of the Hither Spain, in alliance with the Romans, and therefore beſieged by the Carthaginians; but relieved by Scipio: its ſituation is little known; Cluſius thinks it is *Villena*, midway between Murcia and Valentia. W. Long. 1° 15′, Lat. 38° 46′.

BIGERRI, Auſonius; *Bigerrones*, Caeſar; *Begerri*, Pliny; a people of Aquitania, towards the Pyrenees; called *Pelliti*, Auſonius, from wearing ſkins, on account of the ſeverity of the climate.

BIGORRA, a citadel of the Bigerri, at the city Turba, in Aquitain, Notitia Galliae. The territory is now called *Bigorre*, in Gaſcony.

BILBANA, a town of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy; on the Perſian Gulf.

BILBILIS, Strabo; *Bilbis*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain; the birth place of Martial; with the ſurname, *Auguſta*, Coins: *Bilbilis*, alſo the name of the river that runs by it, Juſtin; but Martial calls it *Salo*, and its modern name is *Xalon*, whoſe waters were famous for tempering ſteel, which Martial accounts the beſt in the world. The town is now ſuppoſed to be *Calatajud*, in Arragon, on the Xalon. W. Long. 2° 5′, Lat. 41° 15′.

BILBILITANAE. See AQUAE.

BILBIS. See BILBILIS.

BILECHA. See BALICHA.

BILLAEUS, Apollonius Rhodius, Arrian; *Billis*, Pliny; a river of Bithynia, running from ſouth to north into the Euxine, to the eaſt of Tios and Heraclea, the boundary of Paphlagonia to the weſt, Pliny, Conſtantinus Porphyrogennetus.

BIMINACIUM. See VIMINACIUM.

BINDA, Ptolemy; one of the three mouths of the Nanaguna, a river of the Hither India.

BINGIUM, Tacitus, Antonine, Peutinger; *Vingium*, Ammian; a village or town of the Vangiones, in Gallia Belgica, at the confluence of the Nava and Rhenus. Now *Bingen*, in the north-weſt part of the Lower Palatinate, where the Nahe falls into the Rhine.

BIOEA, Ptolemy; a town and port in the ſouth of Sardinia: now called *Porto Buta*; and therefore Cluverius thinks, the true reading in Ptolemy is *Biotha*.

BIORA, Itinerary; an inland town of Sardinia; but its particular ſituation unknown.

BIOTTIA, a town of Macedonia; from which the Biottica Regio, a ſmall diſtrict, bordering on Chalcidice, and not far from Olynthus, took its name; about which the Athenians and Lacedaemonians went to war, Thucydides: or rather about Olynthus.

BIRGUS, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland: now the *Barrow*, Camden.

BIRICIANA, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia, ſituate on the Danube, between Clarenna and Vetoniana.

BIRTHA, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, which ſeems to be the *Virta* of Ammian; an ancient fortreſs, ſuppoſed to be built by Alexander, ſituate at the extremity of Meſopotamia. Bochart imagines it to be the *Rehoboth* mentioned Gen. x. 11.

BISALTIA, a diſtrict of Macedonia, on each ſide but more on the weſt, or this ſide the Strymon, near its mouth, Livy, Thucydides; *Biſaltae*, the gentilitious name, Virgil, Valerius Flaccus.

BISANTHE, a very beautiful town of Thrace, on the Propontis, Xenophon; a colony of the Samians, Mela, Stephanus; called alſo *Rhaedeſtus*, Ptolemy.

BISCARGIS, Coin; a town of the Ilercaones, in the Hither Spain, on the right or weſt bank of the Iberus, at ſome diſtance from the ſea, at the foot of mount Idubeda, Ptolemy. *Biſgargitani*, the people, Pliny.

BISTONIS, a lake of Thrace, near Abdera, Ptolemy, Pliny; on which dwelt the Biſtones. *Biſtonius*, the epithet; and hence *Biſtonius Tyrannus*, Lucan; is uſed to denote Diomedes, king of Thrace, who fed his horſes with human fleſh: *Biſto-*

nius Turbo, id. a wind blowing from Thrace.

BISURGIS. See VISURGIS.

BITHABA, Ptolemy; a town of Aſſyria, at the foot of mount Niphates, near Armenia Major.

BITHER, *Bitter*, *Bethar*, Rabbins; a town of Samaria, famous for the defeat of Ben Cozba, the falſe Meſſias, under Adrian: its poſition and diſtance, according to Cellarius, ſeem to agree with the *Nether Bethoron*, as deſcribed by Euſebius. But Reland thinks we are to look for it in *Betari*, which ſee.

BITHIAS, Ptolemy; an inland town of Meſopotamia, above Edeſſa, near the mountains of Armenia.

BITHIGA, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, on the Saocoras, below Niſibis.

BITHYNIA, called anciently *Bebrycia*, which ſee; is a country of the peninſula of Aſia, now called Aſia the Leſs, bounded on the weſt by the Boſporus Thracius, and a part of the Propontis; on the ſouth by the river Rhyndacus and mount Olympus, on the north by the Euxine Sea; its bounds on the eaſt are not ſo well aſcertained: Strabo expreſsly ſays, that he conſiders them as they ſtood under Mithridates and the Romans; Pliny ſeems to extend them to the river Parthenius, becauſe he reckons Bithynion, ſituate between the rivers Hypius and Parthenius, and which the appellation renders probable, to *Bithynia*: but Ptolemy gives ſtill a greater extent to the eaſtern bounds, as taking in a part of Paphlagonia: nor does he call the country only *Bithynia*, but *Pontus* and *Bithynia*, and fixes its boundary on the Euxine Sea, at Cytorum, and in the inland parts at Juliopolis. It is commended as a rich and fruitful country, *Bithynia dives*, Manilius; and by the Greek geographers, called the *Greateſt* and the *Beſt*. *Thyni* and *Bithyni*, the gentilitious names, the firſt ſyllable in the latter Juvenal ſhortens: *Thynus* and *Bithynus* the epithet, Horace. *Bithynia* was anciently called *Thracia Aſiatica*, Xenophon; the reaſon ſee under *Bebrycia*. Strabo diſtinguiſhes the *Thyni* from the *Bithyni*, the former occupying the coaſt of the Boſporus Thracius, and their territory called *Thynia*: the latter the more inland parts, and their country called *Bithynia*; but this diſtinction grew afterwards out of uſe.

BITHYNIAE PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Bithynia, on the Euxine Sea, towards the mouth of the Boſporus Thracius.

BITHYNION, or *Bithynium*, a town of Bithynia, near the river Elatas, called alſo *Claudiopolis*, Ptolemy; ſituate in the inland parts, to the ſouth of Teium, or Tium, Strabo: the birth-place of Antinous, the favourite boy of Adrian, Xiphilin from Dio. The Mantineans had a temple of Antinous, greatly adorned by Adrian; becauſe they ſuppoſed the people of *Bithynium* to be originally a colony of Mantinea, Pauſanias. *Bithynates*, and *Bithynienſis*, Stephanus; the gentilitious name.

BITHYNIS. See BATHYNIAS.

BITTER. See BITHER.

BITUREX, *Bituriges*, or *Bituricae*, afterwards corrupted to *Bourges*; the name of *Avaricum*, from the cuſtom of the lower age, of calling towns from the names of the people. See AVARICUM.

BITURIGES, Caeſar; *Bituriges Cubi*, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people in that part of Gallia Celtica, afterwards aſſigned to Aquitania. Now called *Berry*.

BITURIGES VIBISCI, Ptolemy; a people of Aquitain. See VIBISCI.

BITYLA, *ae*, Ptolemy; a town of Laconica, to the weſt of Thurium.

BIZIA. See BIZYA.

BIZONE, a town of Moeſia Inferior, Itinerary; eighty ſtadia, or ten miles to the north of Dionyſopolis; deſtroyed by an earthquake, Mela; ſwallowed up in an opening of the earth, Pliny.

BIZYA, or *Bizia*, Pliny; the citadel of Tereus, king of Thrace, whoſe ſtory is told in Virgil and Ovid; ſituate in the territory of Caenica, Solinus; in that of Aſtica, Stephanus.

BLAEANDRUS, or *Bleandrus*, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, near the Maeander.

BLANDA, *ae*, Ptolemy; *Blandae, arum*, Pliny;

Pliny; a Roman city, id. in the territory of Barcino, to the north-eaſt, in the Hither Spain: now called *Blanes*, a port-town of Catalonia. E. Lon. 2° 40′, Lat. 41° 30′. Another *Blanda*, Pliny, Mela; *Blandae*, Livy; a town of Lucania, ten miles from Buxentum to the ſouth eaſt, and its ruins are to be ſtill ſeen at port *Sapri*; but Pliny places it more to the ſouth, beyond the Laus, towards the Brutii.

BLANDENONA, Cicero; a ſmall city of Liguria: now called *Broni*. E. Long. 10°, Lat. 44° 50′.

BLANDUSIAE FONS, Horace; a fountain in the territory of the Sabines, near Mandela, the villa of Horace, to the ſouth of Caſperia, towards the Anio.

BLANONA, Pliny; a town of Illyricum, on the borders of Dalmatia.

BLASCO, Ptolemy; an iſland near Agatha, now Adge; to which adjoins no other iſland but *Blaſco*, now *Breſcon*. Pliny places it erroneouſly between the mouths of the Rhone and the Stoechades, oppoſite to Marſeilles; whereas it lies between the Pyrenees and the Rhone, below Agatha. It is now joined to the continent by a mole, which ſerves as a port to the people of Adge, Valeſius.

BLATOBULGIUM, Antonine; a place of the Brigantes in Britain, having a camp of exploratores, or ſcouts, near Solway Frith and promontory: now called *Bulneſs*, Camden.

BLAVIA, Peutinger; *Blavium*, Antonine; a town of Aquitain, on the right or north bank of the Garonne, below the confluence of the Dordone, called *Militaris*, Auſonius; now *Blaye*.

BLEANDRUS. See BLAEANDRUS.

BLEMMINA. See BELEMINA.

BLEMMYAE, Pliny; *Blemmyes*, Strabo; *Blemyes*, Herodotus; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, but on which ſide of the Nile authors differ, who tell ſtrange ſtories about them, as that they have no heads, their eyes and mouths ſtuck in their breaſts, owing probably to ſhortneſs of neck.

BLERA, an inland town of Tuſcany, Ptolemy; *Ierani*, Pliny; the gentilitious name. Now *Lieda*, in St. Peter's Patrimony, Baudrand.

BLESTIUM, Antonine; a town in Britain: now *Old-town*, Camden, not far from Hereford.

BLETISA, a town of Luſitania, on the ſouth ſide of the river Durius, not far from Salmantica, to the north-weſt.

BLUCIUM, a citadel, and the royal reſidence of Deiotarus, in Galatia, Strabo; its poſition now uncertain.

BNE BARAK, one of the cities of the tribe of Dan, Joſhua xix. 45. In our tranſlation called *Bene-berak*.

BOA, *ae*, or *Boae*, *arum*, an iſland on the coaſt of Illyricum, over-againſt Tragurium. A place of baniſhment for condemned perſons, Codex Theodoſ. Ammian; now called *Bua*, an iſland in the Adriatic, joined to the continent and to Tragurium, now Trau, by a bridge. *Bovo* in Pliny's MSS.

BOACTES, Ptolemy; a river of Liguria, which falls into the Macra.

BOAGRIUS, Homer, Strabo, Pliny; a river of the Locri Epicnemidii, running between the cities Cnemides and Scarphia, with a ſhort courſe, from ſouth to north, into the Sinus Maliacus. Sometimes croſſed dry-ſhod, and again ſwelling for two miles: now called *il Terre Motto*, as alſo *il Boagrio*, Baudrand.

BOARIA, or *Boaris*, Tabula Itineraria; an iſland or rock on the ſouth of Sardinia: now called *il Toro*, Cluverius.

BOAULIA. See BAULI.

BOBRIX. See VOBRIX.

BOCANUM HEMERUM, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, to the ſouth of mount Atlas, towards the Atlantic; ſaid to be the city of *Morocco* in Africa, Baudrand. W. Long. 9°, Lat. 31°.

BOCCHYRIS, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, to the eaſt of the river Paliurus, not a great way from its mouth, at the Mediterranean.

BODECIA, Antonine; a town between Piſa and Genoa.

BODERIA, Ptolemy; *Bodotria*, Tacitus; an arm of the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, running weſtward between Lothian and Fife, and to the north of Edinburgh; now called the *Frith of Forth*.

BODIN-

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BODINCOMAGUM, or *Bodincomagus*, and *Bondincomagus*, Pliny; according to different readings; a town of Liguria, on the left or north bank of the Po, above Forum Fulvii, the Po itself in the Ligurian language being called *Bodincus*, ſignifying bottomleſs, Pliny, from Metrodorus Scepſius: *Bodincomagus*, and *Bondicomenſis*, as if the town were alſo called *Bondicomum*, the gentilitious name, Inſcriptions. It was alſo called *Induſtria*, Pliny.

BODOBRIGA, Notitiae; *Bontobrice*, Tabulae. See BAUDOBRIGA.

BODOTRIA. See BODERIA.

BOEA, *ae*, Strabo, Scylax, Pliny; *Boeae, arum*, Pauſanias; a town of Laconica, on a creek of the Sinus Laconicus, called *Boeaticus*, Pauſanias; to the weſt of the promontory Malea, over againſt the iſland Cythera, id. *Boeatae*, the gentilitious name, and *Boeaticus*, the epithet, id. Alſo a town of Crete, Stephanus.

BOEBE, Homer, Stephanus, Pliny; a town of Theſſaly, near Pherae, on the borders of the Palaſgiotis. Alſo a town in the territory of Gortyna in Crete, Stephanus.

BOEBIAS, *ados*, Heſiod, Pindar, Stephanus; *Boebeis, idos*, Homer, Val. Flaccus, Propertius; a lake near Boebe, called alſo *Xynias*, Stephanus, Scholliaſt on Apollonius; from *Xynia*, a town on it.

BOEOTIA, a country of Hellas, or Greece Proper, having Attica to the ſouth, from which it is ſeparated by mount Cithaeron; Phocis on the weſt; to the north Locris, and a part of the Euripus, with this laſt on the eaſt. Ephorus in Strabo, ſays, that it is the only country that is Τριθαλαττος, or *Trimaris*, becauſe there is a threefold courſe or navigation from it; viz. one thro' the north extremity of the Euripus into the ſea between Macedonia and Ionia, and thence to the Propontis; the ſecond through the ſouth extremity on the Mediterranean to Egypt; and the third through the Sinus Criſſaeus, or Corinthiacus, to Italy: and for each of theſe navigations it has proper harbours. It was called *Boeotia*, according to ſome, from Βοῦς, an ox, under whoſe conduct Cadmus came to the ſpot, where he built *Thebae Boeotiae*, Ovid. This country was anciently called by ſeveral names, as *Aonia, Ogygia, Hyantis, Meſſapia*, and *Cadmeis*, Thucydides; and *Arne* Diodorus Siculus: *Boeoti*, the gentilitious name: a people noted for their ſtupidity and untoward genius, Horace; but robuſt and ſtrong, and fit for the fatigues of war. *Boeoticus, Boeotius*, and *Boeotus*, the epithet; *Boeotium ingenium*, heavy, dull; *Boeotica cantio*, Ariſtophanes; rude, unpoliſhed muſic; and hence *Boeotica auris*; but in Sophocles it denotes a merry, but at laſt diſaſtrous life; *Sus Boeotica*, a perſon of a clowniſh, clumſy, aukward, deportment; *Boeotica* denotes things dark, enigmatical, indirect: the people are called *Leleges*, Solinus; and *Temnici*, Scholiaſt on Lycophron.

BOETHAUTHA. See BETHAUNA.

BOGUDIANA, Pliny; a part of the Mauretania Tingitana in Africa. According to Cluverius, the *Tingitana*, anciently ſo called from king Bogud.

BOHAN, Joſhua xv. 6. a ſtone in the tribe of Judah; ſo called from Bohan the ſon of Reuben.

BOHMO. See BOMO.

BOIA, Caeſar; the territory of the Boii, in Gallia Celtica, Sanſon.

BOIAEMUM. See BOIEMUM.

BOIANUM. See BOVIANUM.

BOIEMUM, Tacitus; *Boiaemum*, Strabo; *Boiohemum*, Velleius, as it were *Boyham*, a part of Germany, ſurrounded with the Montes Sudeti, Ptolemy; now called *Bohemia*: it took its name from the Boii, a people of Gaul, who removed thither before Caeſar's expedition into that country, Caeſar; though he ſeems to err in the name. The *Boii* were afterwards driven out by the Marcomanni, and ſettled in the weſt of Vindelicia, and afterwards called *Bayern*, and hence the name *Bavaria*.

BOII, Caeſar; a people of Celtica, extending from the Ligeris to the Elaver, whence came the Boii of Gallia Ciſalpina, whoſe migration is related by Livy.

BOII, of Germany. See BOIEMUM.

BOIODURUM, Ptolemy; a town of Vindelicia,

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delicia; of Noricum, Caeſar; on the right or eaſt ſide of the Aenus; now *Innſtadt*, in the eaſt of Bavaria, where the Inn falls into the Danube.

BOIEMUM, BOIHEMUM, } See BOIEMUM.

BOIORUM DESERTA, Strabo, Pliny; a diſtrict of Pannonia, ſo called from the exciſion of the Boii by the Getae, Strabo. Now the *Wienerwald*, Lazius, of Lower Auſtria, towards Stiria, to the eaſt of mount Cetius, or the *Hahlenberg*, and ſouth of Vindobona, or Vienna.

BOIUM, one of the Doric Tetrapolis, Strabo; though Tzetes on Lycophron makes them ſix towns in number. Alſo a town of Cyrenaica, Pliny.

BOLA, *ae*, Virgil, Stephanus; a town of the Aequi, on this ſide the Anio. *Bolae*, *arum*, Diodorus Siculus, Livy; by this laſt called *Volae*. Pliny places it in Latium, but Livy makes it a town of the Aequi, not far from Lavicum. *Bolani*, Pliny; the gentilitious name; but *Volani*, Livy: in Pliny's time extinct.

BOLAGASUS, Coin; *Vologeſia*, Ptolemy; *Vologeſocerta*, i. e. *Vologeſopolis*, Pliny; a town of Babylonia, to the ſouth weſt of Babylon, towards the river Maarſares, at the diſtance of eighteen miles Peutinger; built by Vologeſes, or Volôgeſus, a king of the Parthians, in Nero's and Veſpaſian's time, Tacitus.

BOLBE, Thucydides; a lake of Macedonia, above Chalcidice, which falls into the ſea.

BOLBENE, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Armenia Major, to the north-weſt.

BOLBITICUM. See BOLBITINUM.

BOLBITINE, Stephanus; a town of the Lower Egypt. Now called *Beltin*, Petrus de Vico.

BOLBITINUM, Herodotus, Diodorus, Pliny, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Bolbiticum*, Strabo, Scylax; the ſecond mouth of the Nile, reckoning from weſt to eaſt; ſo called from the town Bolbitine. Now very ſmall, and choaked up with ſand, and called *le Bras de Beltin*, Baudrand.

BOLBULAE, *arum*, Pliny; iſlands near Epheſus.

BOLENTIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Superior. Now *Rackelſburg*, in Stiria, Cluverius. E. Long. 16° 16′, Lat. 47° 8′.

BOLERIUM. See BELERIUM.

BOLINE, Stephanus; a town of Achaia, near Patrae; whoſe inhabitants Auguſtus removed to Patrae, Pauſanias; in whoſe time therefore it was extinct.

BOLINAEUS, a river of Achaia, ſo called from the town Boline, Pauſanias.

BOMBUS, a river of Cilicia, Pliny.

BOMI, hills of Aetolia, whoſe inhabitants were called *Bomienſes*, Stephanus.

BOMITAE, Pliny; a town of mount Amanus, in Syria Antiochena.

BOMO, or *Bohmo*, *Euboea*, anciently ſo called, Heſychius; ſignifying cattle in Arabic; which perfectly agrees with the appellation, *Euboea*, and Αγελασιαι, Aelian. That before the Trojan war it was famous for paſture and cattle, appears from the ſtory of Autolycus; and therefore at the beginning of the Peloponneſian war, the Athenians ſent their flocks and herds into *Euboea*, Thucydides: nor are we to wonder that the iſland was called by an Arabic name, ſeeing Strabo makes the Arabians, that came with Cadmus, its moſt ancient inhabitants, Bochart.

BONAE FORTUNAE INSULA, an iſland in the Sinus Gangeticus, or bay of Bengal, under the equator, Ptolemy, and E. Long. 75° 30′.

BONCONICA. See BAUCONICA.

BONDINCOMAGUS. See BODINCOMAGUM.

BONI PORTUS, Luke: a harbour in the eaſt of Crete, near Samonium.

BONIANUM, a town of Samnium, Cicero.

BONNA, Tacitus, Ptolemy, Antonine, Peutinger; one of the fifty citadels built by Druſus on the Rhine, Florus: ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ſame with the *Ara Ubiorum*: *Bonnenſis*, the epithet, Tacitus: now *Bonn*, a town in the electorate of Cologne. E. Long. 7°, Lat. 50° 35′.

BONONIA, Peutinger; a town of Gallia Belgica, ſuppoſed to be the *Portus Iccius* of Caeſar, and the *Geſſoriacum* of Mela, and to have had three different names, Cluverius. Peutinger's map expreſsly calls *Geſſoriacum*, *Bononia*. Now *Boulogne*. E. Long. 1° 30′, Lat. 50° 40′.

Bononia, Livy, Pliny, Velleius Paterculus; a town of Italy, in the Gallia Cispadana; a name probably given by the Gauls, there being a *Bononia* in Gallia Belgica; its ancient name when in the hands of Tuscans, who were expelled by the the Gauls, was *Felsina*, Livy. In the year of the city five hundred and sixty-three, the Romans led a Latin colony thither, Livy, Paterculus; which, about the beginning of the Actiac war, was encreased by Augustus, Dio; and is the *Colonia Bononiensis* of Tacitus. Now *Bologna*, capital of the Bolognese in Italy. E. Long. 11° 46′, Lat. 44° 32′.

Bononia, Ptolemy, Ammian; a town of Pannonia Inferior, between Mursa to the north-west, and Taurinum to the east: now *Bonmonster*, in Hungary. Another *Bononia*, Antonine; a town of Moesia Superior, on the Danube: now *Bodon*, in Bulgaria. E. Long. 23° 34′. Lat. 45° 10′.

Bontobrice. See Baudobrica.

Boon, *onis*, a town and harbour of Pontus, Arrian; on the Euxine.

Booneta, *orum*, Pausanias; a place in the city of Sparta; formerly the residence of king Polydorus, which being sold by his widow in exchange for oxen, was thus called: barter, in those early times, before the use of gold and silver, being the only method of purchase, Pausanias.

Booscoete, Pliny; a town on the Hellespont, in Asia, afterwards called *Germanicopolis*.

Boosura, Strabo; a town on the west side of Cyprus.

Bora, Livy; a mountain to the south of mount Haemus, in Macedonia.

Boramma, Strabo; a den of thieves and robbers, inhabiting Libanus.

Borbetomagus, Ptolemy; *Borbitomagus*, Itinerary; corrupted in other Itineraries to *Bormitomagus*, and still more to *Brotomagus*; and *Borgetomagus*, Peutinger; in the lower age, according to custom, called *Vangiones*, from the name of the people, the *o* short in Lucan: a city of the Vangiones, on the Rhine: now *Worms*, a city of Germany, on the west side of the Rhine, in the Palatinate. E. Long. 8° 5′, Lat. 49° 38′.

Borchorum, Pliny; a town of the Balearis Major, or Majorca.

Borcole, a town of Thrace, in the neighbourhood of Eumenia and Parthenopolis, Pliny.

Borcovium, Notitia; a town of the Ottadini, in Britain: now *Berwick*, Camden, on the Tweed, in Northumberland, on the borders. W. Long. 1° 50′, Lat. 56°.

Boreas, Vibius Sequester; a mountain in the west of Macedonia, hanging over Dyrrachium.

Boreas, the same with what the Romans call *Aquilo*, Pliny, Seneca; a north-east wind, Virgil, Ovid.

Boreostoma, *atis*, Pliny; one of the mouths of the Danube.

Boreum, Ptolemy; a promontory of Cyrenaica, the boundary of the Syrtis Major. In Antonine there is a *Boreum*, one hundred and thirty-six miles to the west of Berenice, which must be different from Ptolemy's, unless either author is under a mistake, which we are not to suppose. The author of Ptolemy's maps, from the notion of the term, *Boreum*, which denotes north, was induced to place both Berenice and the *Boreum* northwards: but all the moderns delineate that part of the Mediterranean differently, accord- to whom *Boreum* is to be placed in the middle and not northwards, on account of the city Berenice, whose name is still remaining, and to the south of which Ptolemy places it. Cellarius is inclined to think, that the name, if genuine, was imposed for another reason; namely, on account of the Syrtis, whose horn, as Pliny calls it, reached so far north, and hence Ptolemy calls it the boundary of the Syrtis. Vossius on Mela, reads Βρύων, because situate Ἐν Βρύων Αἰγιαλῷ, a weedy shore. Another *Boreum*, a promontory of Ireland, Ptolemy; in the north-west of Ulster, in the county of Donegal, now *Cape Ennis*, Speed; or *St. Helen's Head*, more northerly, Ware. A third, Ptolemy; a promontory of Taprobane, to the north, opposite to the Promontorium Colligicum, or Cape Comorin.

Borius, a port of the island Tenedos, Arrian.

Bormanico, Pliny; a town of the Provincia,

Provincia in Gaul, or Provence: Sanſon ſuppoſes it to be *Bormes*, now a village between St. Tropez and Hieres.

BORMANUM, Ptolemy; a ſmall town of Dacia, of the Jaziges Metanaſtae, or Emigrant Sarmatae; not far from the river Tibiſcus.

BORMISCUS, Stephanus; a diſtrict of Macedonia, where Euripides the poet was torn to death by dogs.

BORMITOMAGUS. See BORBETOMAGUS.

BORSIPPA, *orum*, Strabo; *Borſippa, ae*, Stephanus; *Borſippus, i*, Joſephus; a town of Babylonia, ſacred to Diana and Apollo, where a great manufacture of flax was carried on; and which was the reſidence of a certain ſet of Chaldeans, thence called *Borſippeni*, diſtinct from the *Orcheni*, Strabo: ſuppoſed to be the *Barſita* of Ptolemy; as alſo the *Hipparenum* of Pliny, Harduin.

BORTINA, Pliny; *Burtina*, Ptolemy; a town of Tarraconenſis, to the weſt of Oſca, and north of Caeſarauguſta, towards the Pyrenees. Suppoſed to be *Almuderar*, Surita.

BORYSTHENES, the largeſt river of Sarmatia Europea; thus deſcribed by Mela: it runs through a cognominal people, is the moſt pleaſant of all the rivers of Scythia, and calmer than all of them in its courſe, and very agreeable to drink: it feeds very rich paſtures, and produces large fiſh, of the beſt flavour, and without bones: it comes a great way, riſing from ſprings unknown; its courſe is a diſtance of forty days, and ſo far it is navigable: all this is verbally copied from Herodotus, who adds, it is the largeſt river, next the Iſter or Danube, the ſprings of which alone and of the Nile I do not know: Ptolemy however aſſigns two ſprings at a great diſtance from each other, the north in mount Budinus, and the ſouth, that from which probably another river running from the weſt, pours into the Boryſthenes. Now called the *Dnieper*, or *Nieper*, riſing in the heart of Muſcovy, on the confines of the duchies of Reſcow and Smolenſko, provinces of Muſcovy; bending its courſe ſouthwards, it forms a great many iſlands, and feeds ſeveral thickets in its courſe, which greatly encumber its navigation, and at length diſcharges itſelf into the Euxine between Oczacow and Sterlnicza. The *Dnieper* is not a very modern name, but contracted from the *Danapris* of the middle age, Anonymous Author of the Periplus of the Euxine. The inhabitants on the *Boryſthenes*, near the Euxine, are called *Boryſthenidae*, Pliny, Propertius; and *Boryſthenitae*, Herodotus, Mela.

BOSA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Sardinia, on its weſt coaſt, about the middle, a little way from the mouth of the river Termus. *Boſenſes*, the gentilitious name, Pliny. Now called *Buoſa*, Baudrand.

BOSECUS. See VOGESUS.

BOSOR. See BEZER, and BOZRA.

BOSOR, a town of Gilead, 1 Maccab. v. different from *Boſora*, or *Bezer*; was a city of the Reubenites.

BOSORA. See BEZER.

BOSPHORIUM, the harbour of Byzantium, Stephanus.

BOSPHORUS. See BOSPORUS.

BOSPORANA REGIO, for which there is no authority, only the name analogically formed from *Boſporani*, the people; the country on each ſide the Boſporus Cimmerius; now the *Straits of Caffa*; part in Europe, namely, that to the weſt of the Streights; and part in Aſia, that to the eaſt. *Boſporani*, the gentilitious name, Strabo, Ptolemy; which taken ſtrictly, denotes thoſe dwelling on the *Boſporus*; but in a larger ſenſe, the people as far as Colchis; eſpecially thoſe ſubject to the petty princes of Boſporus, and called *Aſiatici*, diſtinct from the *Europaei*, Strabo.

BOSPORUS, a city of the Taurica Cherſoneſus, Stephanus, Eutropius; Pliny ſays, ſome make it the ſame with *Panticapaeum*; mentioned alſo by Strabo, without taking any notice of *Boſporus*: but Stephanus, Eutropius, and Procopius, make them two different cities, viz. *Boſporus*, at that extremity of the ſtrait next the Euxine; the other towards the oppoſite extremity.

BOSPORUS CIMMERIUS, called *Boſporus*, becauſe fordable by a bullock, or heifer, Pliny; from the narrowneſs

narrowneſs of the ſtrait; therefore not *Boſphorus*; or becauſe croſſed over by Io in the ſhape of a heifer, Mythology: ſome confine this paſſage to the *Boſporus Thracius*; others extend it to the *Cimmerius* alſo: it was called *Cimmerius* from the town *Cimmerium*, Pliny; inhabited by the Cimmerii, Dionyſius Periegetes; deſcendants of Gomer; a ſtrait ſeparating the Taurica Cherſoneſus in Europe, from Sarmatia in Aſia, and joining the Palus Maeotis with the Euxine, Strabo. Now called the *Strait of Caffa*, from a town of that name ſituate on it. *Boſporus Myſius*, or *Thracius*, a ſtrait ſo called, becauſe Myſia lies on the eaſt, and Thrace on the weſt of it; and Arrian makes *Myſius* the older appellation: Herodotus calls it *Boſporus Chalcedoniae*, and reckons it four ſtadia, or half a mile broad, others make it broader; it joins from ſouth to north the Propontis with the Euxine, Strabo. Now called the *Strait of Conſtantinople*.

Bostra, *orum*, or *ae*, Stephanus; a town of Arabia Petraea, twenty-five miles diſtant from Adraa, to the ſouth-eaſt, id. It was reckoned one of the greateſt cities in Arabia, Ammian; was much adorned by Trajan in his expedition to Arabia, and called *Trajana Boſtra*, Coins; alſo *Colonia Boſtra*, under Alexander Severus, Coins; and *Colonia Metropolis Boſtra*, under the emperor Philip, a native of this place, Zonaras, Aurelius Victor. *Boſtrenus*, and *Boſtraeus*, Stephanus; the gentilitious names.

Bothnim. See Betonim.

Botrodus, Martial; a grove and town of the Celtiberi, in Tarraconenſis, not far from Segobriga; the town deſtroyed by Tiberius Gracchus, Polybius; afterwards a village.

Botrys, Ptolemy, Pliny; erroneouſly *Boſtra* in Strabo; a town of Phoenicia, on the Mediterranean, built by Saturn, Philo Biblius; a proof at leaſt of antiquity. *Botrus*, Peutinger; twelve miles to the north of Byblus, and twenty to the ſouth of Tripolis; now almoſt in ruins, and called *Boteron*, or *Botrun*, Poſtellus. E. Long. 37° 30′, Lat. 34° 6′.

Bottiaea, Livy, Thucydides; *Bottiaeis*, Herodotus; a ſmall diſtrict of Macedonia, between the mouths of the Axius and Ludias, which to the weſt fall into the Sinus Thermaicus.

Bottiaei, Ariſtotle; a people from Crete, originally Athenians, who firſt ſettled in Japygia, afterwards removing to Thrace.

Bouconia, Antonine; a town between Borbetomagus and Moguntia.

Bovenna, Peutinger; an iſland to the ſouth of Sardinia: now called *la Vacca*.

Bovianum, Livy; capital of the Samnites Pentri; ſituate at the foot of the Apennine, near the ſprings of the Tifernus: afterwards made a colony, and that double, the one called *Vetus*; the other ſurnamed from the *Undecumani*, Pliny, *Frontinus*. *Bovianius*, the epithet, Sil. Italicus: now *Boiano*, a little town of the Moliſe, in Naples. E. Long. 15° 20′, Lat. 41° 20′.

Boviasmum, Strabo; the palace of Maroboduus, king of the Marcomanni, in Bohemia; which Cluverius would chooſe to read *Boiaemum*, did the copies permit.

Bovillae, Tacitus, Suetonius; a town of Latium, near mount Albanus: Velleius ſays, Milo was killed about *Bovillae*; Cicero; at the foot of mount Albanus; ten miles from Rome, Peutinger; to the ſouth-weſt, and therefore called *Suburbanus*, Ovid, Propertius.

Bovis Aula, Strabo; a place in the iſland Euboea.

Bovis Aurae Fanum, Joſephus; the temple of the idol ſet up by Jeroboam, in Dan, in the land of Galilee; below which ran the Jordan called the Leſs, Joſephus.

Bovium, Itinerary; a town of the Silures, in Britain; fifteen miles to the ſouth of Iſca Silurum, or Caer-leon, in Monmouthſhire; now called *Cowbridge*. Baudrand, *Bangor*, in Carnarvonſhire.

Bovo. See Boa.

Boum, Ptolemy; a town in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile.

Boum Solis Stabula, the territory of Mylae, ſo called; a peninſula on the

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the eaſt coaſt of Sicily, to the north of Syracuſe; remarkable for its fertility and rich paſtures, Theophraſtus: and hence aroſe the fable of the oxen of the Sun feeding there, Scholiaſt on Apollonius: Pliny and Seneca ſay, that ſomething like dung is thrown out on the coaſt of Mylae, and Meſſana; which gave riſe to the fable, of the oxen of the Sun being ſtalled there: and at this day the inhabitants affirm the ſame thing, Cluverius.

BOUTA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, on the weſt of mount Girgiris, and towards the ſprings of the Cinyphus.

BOZIATA, Ptolemy; a town in the inland parts of Albania.

BOZRA, *Bazra*, *Boſra*, or *Boſor*, a town of Arabia Petraea, in that part called Edom and Idumaea, in Scripture, Amos, Iſaiah; denoting a fortreſs.

BRABASTHENES, Livy; a mountain ten miles from Sparta.

BRACARA, Inſcriptions; in one it is *Braccara*; often *Bracara Auguſta*, or in one word *Bracaraugusta*, Inſcriptions, Pliny; a town of the Tarraconenſis, or Hither Spain: it had a conventus juridicus, or aſſizes, Pliny. *Bracares*, or *Bracari*, the gentilitious name, id. Now *Braga*, a town of Portugal, on the river Cavado, in the province of Entre Minho y Duero. W. Long. 8° 40′, Lat. 41° 20′.

BRACARII CALLAICI. See CALLAECIA.

BRACCATA. See GALLIA.

BRACHEA, Stephanus; the Red Sea ſo called, from the many ſhoals in it.

BRACHMЕ, Ptolemy, a town of the Bramins, in the Hither India. The gentilitious name, *Brachmanes*, from *Brachman*, ſingular, Strabo; *Brachmanae*, Pliny; *Brachmani*, Ptolemy. Called by the Greeks, *Gymnoſophiſtae*; from their going naked, and enduring all weathers. A ſet of wild enthuſiaſts rather than philoſophers.

BRACHYSCII, Achilles Tatius; a people throwing a ſhorter ſhadow, in proportion to the ſun's leſs diſtance from the zenith.

BRADANUS, Antonine; a river of Magna Graecia, ſeparating Apulia from Lucania, and falling with a ſouth-eaſt courſe into the bay of Tarentum. Now called *il Eradano*, in the Baſilicata of Naples: It riſes in the Apenine, between Venuſia and Potentia.

BRAMMA, Ptolemy; a town of the Sinae, or Siameſe.

BRANCHIDARUM ORACULUM, an oracle of Apollo, in the territory of Miletus, ſo called from the family of the prieſts. The temple being burnt by Xerxes, the Mileſians built a very large one, whoſe compaſs equalled that of a village, Strabo: In Mela's time the oracle was called the oracle of *Didymeus Apollo*, from his being a twin-brother; at the diſtance of twenty ſtadia from the ſea, Pliny.

BRANNODUNUM, Notitiae; with a garriſon of the Equites Dalmatae; a town of Britain, on the Sinus Metaris: now *Branceſter*, in Norfolk, on the Waſhes, Camden.

BRANOGENIUM, Ptolemy; *Branonium*, Antonine; a town of the Coritani, a people in the heart of Britain: from the diſtances of the Itinerary, Camden ſuppoſes it to be *Worceſter*.

BRASIA, a town of Attica, leſs known than the *Braſia*, or *Braſiae*, of Laconica; which laſt, Pauſanias ſays, was ſo called from a jetſon of an ark or cheſt, which contained Semele, and her ſon Bacchus; committed to the ſea by Cadmus. This ſtory, Pauſanias obſerves, is not adopted by the other Greeks; but adds, that any thing thrown out on the ſhore, is ſtill ſaid, Ἐκβρασθαι.

BRATTIA, an iſland on the coaſt of Illyricum, commended for its goats, Pliny. Now *la Brazza*, or *Braſſa*, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic.

BRATUSPANTIUM, Caeſar; ſuppoſed to be the ſame with Ptolemy's *Caeſaromagus*; the former being the ancient Gauliſh name, and the latter given it by Caeſar or Auguſtus: in the lower age, called *Civitas Bellovacorum*, and at length corrupted to *Beauvais*, its modern name; a city of the Iſle of France. E. Long. 2° 20′, Lat. 49° 30′.

BRAURON, *onis*, Strabo, Statius, Pauſanias; *Brauronia*, *ae*, Mela; who ſays,

ſuyt, it is now an empty name; a demus, or village of Attica, not far from Marathon. *Brauronius*, the epithet; and hence Diana was called *Brauronia*, whoſe image Xerxes carried off in his expedition againſt Greece, Pauſanias.

BREA, Stephanus; a town of Thrace, to which the Athenians ſent a colony.

BREGETIO, *onis*, Antonine, Notitia; a town of Upper Pannonia; ſuppoſed to be *Gran*, in Hungary. E. Long. 18° 40′, Lat. 48° 14′.

BREMENIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Britain, not far from the Alaunus. Now *Brampton*, in Cumberland, on the Alne, Camden.

BREMETONACUM, Ptolemy; *Bremeturacum*, Notitia; a town of Britain: now *Overburrough*, Camden, in Lancaſhire.

BRENCI, Strabo; *Brenni*, Florus; *Breuni*, Inſcription, Horace; a people of Rhaetia; called *Breones*, in the lower age, Fortunatus.

BRENDA, uſed by the ancient poets, for brevity's ſake, inſtead of *Brundiſium*, Feſtus.

BRENNI. See BRENCI.

BRENTHA, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia; in ruins, Pauſanias.

BRENTHEATES, Pauſanias; a river running by Brentha, and ſoon after falling into the Alpheus.

BREONES. See BRENCI.

BRETANNIA, Coin; *Brettania*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Diodorus Siculus, Dio Caſſius: thus the Greeks wrote *Britannia*, which ſee.

BRETENA, Ptolemy; a town of Venetia, *Brinthum*, Pliny: now *Brignano*, according to ſome, in the territory of Venice.

BRETINA, Ptolemy; a ſmall town of Inſubria: now thought to be *Barlaſina*, a village in the territory of Milan; midway between the city of Milan and Como; memorable for the martyrdom of St. Peter, Baudrand.

BRETOLAEUM, Ptolemy; a town of Luſitania: now *Bretulla*, a village of Portugal, Moletius.

BRETTANIA. See BRETANNIA.

BRETTIA, the name of the country of the Bruttii, according to the Greeks. See BRUTTII.

BREUCOMAGUS, Ptolemy; a town of the Tribocci, in Gallia Belgica; called *Brocomagus*, Peutinger; ſeven miles below Argentoratum: from which diſtance it is known to be *Brumat*, or *Brumt*, in the Lower Alſace: it is erroneouſly written *Brotomagus*, in Ammian.

BREVIODURUS, Antonine; a town of Celtic Gaul, near the coaſt of the Britiſh Sea, between Juliobona and Neomagus; probably where now ſtands *Caen* in Normandy, or near it, Baudrand.

BREUNI. See BRENCI.

BRIA, Strabo; in the ancient language of Thrace denotes a town.

BRIANTICA, Herodotus; a diſtrict of Thrace, near the river Liſſus, formerly called *Galaica*.

BRIAS, *ados*, Artemidorus; a town of Piſidia, of which nothing farther is known.

BRICA, or *Briga*, a Celtic term, denoting, in the ancient language of Spain, a town, Raſendius Antiquit. Luſitan.

BRICINNIAE, Thucydides; a citadel in the territory of Aetna, but in what particular ſpot is now uncertain, Cluverius.

BRIGA. See BRICA.

BRIGAECUM, or *Brigecum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, in the confines of the Aſtures. Some ſay it is *Braganza* in Portugal; others *Oviedo*, in Aſturia.

BRIGANTES, Tacitus; a people of Britain, reaching from ſea to ſea, the whole breadth of the iſland, Ptolemy. Now *Yorkſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Durham*, *Weſtmorland*, and *Cumberland*, Camden. Alſo a people of Ireland, of uncertain poſition.

BRIGANTIA, Antonine; *Brigantium*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia: now *Bregenz*, in Tyrol, at the eaſt end of the lake of Conſtance. E. Long. 9° 40′, Lat. 47° 10′. Another *Brigantium* in the Alpes Cottiae, Ptolemy, Itinerary; which laſt leads us to Briançon, a town on the borders of Dauphiné. E. Long. 6° 20′, Lat. 44° 50′. See FLAVIUM.

BRIGANTINUS LACUS, a lake of Rhaetia, Pliny; becauſe bordering on it, at leaſt on Vindelicia, which Tacitus includes in Rhaetia: according to Strabo, the *Brigantii* are

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Vindelicii. Ammian calls the lake *Brigantia*. It takes its name, either from the *Brigantii*, the people inhabiting on it, or from the adjoining town, *Brigantia*, Pliny. Now the *Lake of Conſtance*, or *Bodenzee*.

BRIGANTINUS PORTUS, Livy; a port of the Hither Spain; ſo called from Flavium Brigantium. Now *el Puerto de la Corunna*, Mariana: commonly the *Groyne*. W. Long. 9°, Lat. 43° 10′.

BRIGANTIUM. See BRIGANTIA.

BRIGE, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Broughton* in Hampſhire, Camden.

BRIGECUM. See BRIGAECUM.

BRIGOBANNA, Itinerary; a town of Vindelicia, on the right or ſouth ſide of the Danube; conjectured to be *Beyern*, Cluverius; a fortreſs in Suabia.

BRILESSUS, Thucydides, Pliny, Strabo; *Brilettus*, Theophraſtus; a mountain of Attica.

BRISIACUS MONS, Antonine; a town on the right or eaſt ſide of the Rhine: now *Briſac*, ſituate on a round hill; a fortified town of Suabia, and diſtinguiſhed by the name *Old Briſac*. E. Long. 7° 15′, Lat. 48° 10′.

BRISOANA, Ptolemy; *Brizana*, Arrian; a river of Perſia, running from north to ſouth into the Perſian Gulf.

BRITANNIA, Romans, Coins; *Bretannia*, Greeks; and *Brettania*, Ptolemy, peculiarly remarkable for adhering ſtrictly, in the names of places, to the pronunciation of the different countries. The original Celtic name is *Brettan*, ſignifying a high mountainous country. Pliny ſays, its ancient name was *Albion*, but that *Britannia*, a name much of the ſame meaning, became the prevalent appellation. One of the largeſt iſlands in this part of the world, Diodorus Siculus, Ariſtotle, Tacitus; ſtretching, oppoſite to the coaſt of France, to the north: in figure triangular, much like Sicily, Caeſar, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Mela, Tacitus: ſeparate from the reſt of the world, Catullus, Virgil, Horace. *Britanni*, Roman authors, Coins; the gentilitious name; *Bretani*, or *Bretanni*, Greeks: *Brito*, and *Britto*, are moſtly of the lower age; though Juvenal has *Brittones*, *o* ſhort; but Martial long; Authors, who lived in the declining ſtate of Latinity: *Britannicus*, *Bretannicus*, and *Brettanicus*, the epithet. Now the iſland of *Great Britain*; divided by the Romans into the *Romana* and *Barbara*; the limits of which were different at different times, according to the progreſs of their conqueſts: that part of the iſland ſubject to the Romans was divided into the Upper and Lower, Dio Caſſius: the Upper was partly that which we call Wales, extending on the weſt ſide, from the Severn to Merſey river; but how far, or whether quite to the eaſtern ſide, does not appear: the Lower including York, the only place mentioned in this laſt diviſion: Severus is ſuppoſed to be the author of this diviſion, in whoſe time the limits had the greateſt extent, the Barbarians being removed beyond the Clyde and Forth, Herodian; beyond which was the *Britannia Barbara*. The Romans, on introducing the arts into that part of Britain under their dominion, poliſhed the inhabitants; and grubbing up the woods, with which the iſland was over-run from end to end, and in which the people lived like wild beaſts, taught them the art of agriculture; that in a ſhort time the country became at length one of the Roman granaries, Ammian. We have ſometimes *Britanniae*, as in Catullus; but then Ireland is ſuppoſed to be included, called *Britannia Minor*; though it may be doubted, whether in Catullus's time the Romans had any, at leaſt a diſtinct knowledge of it. The Britons were remarkable for painting their bodies with all manner of figures, by way of ornament; to ſhew which to advantage, they went naked, Caeſar, Herodian; to which the latter adds, that they wore iron ornaments round their waiſt and necks, in the ſame manner as other barbarians wore gold.

BRIVA ISARAE, Itinerary; a town of Gallia Belgica, on the river Iſara,

ra, or Oyſe. Now *Pontoyſe*. E. Long. 2° 6′, Lat. 49° 5′.

BRIVATES, PTOLEMY; a port of Gallia Celtica. Now *Breſt*, in Brittany, Scaliger. W. Long. 4° 26′, Lat. 48° 23′.

BRIULA, Strabo; a town of Lydia, on this ſide the Meander. *Briullitae*, Pliny; the gentilitious name.

BRIXABA, Plutarch; a mountain near the Tanais, afterwards called *Arietis Frons*.

BRIXELLUM, Ptolemy, Tacitus, Suetonius; a town of Gallia Ciſpadana; a place fatal to Otho, having there diſpatched himſelf, after his bad ſucceſs at Bedriacum: a colony, Pliny: now *Berſello*, or *Breſello*, in the territory of Reggio, on the Po. E. Long. 11° 5′, Lat. 44° 40′.

BRIXIA, Livy, Pliny; a town of the Cenomani, in the Regio Tranſpadana: a colony, Pliny: now *Breſcia*, capital of the Breſciano. E. Long. 10° 25, Lat. 45° 30′. *Brixantae*, Ptolemy; *Brixentes*, Pliny; Inſcription; the people who dwelt on the Atagis.

BRIXIA, Pliny; a river of Elymais, falling into the Perſian Gulf, and carrying with it much mud.

BRIZACA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Major.

BRIZANA. See BRISOANA.

BROCOMAGUS. See BREUCOMAGUS.

BROMISCUS, Thucydides; a town of Macedonia, ſituate above Chalcidice, on the lake Bolbe.

BROVONIACUM, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes, in Britain: now *Brougham*, Camden, in Weſtmorland.

BRUCTERI, Tacitus; a people of Germany, next the Tenčteri, but expelled and entirely cut off by the Chamavi, and Angrivarii, who ſucceeded to them; this exciſion happened by the conſent of the neighbouring people, either from a hatred of their pride, or from the ſweets of plunder, id. It was however not ſo general, but that in after times there were many of this name remaining. They ſeem to have dwelt between the lake Flevus and the Ems, beyond the Friſii, Tacitus. Strabo and Ptolemy divide them into Majores, who occupied the country about the head of the Lippe, and the Saltus Teutoburgicus; and the Minores, who occupied the country extending from the Rhine along the Lippe.

BRUNDISIUM, Cicero, Caeſar, Pliny, Silius Italicus; *Brunduſium*, Horace, Livy; Βρεντέσιον, Strabo, Appian; Βρεντήσιον, Polybius, Stephanus; Βρεντέσιον, Ptolemy; a town of Calabria, an excellent harbour, Strabo; the beſt in Italy, Pliny; having ſeveral baſons or harbours, but one mouth or entrance, Strabo; affording a very commodious paſſage to Greece; ſomething longer, indeed, than that from Hydrus, but more certain for Dyrrachium, Pliny: there was alſo a paſſage from it for the Montes Cerauni, but leſs frequented, Strabo: a very ancient town; afterwards a Roman colony, Livy: it has a promontory, Livy: the Via Appia ended at this town: ſome poets, for brevity, called it *Brenda*, Feſtus. *Brundiſini*, the gentilitious name, Cicero; *Brundiſinus*, the epithet, id. Now *Brindiſi*, a port-town of the territory of Otranto, in Naples, at the entrance of the Adriatic. E. Long. 18° 45′, Lat. 40° 40′.

BRUNDULUS, a port on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Atheſis and Togiſonus. Now *Brondolo*, a Venetian port, Baudrand.

BRUNDUSIUM. See BRUNDISIUM.

BRUTTIA SILA. See SILA.

BRUTTII, one of the two peninſulas of Italy, the ancient Calabria being the other; ſtretching to the ſouth towards Sicily; bounded by the ſea on every ſide, except by the iſthmus, between the river Laus and the Thurii, where it is terminated by Lucania; inhabited by the *Bruttii*, for whoſe country the ancient Romans had no peculiar name, calling both the people and the country indiſcriminately *Bruttii*; Βρέττιοι, moſt Greek authors; Βροῦτιοι, Appian. Mela calls the country *Ager Bruttius*; the ancient Greeks Βρέττια, Polybius, Strabo; which the lower Latin writers imitated, by calling it *Bruttia*, Paulus Diaconus. This, and a part of Lucania, was the ancient *Italia*, Stephanus. It

was called Πίττια, which in Greek ſignifies pitch, from the great quantity of it produced there, Bochart. It is divided into two coaſts by the Apennine; that on the Tuſcan, and that on the Ionian Sea. Now called *Calabria Ultra*, different from the ancient *Calabria*, or *Meſſapia*, to the eaſt on the Adriatic, or Ionian ſea, and which formed the other peninſula, or heel of the leg. Now called *Calabria Citra*; the *Bruttii*, forming the foot.

BRYANIUM, Strabo; a town of the diſtrict of Deuriopus, in Paeonia, of Macedonia.

BRYSTACIA, a town of the Bruttii, Stephanus. Now *Umbriatica*, in the Hither Calabria, of Naples. E. Long. 17° 35′, Lat. 39° 15′.

BUBACENE, Curtius; a diſtrict of Aſia, reduced by Polyſperchon, under the power of Alexander.

BUBALIA, or *Budalia*, Eutropius; a village or town of Pannonia Inferior, in the territory of Sirmium; the birth-place of the emperor Decius.

BUBASSUS. See BUBASUS.

BUBASTICUS FLUVIUS, Ptolemy; the eaſtern branch of the Nile, in the Lower Egypt; ſo called from the city Bubaſtus.

BUBASTIS, Herodotus, Mela; *Bubaſtus*, Strabo, Polybius, Ptolemy; a town of the Lower Egypt, placed by Ptolemy about the middle of the Fluvius Bubaſticus, or Bubaſtic branch of the Nile, on the eaſt ſide. Here Diana was worſhipped under the appellation *Bubaſtis*, Herodotus, Ovid. *Bubaſticus*, Ptolemy; and *Bubaſtius*, Gratius Cyneget. the epithet.

BUBASTITES NOMOS, Strabo; a diviſion of Egypt, lying on the eaſt of the Fluvius Bubaſticus, or Bubaſtic branch of the Nile.

BUBASTUS. See BUBASTIS.

BUBASUS, a diſtrict and peninſula of Caria, whoſe women are called *Bubaſides*, Ovid; *Bubaſſus*, Pliny: where ſtood the town Bybaſſus, with a temple of Diana, Stephanus.

BUBIEMUM, Strabo; the Royal reſidence of Maroboduus, king of the Marcomanni, in Bohemia; which ſome ſuppoſe to be *Budweis*, others *Prague*.

BUBO, or *Bubon*, *onis*, Ptolemy, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Lycia, which with three other towns; viz. Cibyra, Balbura, and Oenande, had a conventus juridicus, called *Tetrapolis*, Strabo.

BUBULCORUM OPPIDUM, Joſephus; a little town of Lower Galilee, between Ptolemais and Caeſarea, on the ſea.

BUCA, Strabo, Pliny; a town of the Ferentani, in Samnium, at the mouth of the Tifernus, on the Adriatic.

BUCINA, or *Bucinna*, Pliny; one of the Aegades; iſlands to the weſt of the promontory of Lilybaeum: the ſame with the *Phorbantia* of Ptolemy; names of the ſame import; the one from *Phorbas*, and the other from *Bos*.

BUCINNA, Tabula Itineraria; an iſland on the ſouth of Sardinia: now *la Vacca*, Cluverius.

BUCEPHALA, *ae*, Ptolemy, Diodorus Siculus; *orum*, Arrian; *Bucephalos*, Curtius, Arrian; a town built by Alexander, on the hither, or weſt ſide of the Hydaſpis, a river of the Hither India, in memory of his horſe Bucephalus, which was killed in the action with Porus, after croſſing that river. Others ſay, this horſe died of age, thirty years old: Plutarch, not in the battle, but ſome time after. His being branded or marked on the buttock with the head of an ox, gave riſe to his name, Heſychius.

BUCEPHALA, Pauſanias; a promontory of Argolis, in Peloponneſus; ſituate between the Promontorium Scyllaeum, and the town Hermione.

BUCEPHALUS, Mela, Ptolemy, Pliny; a port of Argolis, towards the Iſthmus of Corinth.

BUCHAETIUM, Strabo; a town of Theſprotia, in Epirus, near the Sinus Ambracius, not far from the ſea.

BUCOLICUM OSTIUM NILI, Herodotus; one of the mouths of the Nile; not a natural, but factitious one: but which mouth it is, does not appear.

BUCRA, Ptolemy; a promontory of Sicily, running out a great way into the ſea, on the ſouth ſide of Sicily,

Sicily, to the eaſt of Camarina. Now *Capo di Scalami*, and *di Scarasi*, or *di Scarambri*, and *Scalambri*, Cluverius.

BUDALIA. See BUBALIA.

BUDARUM. See BUDORUM.

BUDEA, Stephanus; *Budeon*, Homer; a town of Magneſia in Theſſaly: hence *Budea Minerva*, had in honour by the Theſſalians, Lycophron.

BUDINUS, a mountain of Sarmatia Europaea, from which the more northern ſpring of the Boryſthenes is ſaid to take its riſe, Ptolemy. But this is contradicted by later accounts. See BORYSTHENES. *Budini*, Herodotus; *Bodani*, Ptolemy; the people. Now *Podolia*.

BUDORUM, a citadel of Salamine, Thucydides, Ephorus; called *Budarum*, Stephanus.

BUDORUS, Ptolemy; a river of Euboea.

BUDROAE, Pliny; iſlands near Crete: now *Turluru*, Harduin.

BUDUA, Antonine; a town of Luſitania, on the road from Uliſipo, or Liſbon, to Merida. Now *Nueſtra Senora de Botoa*, Vaſconcellus; a village in Eſtremadura, on the borders of Portugal.

BUGES. See BICE.

BULIS, *idos*, Pliny, Pauſanias; *Bulia*, Ptolemy; a town of Phocis, on the borders of Boeotia; ſituate on an eminence, in the inland parts. Mountains of difficult paſſage, and rough, lying between Anticyrae and Bulis. Pauſanias *Bulenſes*, Pliny; *Bulidii*, Pauſanias; the gentilitious name.

BULLA. See BULLA REGIA.

BULLAEUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Silures. Now *Buelth*, Camden; a town in Wales, in Brecknockſhire.

BULLAMINSA, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Zeugitana, in Africa Propria.

BULLA REGIA, Antonine, Peutinger, Pliny; *Bullaria*, Ptolemy; which ſome ſuppoſe to be corrupted from Pliny's *Bulla Regia*; who calls it a free town of Numidia, but others, a different town: called alſo ſimply *Bulla*, Auguſtine.

BULLIS, *idos*, Caeſar, Ptolemy; *Byllis*, Cicero, Stephanus; a maritime town of Illyria. *Bullini*, Livy; the gentilitious name: *Byllinus*, Livy; *Bullidenſis*, and *Bullidienſis*, Pliny; the epithet.

BULUA. See BATUA.

BUMADUS, Arrian; a river of Aturia, between the Tigris and Lycus; on which Darius encamped before his laſt battle with Alexander, at Gaugamela; about ſixty ſtadia, or ſeven miles from Arbela: called alſo *Bumellus*.

BURA, Polybius, Strabo; a town of Achaia; ſwallowed up by an opening of the earth, in the three hundred and ſeventy-ſixth year of Rome, Oroſius, Ovid, Seneca. Another *Bura*, Pliny; a town of Meſopotamia, on the river Pellaconta, which falls into the Euphrates.

BURCA, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Aſiatica, falling from north to ſouth into the Euxine, to the eaſt of the Boſporus Cimmerius.

BURCHANIA, Pliny; one of the Electrides, iſlands in the Sinus Codanus, or the Baltic. See AUSTRANIA. The Romans alſo called it *Fabaria*, from a grain ſpontaneouſly produced there, reſembling a bean.

BURDEGALA, or *Burdigala*, Strabo; a trading port town of Aquitania, ſituate on a lake of the ſea, formed by the mouth of the Garumna. It was a famous ſeat of the Muſes, as appears by Auſonius's book, entitled Profeſſores; and birth place of Auſonius: now *Bourdeaux*, capital of the Bourdelois, on the river Garonne. W. Long. 40′, Lat. 44° 54′.

BURGINACIUM, Itinerary; a town of Gallia Belgica, five miles diſtant from the Colonia Trajana, or Keiſerwaert. Now *Waterburg*, ſituate in the iſland formed by the Rhine, near the Vahalis.

BURGUNDIONES, Pliny; a part or branch of the Vindili or Wandili: Cluverius places them about the Warta, a river of Poland: though the conjectures on the ſeat of theſe people are doubtful: and no wonder, becauſe the Roman expeditions terminated at the Elbe. They afterwards removed to the Ciſalbin, Germany, and at length to Celtic Gaul, and gave name to the duchy and county of Burgundy.

BURIA,

Buria, Theocritus; a fountain of the iſland Cos in the Egean Sea.

Burii, Tacitus; a people of Germany, ſituate to the ſouth-eaſt of the Marcomanni and Quadi, or of Bohemia and Moravia.

Burnum, Antonine; *Burnium*, Livy; a town of Illyricum. *Burniſtae*, Pliny; the gentilitious name.

Burrium, Antonine; a town of the Silures, in Britain, between Caerleon and Cowbridge; now extinct.

Burtina. See Bortina.

Buruncum, Itinerary; a town of Gallia Belgica. Now *Wuringen*, near Cologne, to the north, on the Rhine.

Buſiris, *idis*, Herodotus, Ptolemy, Stephanus; *Buſeiris*, Strabo; a city of the Lower Egypt, to the ſouth of Leontopolis, on that branch of the Nile called Buſiriticus. Built by Buſiris, noted for his cruelty, and ſlain by Hercules, Ovid, Virgil, Diodorus Siculus. Strabo denies ſuch a tyrant ever exiſted; Iſocrates has written his panegyric. In this city there ſtood a grand temple of Iſis, Herodotus; which gave it the appellation of the city of Iſis, Pliny. It was deſtroyed, on a revolt, by Dioclesian, Zonaras.

Buſiriticus Fluvius, that branch of the Nile which empties itſelf at the mouth called Oſtium Pathmeticum, or Phatniticum, Ptolemy; alſo a part, according to an ancient map, at the Oſtium Mendeſium; this river, or branch, dividing itſelf at Dioſpolis, into two branches: called *Buſiriticus*, from the city of Buſiris, which ſtood on its left, or weſt branch. It is the ſecond branch of the Nile, reckoning from the eaſt.

Buſiriticus Nomos, a prefecture, or diviſion of the Lower Egypt; ſo called from the city Buſiris, Herodotus, Pliny, Ptolemy.

Buſitis, *idis*, a diſtrict of Arabia Deſerta; ſo called from Bus, or Buz, Nahor's ſecond ſon; the country of Elihu, the fourth interlocutor in Job; called Buzites, by the Septuagint.

Busus. See Ebusus.

Buthoe. See Batua.

Buthrotum, Cicero, Pliny, Strabo; *Buthrotus*, Virgil, Ovid, Stephanus; no inconſiderable town of Theſprotia, in Epirus; ſituate at the mouth of the port Pelodes (probably from the ſoil being clayey) Strabo; on a ſpot, reſembling a peninſula, near Corcyra; and hence called *Cherſoneſus*, Stephanus. A Roman colony, Coin, Pliny. *Buthrotii*, the gentilitious name, Cicero; *Buthrotius*, the epithet, Cicero, Stephanus.

Buthurus, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the ſprings of the Bagrada.

Butis, a town of Syria, afterwards called *Pella*, Stephanus.

Buto. See Butus.

Butoa, Pliny; a ſmall iſland near Crete.

Butrium, Peutinger; one of the cuts from the Po to Ravenna.

Butrotus, Livy; a river of the Locri, in Magna Graecia. This name Gronovius ſuſpects, and would ſubſtitute *Halex*, a more known and certain river.

Butua. See Batua.

Butuntum, or *Butuntos*, an inland town of Apulia Peucetia: *Butuntinenſes*, Pliny; the gentilitious name. Now *Bitonto*, in the territory of Bari, in Naples. E. Long. 17° 40′. Lat. 41° 20′.

Butus, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Lower Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the branch of the Nile, called Thermuthiacus; towards the mouth called Oſtium Sebennyticum: in this town ſtood an oracle of Latona Strabo, Herodotus. Ptolemy places *Butus* in the Nomos Phthenotes: it is alſo called *Buto*, *us*, Herodotus Stephanus. It had temples of Apollo and Diana, but the largeſt was that of Latona, where the oracle ſtood.

Buxentum, Livy, Velleius, Ptolemy Mela, Pliny; *Pyxus*, *untis*, Strabo Pliny; a town of Lucania, firſt built by the people of Meſſana, but afterwards deſerted, Strabo. A Roman colony was ſent thither, Livy Velleius: and when found ſtill thin of inhabitants, a new colony was ſent by a decree of the ſenate Livy. Its name is from *buxus*, the box-tree, growing plentifully there Strabo ſays, the name *Pyxus*, includes a promontory, port, and river,

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ver, under one. Now *Policaſtro*, Cluverius; in the Hither Principato of Naples. E. Long. 15° 40′, Lat. 40° 20′.

BUZARA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Numidia, lying beyond mount Aurafius.

BYBASSUS. See BUBASUS.

BYBLUS, Ptolemy, Pliny, Peutinger; a town of Phoenicia, ſituate between Berytus and Botrys: it was the royal reſidence of Cinyras; ſacred to Adonis, Strabo. Pompey delivered it from a tyrant, whom he cauſed to be beheaded. It ſtood at no great diſtance from the ſea, on an eminence, Strabo: near it ran the Adonis into the Mediterranean: now in ruins.

BYCE. See BICE.

BYLLIS. See BULLIS.

BYRSA, Strabo, Appian; the name of the citadel of Carthage, ſtanding in the heart of the city, on a brow or eminence, pretty ſteep, and inhabited round, Strabo; on whoſe top ſtood the temple of Aeſculapius; which, on taking the city, the wife of Aſdrubal made her funeral pile, by ſetting it on fire, id. Dido was the foundreſs, who led thither a colony of Tyrians; conſequently the name muſt be Tyrian, or Phoenician; that is, *Bozra*, not *Byrſa*, ſignifying a fortreſs, or ſtrong place; and therefore Strabo calls it *Acropolis*: which, if true, may well ſerve to ſuperſede the cutting the hide into thongs, Virgil, Herodian.

BYZACENA. See BYZACIUM.

BYZACIA, or *Byzacina*, Ptolemy; a town of Byzacium, a diſtrict of Africa Propria, or Carthaginienſis.

BYZACIUM, (*Solum* underſtood) Pliny; *Byzacene*, Inſcription; a diſtrict of Africa Propria, bordering on the Syrtis Minor, two hundred and fifty miles in circuit, Pliny; of ſuch fertility, as to yield a hundred fold, Silius Italicus: *Byzacii*, Strabo; and *Byzaceni*, Cod. Theodoſ. the gentilitious name; *Byzacenus*, the epithet, Strabo. Alſo *Byzacius*.

BYZANTIUM, Strabo; a noble city of Thrace, ſituate where the Boſporus Thracius joins the Propontis, afterwards called *Conſtantinopolis*. Its origin is variouſly related; Strabo ſeemingly, but Marcianus more openly, makes it a colony of the Megarenſes, headed by Byzas, who gave name to the city, Stephanus: on ſome Byzantine coins, we have the word *Byzas*, with the head of an old man in a helmet. Velleius aſcribes the origin to the Mileſians: Juſtin, to the Spartans: Ammian, to the Athenians: all which difference of opinions may be reconciled, by ſaying, that theſe coloniſts ſucceſſively expelled each other, as Juſtin ſeems to hint: which incertain poſſeſſion continued to the Byzantines their liberties. This liberty they retained under the Romans, Pliny; who ſays, that the ancient name of *Byzantium*, was *Lygos*. The ſituation was the moſt commodious poſſible, both for ſecurity and commerce, Polybius: the key of both ſeas, Ovid. Now *Conſtantinople*. E. Long. 28° 58′, Lat. 41°.

BYZERES, Strabo, Dionyſius Periegetes; a people of Pontus, a part of the Heptacometae, or ſeven cantons, which dwelt about Trapezus and Cerafus.

C.

CABALA. Diodorus Siculus; a place in Sicily, of uncertain ſituation; where Dionyſius obtained a victory over the Carthaginians. A town alſo of Cilicia, Appian.

CABALACA, *orum*, Pliny; the principal town of Albania.

CABALAIS, Strabo; the country of the Solymi, thus called, becauſe mountainous. Hence the Solmi are called *Cabalenſes*, or *Cabaleis*, id.

CABALIA, Pliny, Ptolemy; an inland diſtrict of Lycia; extending eaſtwards to Piſidia, and to the north of

of Pamphylia: though Strabo reckons it a ſeparate diſtrict from Lycia. A diſtrict of the Hither Aſia, Herodotus; *Cabalii*, or *Cabali*, the people, id.

CABALIS, Stephanus; a town near Cibyra, on the Meander.

CABALLINUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Aedui, in Gallia Celtica: *Caballonum*, Caeſar; which is the true name, confirmed by Coins; *Cabyllinum*, Strabo; *Caballodunum*, Ammian. *Cabillo*, the gentilitious name, id. Now *Challon ſur Soane*. E. Long. 5° 12′, Lat. 46° 40′.

CABALLINUS, Perſius; a very clear fountain of mount Helicon, in Boeotia; called *Hippocrene* by the Greeks, becauſe opened by Pegaſus, on ſtriking the rock with his hoof, and hence called *Pegaſius*, Strabo.

CABALLIO, Strabo; *Cabellio*, Pliny, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of the Cavares, in Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate on the Druentia. A colony, Ptolemy; one of the Latin colonies, Pliny: in the Notitiae, called *Civitas Cabellicorum*. Now *Cavaillon*, in Provence.

CABALLODUNUM. See CABALLINUM.

CABANA, Arrian; a town of Gedroſia, between the rivers Arbis and Tomerus. Another of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy.

CABARNIS, Nicanor; one of the ancient names of *Paros*. So called from the *Cabarni*, the prieſts of Ceres; and that again from *careb*, to offer, Joſephus.

CABASA, Ptolemy; a town of the Lower Egypt, below Sais, on that branch of the Nile, called Thermutiacus Fluvius.

CABASITES NOMOS, a diviſion of Lower Egypt, ſo called from *Cabaſa*, Ptolemy, Pliny, Coin.

CABASSUS, Ptolemy; a town of Cataonia, a diſtrict of Cappadocia; *Cabeſſus*, Homer, Stephanus.

CABELEES, Herodotus; a people of Maeonia.

CABELLIO. See CABALLIO.

CABERASA, Ptolemy; a town of Media.

CABERON, Pliny; a river of Aſia.

CABESSUS. See CABASSUS.

CABILLONUM. See CABALLINUM.

CABIRA, *orum*, Strabo; a royal citadel of Mithridates, in Pontus, to the ſouth of mount Paryadres, much mentioned in the Mithridatic war. Made a city by Pompey, and called *Diopolis*: enlarged by queen Pythodoris; who called it *Sebaſte*.

CABSEEL, Joſhua; a town in the tribe of Judah.

CABUBATHARA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Arabia Felix.

CABUL. See CHABUL.

CABYLE, Ptolemy; *Calybe*, Strabo; a town of Thrace, whither Philip the ſon of Amyntas, ſent a colony of the moſt abandoned and worthleſs of his army, Strabo.

CABYLLINUM. See CABALLINUM.

CACIDARI, Pliny; the ancient name of the *Arimaſpi*.

CACOBAE, Ptolemy; a people in the north of the Farther India.

CACRA, Scholiaſt on Lycophron; the ancient name of the promontory *Odyſſeum*, near Pachynum, in the ſouth-eaſt of Sicily.

CACUTHIS, Arrian; a river of India, running into the Ganges.

CACYPARIS, Thucydides; a river of Sicily, which with a ſouth-eaſt courſe falls into the Sicilian Sea, to the ſouth of Syracuſe. Now called *Caſibili*, Cluverius.

CACYRUM, Ptolemy; a town in the territory of Syracuſe, in Sicily: Now *Caſſaro*. *Cacyrini*, Ptolemy; the gentilitious name.

CADEMOTH. See KEDEMOTH.

CADENA, Strabo; a palace built in the manner of a town, in the mountains of Lycaonia, in the Hither Aſia.

CADES, Moſes; a town in the Wilderneſs of Zin, in Arabia Petraea; the firſt encampment of the Iſraelites, after their departure from Eziongeber; and from which the Wilderneſs of Zin was called Cades; the burial-place of Miriam, with the rock and water of Meribah in it. *Cades*, a town of the tribe of Judah, Joſhua xv. 23. *Cadeſbarnea*, called alſo *Cades*.

CADESBARNEA, Moſes; a town of the Wilderneſs of Paran, on the confines of Canaan; from which the ſpies were ſent out; ſometimes ſimply called *Cades*; but diſtinct from the *Cades* in the Wilderneſs of Zin.

Cadi, Strabo; a town on the common confines of Phrygia, Lydia, and Myſia: *Macedones Cadueni*, Pliny; the gentilitious name.

Cadistus, Pliny; a mountain on the weſt ſide of Crete.

Cadme, Strabo; *Priene*, ſo called.

Cadmea, Nepos, Strabo; the citadel and firſt built part of Thebes, on an eminence; ſo called from Cadmus, Pauſanias.

Cadmei, *Cadmii*, and *Cadmeiones*, Stephanus; the Thebans.

Cadmeis, Thucydides; one of the ancient names of Boeotia.

Cadmonaei. See Kadmonaei.

Cadmus, Strabo; a mountain of Phrygia Magna, above Laodicea; from which the river Lycus, riſes.

Cadrema, Stephanus; a town of Lycia, a colony of the Olbii.

Cadrusi, Pliny; a people of Paropamiſus, a country of the Farther Aſia, ſituate at mount Caucaſus. Alſo a town built there by Alexander, id.

Caduceni. See Cadi.

Cadupi, Pliny; a people near the great catarract, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile, in Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

Cadurci, *Cadurcum*, *Cadurcus*, and *Cadurx*, Ptolemy, Magno; a town of the Cadurci, a people of Aquitania; ſituate between the rivers Oldus, running from the north, and the Tarnis, from the ſouth, and falling into the Garumna: the town was otherwiſe called *Devona*, or *Divona*, iid. Now *Cahors*, capital of the territory of Querci, in Guienne. E. Long. 1° 5′, Lat. 44° 25′. A part of the Cadurci, to the ſouth next the Tarnis, were called *Eleutheri*, Caeſar.

Cadusii, Strabo; a people of Media Atropatene, ſituate to the weſt in the mountains, and reaching to the Caſpian Sea; between whom and the Medes perpetual war and enmity continued down to Cyrus, Plutarch.

Cadusiorum Vallum, Ptolemy; a place on the ſouth ſide of the Caſpian Sea, between the rivers Cyrus and Amardus.

Cadyna, *orum*, Strabo; a town in the mountains of Lycaonia; the reſidence of Siſinnus, who affected the kingdom of Cappadocia, id.

Cadyta, *Cadytis*, Herodotus; a great city of the Paleſtine Syrians; which is ſuppoſed to be *Jeruſalem*, called *Caduſa*, holy, and in a different dialect, *Caduta*, or *Cadyta*. But Reland thinks it is rather *Gath*, Herodotus being on the deſcription of the ſea-coaſt.

Caea. See Cea.

Caecias, Pliny; a wind blowing between north and eaſt, from the north-eaſt; called *Caecias* by the Greeks, but with the Romans without a name, Seneca.

Caecilia. See Cecilia.

Caecilia Castra, Pliny; *Caeciliana*, Antonine; a town of Luſitania, between Cetobriga and Salacia; probably the camp of Caecilius Metellus gave riſe and name to the town.

Caecina. Mela, Pliny; a river of Tuſcany, running weſtward into the Tuſcan Sea, at the Vada Volaterrana.

Caecorum Oppidum, Tacitus; a name of Chalcedon, over againſt Byzantium; becauſe the Megareans, who were the firſt coloniſts, made choice of ſo bad a ſpot, tho' there were ſeveral better which they might have pitched on.

Caecubum, Strabo; *Caecubus Ager*, Pliny; a diſtrict of Latium, ſituate amidſt marſhes, adjoining to the Sinus Cajetanus; producing a very generous wine, Strabo, Horace, Pliny; commended alſo by Dioſcorides and Columella.

Caedessa, *ae*, or *orum*, Joſephus; *Kedes*, Joſhua, Judges, a Levitical city of refuge, in the tribe of Naphthali, on the confines of Tyre and Galilee.

Caelistini, Pliny; a people of Umbria.

Caeletica, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Thrace, towards Macedonia and the Egean Sea *Caeletes*, the people, Pliny; divided into Majores, at the foot of mount Haemus; and Minores, at that of Rhodope; between whom the Hebrus runs

Caelina, Pliny; *Cilina*, Inſcription; an ancient town of Venetia; ſituate on a cognominal river. *Cilinenſes*, the gentilitious name, Inſcription.

CAELIUM, Pliny; an inland town of Peucetia, a diviſion of Apulia; a place four or five miles above Barium, or Bari; and which ſtill retains that name, Holſtenius.

CAELIUS MONS, Itinerary; a town of Vindelicia, on the right or weſt ſide of the Ilargus. Now *Kelmuntz*, a ſmall town of Suabia, on the Iller.

CAELIUS MONS. See COELIUS.

CAENE, Ptolemy; the laſt town in the Nomos Panopolitanus, of Thebais; between Thebae, and Panopolis, and the ſame with the *Neapolis* of Herodotus. Alſo an iſland of Sicily, on the African ſide, Pliny.

CAENEPOLIS, a town of Laconica, whoſe ancient name was *Taenarum*, Pliny; *Taenarus*, Strabo, Mela; diſtant forty ſtadia from the promontory of that name, Pauſanias.

CAENICA REGIO, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Thrace, towards Macedonia and the Egean Sea.

CAENINA, Ovid, Stephanus; *Cenina*, Feſtus; a town of the Sabines. *Caeninenſes*, the gentilitious name, Livy. Thought to be either *S. Angelo*, or *Monticelli*, Holſtenius.

CAENITES, Pliny; a port of Achaia, not far from the Portus Saronicus, on the iſthmus of Corinth.

CAENOMANI, Livy; *Cenomani*, Pliny, Polybius, Ptolemy; a people of the Tranſpadana, to the eaſt of the Inſubres, and reaching from the Lacus Sebinus, to the Po.

CAENOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town in the eaſt of Cyrenaica.

CAENOPHRURIUM, Antonine; Καινὸν φρούριον, Paeanius; a town of Thrace, between Perinthus and Byzantium. Here Aurelian the emperor was murdered, by the treachery of his ſlave Eutropius.

CAENYS, Pliny; a promontory of Italy, over againſt Pelorus of Sicily. Now *Coda de la Volpe*, Cluverius.

CAEPIANA. See CEPIANA.

CAERACATES. See CARACATES.

CAERAESI, Caeſar; a people of Belgica; thought by ſome to be the ſame with the *Caeratae*; but they lay lower down the Rhine, and together with the Eburones, Condruſi, and Paemani, are by one common name called Germans, id.

CAERATUS, Ptolemy, Callimachus; a river of Crete; on which Cnoſſus ſtood; and hence anciently called *Caeratus*, Scholiaſt on Callimachus.

CAERE, indeclinable, Livy; Virgil has *Caeritis*; a town of Etruria, the royal reſidence of Mezentius. Its ancient name *Argyllae*, which ſee. In Strabo's time not the leaſt veſtige of it remained, except the baths, called Caeretana. From this town the Cenſor's tables were called Caerites Tabulae; in which were entered the names of ſuch, as for ſome miſdemeanour forfeited their right of ſuffrage, or were degraded from a higher to a leſs honourable tribe. For the people of *Caere*, hoſpitably receiving thoſe Romans, who, after the taking of Rome by the Gauls, fled with their gods and the ſacred fire of Veſta, were, on the Romans recovering themſelves from this diſaſter, honoured with the privilege of the city, but without a right of voting, Strabo, Gellius. *Caerite cera*, is Horace's expreſſion for this degradation. *Caerites*, ſhort, the gentilitious name, Livy; and *Caeretes*, the epithet, the middle ſyllable long, Virgil; and *Caerites*, Horace; and *Caeretanus*, Rutilius. Now *Cer-vetere*.

CAERETANUS AMNIS, Pliny; and *Ceritis*, Virgil; a river running from Caere to the Tuſcan Sea.

CAERIANA, Ptolemy; a town of Baeca, on the left or eaſt bank of the Anas, as it runs ſouth.

CAESADA, Palatine copy; *Ceſada*, Ptolemy; *Caeſata*, Itinerary; a town of the Hither Spain, between Complutum and Bilbilis.

CAESAREA AD ANAZARBUM. See ANAZARBUS.

CAESARAUGUSTA, Mela, Pliny; *Caeſarea Auguſta*, Coins, Ptolemy; a colony, ſituate on the Iberus, in the Hither Spain, before called *Salduba*, in the territory of the Edetani. Now commonly thought to be *Saragoſa*. W. Long. 1° 15′, Lat. 42°.

CAESAREA, Pliny; a city of Armenia Minor; unknown to other geographers. Harduin thinks it is the *Neocaeſaria*, mentioned by Nicephorus. Another of Bithynia, Hierocles.

rocles. A third of Cappadocia, or the Prefecture of Cilicia, on this ſide Taurus: formerly called *Mazaca*, but under Tiberius, *Caeſarea*, yet not entirely loſing its old name: called alſo *Euſebia*, at mount Argaeus, Strabo. A fourth of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, formerly called *Iol*; but by Juba *Caeſarea*, in honour of Auguſtus, Pliny, Strabo; honoured with the privilege of a colony under Claudius, Eutropius, Itinerary, Coins. A fifth of Mauretania Tingitana, Ptolemy; called *Tingis*. A ſixth *Caeſarea*, called *Caeſarea Stratonis*, Ptolemy; in Samaria, a name given in honour of Auguſtus, by Herod, to that which was before called *Turris Stratonis*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny. A ſeventh in the diſtrict of Paneas, in the Trachonitis, built by Philip, the ſon of Herod, near the ſprings of Jordan, Ptolemy, Coins. An eighth, the *Antiochia* of Piſidia, ſo called, Pliny. A ninth *Caeſaria*, Coins; the name of *Germanicia*, in Commagene. *Caeſarenſis*, the gentilitious name.

CAESAREA, Antonine; an iſland on the coaſt of France, in the Channel; from the ſimilitude of the name, thought to be *Jerſey*, Camden.

CAESAREA AUGUSTA. See CAESARAUGUSTA.

CAESARODUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Turones, in Celtic Gaul. Now *Tours*, capital of Tourain. E. Long. 45′, Lat. 47° 25′.

CAESAROMAGUS. See BRATUSPANTIUM.

CAESAROMAGUS, Itinerary; a town of the Trinobantes, in Britain, ſixteen miles to the north of Leiton; now *Chelmsford*, Talbot; or *Brentwood*, Camden; according to others, *Burſtet*.

CAESATA. See CAESADA.

CAESENA, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Gallia Citpadana; ſituate on the rivers Iſapis and Rubicon, Strabo. Now *Ceſena*, a town of Romania, in Italy. E. Long. 12° 50′, Lat. 44° 20′. *Caeſenates* the people; *Caeſenatia Vina*, Pliny.

CAESIA SYLVA, Tacitus; a wood in Germany; a part of the great Sylva Hercynia; ſituate partly in the duchy of Cleves, and partly in Weſtphalia, between Weſel and Kesfeld, Cluverius.

CAESIRO. See ARAURA.

CAESTRIA, Pliny; a town of Epirus; mentioned by no other author: Thucydides has *Ceſtrina*, a ſmall diſtrict, ſeparated from Theſprotia by the river Thyamis.

CAETA, Strabo; a cave, which the Lacedaemonians uſed as a priſon, or place of confinement.

CAETOBRIX, Ptolemy; a town of Luſitania, near the mouth of the Tagus, on the eaſt ſide: now extinct; ſo called from its fiſhery; where are ſtill extant fiſh-ponds on the ſhore, done with terrace, or plaiſter of Paris, which illuſtrate the name of the ruined city.

CAICINUS, Strabo, Thucydides; a river of the Locri, in Italy, a people of the Bruttii.

CAICUS, Herodotus, Aeſchylus, Virgil; a river of Myſia; which ſoon after, as it riſes from its ſpring, receives the Myſius from mount Temnus: ſurnamed *Teuthranteus*, Ovid; from Teuthrania, a town and diſtrict, in which the Caicus riſes, Pliny. Ovid takes the *Caicus* and *Myſius* for one binominal river.

CAIETA, Cicero, Virgil; a port and town of Latium: ſo called from Aeneas's nurſe. Now *Gaeta*. E. Long. 14° 30′, Lat. 41° 20′.

CAINAS, Arrian; a river running into the hither, or weſt ſide of the Ganges.

CALABRIA, that peninſula into which Italy runs out to the eaſt into the Ionian Sea, with an iſthmus between Tarentum and Brunduſium, a diſtance of thirty-five miles, Pliny; by which it joins Apulia; it is called by the Greeks *Meſſapia*, from the leader Meſſapius, Pliny; but generally *Calabria* by the Latins: and ſometimes the Greeks call it *Japygia*; and though this laſt be but a part of the territory of the Salentini; yet it ſometimes denotes the whole peninſula. *Japygia*, which borders on Metapontum, the Greeks called *Meſſapia*: The natives call partly *Salentini*, thoſe dwelling on the promontory *Japygum*, and partly *Calabri*, Strabo. *Calabria* was famous for its fine wool, and oil, Columella. *Calabri*, the gentilitious

tious name: *Dona Calabri hoſpitis*, a proverbial ſaying, for preſents on which the donor puts no great value, and which prove a burden to the receiver, Horace. Now *Calabria Citra*.

CALACH, Moſes; a very ancient city of Aſſyria; which Bochart ſuppoſes to be the ſame with *Chalach*; whither the king of Aſſyria carried captive the Iſraelites, It ſeems to have been near to, or upon the Tigris.

CALACHENA, Strabo; *Calacina*, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Aſſyria, on the Tigris; ſo called from Calach.

CALACTA, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a maritime town on the north ſide of Sicily; ſo called from its fine coaſt *Calactini*, Cicero, the gentilitious name.

CALADUNUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, ſituate between Aſturica and Bracara.

CALAGORINA, Ptolemy; *Calaguris*, diſtinguiſhed by the ſurname *Naſica*, Inſcription, Pliny; *Calagurris*, Livy; a city of the Vaſcones, in the Hither Spain, on the right or weſt bank of the Iberus; a municipal town and colony, ſurnamed *Julia*, Coins. Famous for the horrid famine it underwent in the Sertorian war, Val. Maximus, Florus, Juvenal. *Calaguritani*, or *Naſcici*, Pliny; the gentilitious name. Now *Calahorra*, in Old Caſtile, on the Ebro. W. Long 2° 12′, Lat. 42° 25′.

CALAMA, Arrian; a town of Carmania, on the ſea-coaſt. Another of Numidia, Notitia; whoſe ſituation is not known; mentioned alſo by St. Auguſtin.

CALAMAE, Polybius; a town of Meſſenia, in Peloponneſus.

CALAMISSUS, Pliny; a town of the Locri.

CALAMOS, Pliny; a town of Phoenicia, near Botrys, at the foot of mount Libanus. Alſo a town of Babylonia, Strabo.

CALAON, Pauſanias, a river of the Hither Aſia, near Colophon.

CALAPIS, Strabo; the ſame with *Colapis*, which ſee.

CALARNIA TURNIS, a tower in Macedonia, ſituate between the river Strymon and mount Athos, Mela.

CALATHE, Ptolemy; an iſland on the coaſt of Numidia Propria, beyond Tabraca,

CALATHUSA, Pliny; a deſart iſland, lying between the Cherſoneſus Thracia and Samothrace. Alſo a town of Arabia Deſerta, Ptolemy.

CALATI, Livy; an ancient town of Campania, famous in the Samnitian war; to the ſouth eaſt of Cales, towards the Vulturnus. Caeſar ſent thither a colony of veterans, Appian. *Calatini*, Livy; the gentilitious name.

CALATIS, Strabo, Mela; *Callatis*, Scylax, Peutinger; *Callatia* Ptolemy, Coin; a town of Moeſia Inferior, two hundred and eighty ſtadia to the ſouth of Tomi, Strabo; a colony of the Heracleotæ, Strabo, Scymnus Chius. *Callatiani*, Coin; the gentilitious name.

CALATUM, Ptolemy; *Galacum*, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes, in Britain. Now *Tadcaſter* and *Helcaſter*, in Lancaſhire, Lhuyd. According to others, *Overburrow*; but Camden makes it *Whealley-caſtle*, in Weſtmorland.

CALAVII, Livy; a people of Campania.

CALAURIA, Strabo; an iſland of Greece, in the Saronic bay, over-againſt the port of Troezen, at the diſtance of forty ſtadia, Strabo; thirty ſtadia in compaſs, id. with a temple of Neptune, held in great veneration; an aſylum, Demoſthenes; and the place of the convention or aſſembly of the ſeven cities of the Amphictyons; thither Demoſthenes went twice into baniſhment, and there he died; buried within the pales of the temple, Strabo, Pauſanias, Plutarch, Mela. The epithet *rough*, Dionyſius Periegetes, ſeems to announce no great fertility. Here Diana was worſhipped, Ovid: Latona exchanged it for Delos with Neptune; hence the proverb, *pro Delo Calauria*, to give as good as you take. *Calaurites*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name. Now ſaid to be called *Sidra*.

CALBIS, Strabo; a river of Caria, in the Peraea Rhodiorum, navigable, and running by Caunus, id. It was called *Indus*, Pliny; from an Indian thrown off an elephant, Livy: it riſes in the territory of Cibyra, receives ſixty other rivers, and upwards of an hundred torrents, Pliny.

CALCE,

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CALCE, Strabo; a town of Campania.

CALCHEDON. See CHALCEDON.

CALCUA, Ptolemy; *Calleva*, Antonine: Camden would chuſe to call it *Callena*, to make it anſwer to *Wallingford*, a town on the Thames, above Windſor towards Oxford; which laſt rather others take *Calleva* for. A town of the Atrebates, an adventitious people from Gallia Belgica.

CALE. See CALES.

CALE ACTA. See CALACTA, and ARTEMISIUM.

CALEDONIA, the ancient name of *Scotland*; *Caledonii*, the people, Tacitus; *Caledones*, Eumenius; names formed by the Romans from *Gaeldoch*, the country of the Gael, or Highlanders. Buchanan derives the appellation from *Calden*, the *haſel-tree*; adding, in confirmation of this, that there is a town in Scotland, called *Duncalden*, the hill covered with haſel-trees. It may ſuffice to anſwer, that the Highlanders never call their country *Calden*, but always *Gaeldoch*; it would be extraordinary if they did, from a tree but rarely the growth of their country; and that Buchanan's *Duncalden* is manifeſtly a miſtake, the genuine name being *Dune-Callan*, the *Dune*, or caſtle of Collin; not to mention, that there is not a ſingle inſtance, in which the Celtic term *Dune* is ever employed in compoſition, to denote any other thing but a hill covered with a citadel or town; the Romans then could never form their *Caledonia* from *Calden*. The fir-tree, if any, ſhould ſeem to claim the preference of giving name to the country; a tree more common in, becauſe more co-natural with the climate than the haſel; which very rarely ſhoots to a tree there, remaining generally in the ſtate of a ſhrub or buſh. Unacquainted as Buchanan ſeems with the original language of his country, it is probable he had this etymology, with the account of the weſtern iſlands, from Donald Monro; who, deceived by mere ſound, was not aware of its abſurdity. *Caledonia* is properly the gentilitious name of the country; from its nature and appearance it is alſo called *Albin*, a high country; whence the *Albion* of the ancients; a name by them extended to the whole iſland; which the Highlanders call *Braetan*; but *Albin* conſtantly reſtrained to Scotland by them; which at this day they divide into *Gaeldoch*, a term not now of its ancient extent, but appropriated to the Highlands of Scotland; and into *Gauldoch*, the country of the Gaul; denoting foreigners, or barbarians; meaning the people of the Low Country, or thoſe in the ſouth-eaſt of Scotland; evidently Saxons, as appears both from their language and names. The Highlanders, or Caledonians, are therefore the prior inhabitants; a people altogether diſtinct from the Scots in language and manners; of a different original, and from a different part of the world; with the intervention of ſome centuries between the time of the ſettlement of each: and yet Buchanan and the other Scottiſh writers are ever confounding the Caledonians and the Scots.

CALEDONIUS SALTUS, Florus; *Caledonia Sylva*, Ptolemy; a vaſt foreſt, extending from one end of Britain to the other.

CALES, *ium*, Cicero, Virgil, Tacitus; a city of note in Campania, Strabo; a municipal town, Cicero; an ancient colony, Livy; at no great diſtance from Caſilinum: Sil. Italicus has once, *Cale*, *es*, ſingular; *Caleni*, the gentilitious name; *Calenus* the epithet; applied by Horace and Juvenal to a generous wine, which the territory produced.

CALES, *etis*, Ptolemy, Arrian; a port town of Bithynia; ſituate between the river Hypius and Heraclea, Arrian.

CALETANUS AGER, Pliny; a territory not far from Volaterrae, in Etruria.

CALETES, or *Caleti*, Caeſar, Hirtius; a people of Gallia Celtica, on the confines of Belgica, ſituate between the ſea and the Sequana. Now called *le Pais de Caux*, in Normandy, Baudrand.

CALETRA, a town of Etruria, a little to the eaſt of the river Umbro; uncertain

whether extant in Livy's time, who mentions *Ager Calet anus*.

CALINDA, Ptolemy; *Calynda*, Stephanus; *Calymna*, Strabo; a town of Caria, next to Caunus, Strabo.

CALINDICI MONTES, mountains near Calinda, Herodotus. *Calyndeis*, or *Calyndenſes*, the people.

CALINGAE, Pliny; a people of the Hither India, next the mouth of the Ganges, and on the ſea coaſt.

CALINGII, Pliny; a people in Arabia Felix, ſituate near Ampelone, a colony of the Mileſians.

CALISIA, Ptolemy; a town on this ſide the Mons Aſciburgius; which ſeems to be *Kaliſh*, a town of Poland, Cellarius. E. Long. 18°, Lat. 52° 20′.

CALLAECIA, Coins; the country of the Callaeci, in the north of the Hither Spain, Strabo, Sil. Italicus; ſo called from Calle, an ancient city near the mouth of the river Durius. And therefore *Caliaeci*, and not *Gallaeci*, is the true writing. Divided into *Callaici Bracarii*, extending from the Durius, to the Minius; and into the Lucenſes, reaching from the Minius to the Aſtures, Ptolemy.

CALLAS, Strabo; a river of Euboea.

CALLATEBUS, Herodotus; a town of Caria, near the Meander; in which there were artiſts, who made honey from the tamariſc and wheat.

CALLATERIA, Strabo; a town on the Via Appia, leading to Brunduſium.

CALLATIANI, CALLATIA, CALLATIS, } See CALATIS.

CALLE, Antonine; an ancient town of the Hither Spain, ſituate on an eminence, which hangs over the river Durius; whoſe port was at the mouth of the river. Now *Porto*, *Oporto*, or *Port a Port*, a town of Portugal, which thence took its name, viz. from *Port Calle*, and not from *Galli*. W. Long. 9°, Lat. 41° 10′.

CALLEVA. See CALCUA.

CALLIA, *ae*, or *Calliae*, *arum*, Pauſanias; a town of Arcadia.

CALLIARUS, Homer, Mela; a town of Locris, or of the Locri Epicnemidii, Cellarius.

CALLICA, Ptolemy; a town of Bithynia, ſituate between the Sinus Cianus and Nicomedia.

CALLICHORUS, Pliny; a river of Paphlagonia. Alſo a well in Attica, Pauſanias.

CALLICOLONA, Homer; an eminence diſtant forty ſtadia from Ilium, Strabo; near the river Simois.

CALLICULA, Livy, a mountain of Campania, which bounded the Ager Falernus, on the north ſide.

CALLIDROMUS, Livy; the name of one of the tops of mount Oeta, and the higheſt of all. Alſo a mountain the Locri Epicnemidii, near Scarphia, Ptolemy.

CALLIFAE, *arum*, Livy; a town of the Hirpini, near Allifae: ſome take it to be what is now called *Cariſe*.

CALLIGERIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India. Now ſaid to be *Cananor*, in the kingdom of Decan.

CALLICICUM PROMONTORIUM. See CORY.

CALLI PROMONTORIUM, and OPPIDUM, a promontory and town of Marmarica, beyond Paraetonium, Ptolemy.

CALLINICUM, Ammian, Eutropius; a town of Meſopotamia, ſituate on the Euphrates, between Carrhae to the north, and Circeſium to the ſouth; a very ſtrong fort, well ſituate for commerce, Ammian.

CALLINUSA, Ptolemy; a promontory of Cyprus, on the north weſt ſide of the iſland.

CALLIOPE, Pliny, Appian; a town of Parthia, towards Media weſtward.

CALLIPEDAE, Mela, a people of Sarmatia Europea, ſituate between the rivers Axiaces and Hypanis.

CALLIPOLIS, Polybius, Livy; *Callium*, Pauſanias; a town of Aetolia, near mount Corax. *Callipolites*, Stephanus; the gentilitious name. Another, a maritime town of Calabria, a Greek city, afterwards called *Anxa*, Mela. A third of Sicily, near the ſtrait, or Pharo of Meſſina, Marcianus Heracleota, Stephanus, Silius Italicus. *Callipolitae*, Herodotus; the gentilitious name. A fourth of Thrace, Strabo, Pliny; on the Helleſpont, next the Propontis, and oppoſite to Lampſacus, in Aſia. Now *Gallipoli*. E. Long. 27° 2′, Lat. 40° 40′.

CALLIPUS,

CALLIPUS, *odis*, a river of Luſitania, mentioned only by Ptolemy, as running between the Tagus and Anas; ſuppoſed to be the *Chalybs* of Juſtin, commended for tempering ſteel, adding, that the people on it are called *Chalybes*.

CALLIRHOE, ſurnamed *Enneacrunos*, from its nine ſprings or channels, a fountain not far from Athens, greatly adorned by Piſiſtratus, where there were ſeveral wells, but this the only running ſpring, Pauſanias. Another *Callirrhoe*, Pliny; beyond Jordan; a very fine ſpring of hot waters, near the Dead Sea, into which it empties itſelf; of much medicinal virtue, id Joſephus. Near which ſtood a cognominal town, Ptolemy.

CALLIRHOE, the name of Edeſſa, in Meſopotamia.

CALLISTE, Herodotus; the ancient name of the iſland *Thera*.

CALLISTRATIA, Ptolemy; a town of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine.

CALLITERAE, Ptolemy; a town of Biſaltia, a diſtrict of Macedonia.

CALLIUM. See CALLIPOLIS.

CALNE, Moſes; *Calno*, Iſaiah; and *Canneh*, Ezekiel; the laſt city of Nimrod in Shinar: The Chaldee interpreters, with Euſebius and Jerome, make it the ſame with *Teſephon*, on the Tigris; which ſeems probable from the country round that city, being called *Chalonitis* by the Greeks, Wells.

CALO, *onis*, Antonine; an obſcure place in Belgica, ſituate between Vetera and Gelduba; traces of which Cluverius ſhews to be extant in the village of *Kalenhuſen*.

CALOR, *oris*, Livy; a river of Samnium, which falls into the Sabatus, at Beneventum. Now *il Calore*. Another of Lucania, falling below the confluence of the Tanager, into the Silarus, according to Cluverius; which brings confuſion into the Itinerary; and therefore Holſtenius thinks, that *ad Calorem M.P.XXIIII.* is an interpolation.

CALPAS, Strabo; a river of Bithynia, which runs between Chalcedon and Heraclea into the Euxine; with a cognominal port and a ſmall city at its mouth, Pliny, Xenophon; ſituate midway between the above-mentioned cities, Xenophon.

CALPE, Ptolemy, Pliny; a mountain of Spain, and one of Hercules's Pillars; ſmall in compaſs, but high and upright, Strabo: whether there was a diſtinct town near it called *Calpe*; or whether *Calpe* was not another name for *Carteia*, is a diſpute among geographers. In a coin, *Colonia Julia Calpe*, is thought to be the legend. And *Calpia*, as a town in Spain, is mentioned by Nicolaus Damaſcenus.

CALPURNIANA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Baetica, on the ſame ſide of the Baetis with Corduba, but higher up, twenty-five miles.

CALYBE. See CABYLE.

CALYCADNUS, Coins, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Calydnus*, Stephanus; a river of Cilicia Aſpera, which falls into the Mediterranean, between the promontories Sarpedon and Zephyrium, over-againſt Cyprus: a navigable river, and cutting Iſauria in the middle, Ammian. Livy has a promontory of this name; poſſibly one of the promontories already mentioned.

CALYDIUM, Strabo; a town on the Via Appia, leading to Brundusium.

CALYDNA, *Calymna*, Stephanus; *Calymnia*, Mela; one of the Calydnae, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near Tenedos, Homer, Lycophron. Famous for its honey, Stephanus, Ovid. *Thebes*, in Boeotia, ſo called from Calydnus, an ancient king, Stephanus.

CALYDNUS. See CALYCADNUS.

CALYDON, Pliny; a town of Aetolia, diſtant ſeven miles and a half from the ſea, divided by the river Evenus, Lucan; the country was anciently called *Aeolis*, from the Aeolians, its inhabitants, Thucydides; or rather from Aeolus, ſon of Hellen, who gave name to the people, Apollodorus: Scylax places *Calydon* at the head of the towns of Aetolia; Virgil gives it the epithet, *ancient*; Homer *beautiful*. *Calydonius*, the epithet, Ovid. *Calydonides*, the gentilitious, feminine, id. This country was famous for the ſtory of Meleager, and the Calydonian boar, id.

CALYMNA. See CALINDA.

CALYMNA,

CALYMNA, } See CALYDNA.
CALYMNIA, }

CALYNDA. See CALINDA.

CALYPSUS INSULA, Pliny; an iſland in the Sinus Scylaceus, oppoſite to the Promontorium Lacinium of the Bruttii, thought to be Homer's *Ogygia*, Heſychius.

CAMALODUNUM, a town of the Trinobantes, the firſt Roman colony in Britain, of veterans, under the emperor Claudius, Coin, Inſcription, Tacitus. From the Itineraries it appears to have ſtood where now *Malden* ſtands. It continued to be an open place under the Romans; a place of pleaſure rather than ſtrength; yet not unadorned with ſplendid works, as a theatre and a temple of Claudius: which the Britons conſidered as badges of ſlavery, and which gave riſe to ſeveral ſeditions and commotions, Tacitus. It ſtands on a bay of the ſea, at the mouth of the Chelmer, in the county of Eſſex; the modern name is curtailed from the ancient.

CAMANTIUM, Athenaeus; one of the ſeven cities of the Hither Aſia, which Cyrus gave to his friend Pitharchus.

CAMARA, a town of the iſland Crete, *Camareus*, or *Camarenſis* the gentilitious name, Stephanus. Anciently called *Latos*, as appears by a table, or inſtrument of a league entered into between the cities Camara and Dius, diſcovered by Franceſco Molini, a noble Venetian, when conſul in Crete; and which is confirmed by Xenio, a writer on the affairs of Crete, quoted by Stephanus. Alſo a mart town of the Hither India, to the north of the promontory Cory, Arrian.

CAMARACUM, the capital of the Nervii, a people of Gallia Belgica, Antonine, Peutinger; before whoſe time no mention was made of it. Now *Cambray*, capital of the Cambreſis, in French Flanders. E. Long. 3° 15′, Lat. 50° 15′.

CAMARINA, Ptolemy, Pliny; a city of Sicily, built by the Syracuſans, Thucydides, Strabo; on an eminence, on the ſea, in the ſouth of Sicily, to the weſt of the promontory Pachynum, between two rivers, the Hipparis and Oanus. Of ſo famous a city nothing now remains but its name, and ancient walls, a mile and a half in compaſs, with the ſlight remains of houſes: Now called *Camarana*. *Camarinaei*, Thucydides, the gentilitious name; *Camarini*, Suidas.

CAMARINA PALUS, Virgil; a marſh or lake, near the city Camarina, and from which it took its name, Scholiaſt on Pindar. In a time of drought, the ſtench of the lake produced a peſtilence; upon which the inhabitants conſulted the oracle, whether they ſhould not quite drain it; the oracle diſſuaded them: they notwithſtanding drained it, and opened a way for their enemies to come and plunder their city: hence the proverb, *Ne moveas Camarinam*, that is, not to remove one evil to bring on a greater. Now *Lago di Camarana*, ſituate in a beautiful plain, under the very walls of Camarina, and of a triangular form, Cluverius.

CAMARINUM. See CAMERINUM.

CAMARS, *tis*, the ancient name of *Cluſium*, Livy; which ſee.

CAMBERICUM, Ptolemy; the third mouth of the Ganges, reckoning from the weſt.

CAMBES, *Cambete*, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of the Rauraci, in Belgica. Now *Kems*, in the territory of Baſil.

CAMBODUNUM, Itinerary; a town of the Brigantes, in Britain; now in ruins, near Almonbury, in Yorkſhire. *Weſtcheſter*, Talbot. Alſo a town of Vindelicia, on the Cambus: now *Kempten*, in Suabia.

CAMBOLECTRI, Pliny; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, adjoining to the Pictones.

CAMBORITUM, Antonine; a town of the Iceni, in Britain, *Cami Vadum*, as it were; almoſt in the ſpot where Cambridge, a famous ſeat of the Muſes, now ſtands.

CAMBRETONIUM, Antonine; a town of the Iceni, on the road from Venta Icenorum, or Norwich, to London: now thought to be *Brettenham*, from the ſimilitude of names.

CAMBUNII MONTES, mountains of Theſſaly. mentioned by Livy.

CAMBUS, a river of Vindelicia, falling into the Ilargus, now the *Iler*.

CAMBUSUM,

CAMBUSUM, Ptolemy; the firſt mouth of the Ganges, reckoning from the weſt.

CAMBYSENE, Strabo; a northern diſtrict of Armenia Major, bleak, and ſubject to great falls of ſnow; bordering on Iberia, and on a part of mount Caucaſus; a rough and ill-watered country, Strabo.

CAMBYSES, Pliny; a river of Albania, which riſing in mount Caucaſus, falls into the Cyrus, and both together into the Caſpian Sea.

CAMECHIA, Ptolemy; a town of Albania, ſituate between the Albanus and Cyrus, near the Caſpian Sea.

CAMELANI, Pliny; a people, neighbours to thoſe of Narnia and Nuceria, in Campania.

CAMELIDAE, Pliny; two iſlands on the coaſt of Ionia.

CAMELITAE, Strabo; a people on the borders of Meſopotamia, not far from the Euphrates; next neighbours to the Scenitae; whoſe inns are plentifully ſupplied with water, partly in ciſterns, and partly by aqueducts.

CAMELOBOSCI, Ptolemy; a people of Carmania, ſituate on the borders of Perſis, and called *Sozotae*.

CAMERA, or *Camere*, Ovid; a ſpot of land, near the river Crathis, in Magna Graecia.

CAMERIA, Livy, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; *Camerium*, Pliny; a town of the Sabines, near Collatia.

CAMERINUM, Caeſar, Cicero; *Camarinum*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Umbri. *Camerinus*, and *Camers, tis*, both the gentilitious name and the epithet, Cicero, Frontinus. Now *Camerino*, a town of the March of Ancona.

CAMESENE, or *Camiſene*, a name of *Latium*, as old as the times of Janus; denoting the ſame thing as *Latium*, i. e. hidden or concealed.

CAMICUS, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo; a river and cognominal town, in the territory of Agrigentum, between Agrigentum and Heraclea; the reſidence of Cocalus, who treacherouſly murdered Minos, Strabo; unrevenged by the Cretans, Herodotus. The citadel was built by Dedalus, on an inacceſſible rock. The river is now called *Fiume delle Canne*, and the town, *Siculania*, in a rugged and naturally ſtrong ſituation, Cluverius.

CAMIRUS, one of the names of *Hierapytna*, Stephanus; a town of Crete, which ſee.

CAMIRUS, Homer; a town of Rhodes, on the north-weſt ſide, built by Tlepolemus, the ſon of Hercules, who joined in the expedition againſt Troy, Diodorus Siculus; by one of the Heliades named *Camirus*, Strabo.

CAMISENE, Strabo; *Cominſine*, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Parthia, lying towards Hyrcania; ſo called from the town *Camiſa*.

CAMMUNII. See CAMUNII.

CAMPANA VIA. See VIA.

CAMPANIA, a territory of Italy, ſituate between Latium to the north, Samnium to the eaſt, the Picentini to the ſouth, and the Tuſcan Sea to the weſt; the moſt fruitful of countries, whoſe very hills are fertile, Strabo; the moſt beautiful ſpot on earth, Cicero, Florus: nothing milder than its climate, or more fruitful than its ſoil, enjoying a double ſpring; and in it Ceres and Bacchus ſeem to vie with each other, Florus. *Campanus*, the epithet, Cicero. Now *Terra di Lavoro*.

CAMPANUS AGER See CAPUA.

CAMPANUS PONS, Horace, Pliny; a bridge which joined the river Savo with the Via Appia; not a day's journey for beaſts of burden from Capua.

CAMPESTRIA MOAB, Moſes; the plains of Moab, beyond Jordan; where the Iſraelites encamped, before the paſſage of the river Jordan.

CAMPI CANINI, plains in the Griſons, towards the Alpes Graiae, in going from Milan to Germany, Ammian. To the eaſt of the Lacus Verbanus, or Lago Maggiore.

CAMPI LAPIDEI, Mela; plains between the mouths of the Rhone; the monument of Hercules's battles, id. Commonly called *la Crau*, Baudrand.

CAMPI PHLEGRAEI. See PHLEGRAEI.

CAMPI RAUDII, Pliny; plains along the eaſt ſide of the river Seſſites, which runs from the Alpes Graiae, and falls into the Po, from north

to ſouth: famous for a dreadful ſlaughter of the Cimbri by Marius.

CAMPSA, Herodotus; a town near Pallene, a diſtrict in Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus.

CAMPUS JUNCARIUS. See SPARTARIUS.

CAMPUS MAGNUS. See MAGNUS.

CAMPUS MARTIUS, a large field at Rome, along the Tiber, and therefore called *Tiberinus*: anciently without the walls, but afterwards taken within them. Called *Martius*, becauſe conſecrated to Mars. The place of public exerciſes for all the young people of Rome; and of the public comitia, or aſſemblies of the people of Rome.

CAMPUS PIORUM, a ſpot at the foot of mount Aetna, in the territory of Catana, to the ſouth-weſt; in which ſtood the ſtatues of two young men, who, in an eruption of mount Aetna, ſaved their aged parents, by carrying them on their ſhoulders, Strabo; elegantly deſcribed by Corn. Severus.

CAMPUS SCELERATUS, Ovid, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; a place without the walls of Rome; where a veſtal, convicted of incontinence, was buried alive.

CAMPUS SPARTARIUS. See SPARTARIUS.

CAMPUS THEBES. See THEBE.

CAMUNI, a people to the ſouth of the Euganei; a people of Rhaetia, Strabo, Pliny; *Camunnii*, Dio; an Alpine people: the tract on the river Ollius, now called *Val Camonica*, undoubtedly took its name from the *Camuni*, and there they dwelt.

CANA, Joſhua; a river, running on the weſt border of Ephraim, from Thapua, into the Mediterranean, below Caeſarea.

CANA, a town on the confines of the Upper and Lower Galilee: memorable for the turning water into wine, John The birth-place of Simeon, called Cananites from this place, and of Nathaniel.

CANA, Strabo; *Canae*, Livy; a promontory of Aeolia, in the Hither Aſia, which bounds the Sinus Adramyttenus on the ſouth, oppoſite to Lectum, its northern boundary, Strabo. With a cognominal ſmall town at ſome diſtance from it: the adjoining country was called Canaea, id.

CANAAN. See PALAESTINA.

CANARIA, Ptolemy, Pliny; one of the Fortunate Iſlands; a proof that theſe were what are now called the *Canaries*: *Canaria*, ſo called from the great number of large dogs; two of which were brought to Juba, Pliny; abounding not only in birds, in common with the reſt of the iſlands, but in groves of palm-trees, producing dates, and in pine-apples; in honey, and the papyrus; and in rivers with ſturgeon, id.

CANASTRAEUM, Thucydides, Mela; a promontory on the weſt ſide of the Sinus Toronaeus, in Macedonia.

CANATHA, *ae*, Pliny; *orum*, Joſephus; a town in the Decapolis, beyond Jordan, ſituate in the extremity of the tribe of Manaſſeh, eaſtward, near Boſra of Arabia.

CANDAVIA, Strabo; a mountain, or rather a range of mountains of Macedonia, towards the Adriatic; diſtant from Dyrrachium ſeventy-five miles, Pliny; ſeparating Macedonia from Illyria, Lucan, Strabo, Pliny; mentioned by Cicero, Caeſar, and Seneca, as rugged, and ſcarce paſſable deſarts, and as bad as the Alps.

CANDEI, Pliny; a people of the Troglodytis, on the Arabian Gulf; called *Ophiophagi*.

CANDIDUM PROMONTORIUM, Pliny; a promontory of Africa Propria, running out into the Mediterranean, towards Sardinia, to the weſt of Carthage.

CANDYBA, *orum*, Stephanus, Pliny; *Condyba*, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed a vicious reading; a famous town of Lycia, Pliny; to the eaſt of Podalia, and the ſprings of the Xanthus.

CANE, Ptolemy; a mart and promontory of Arabia Felix, near the iſland Dioſcoris

CANENTELUS, Ptolemy; *Carantonus*, Auſonius; a river of Gaul, in Aquitain; riſing in the Limoſin, and falling into the bay of Biſcay, over-againſt Oleron. Now the *Charente*.

CANGANORUM PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Britain, in Wales. Now *Lhein*, Camden; *Gogarth*, Lhuyd.

CANGI,

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CANGI, Tacitus; *Cangani*, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, towards the Iriſh Sea, next to whom Tacitus places to the north the Brigantes.

CANINEFATES, Tacitus, Velleius; *Cannanefates*, Inſcription; a people inhabiting a part of the Inſula Batavorum: the ſame in language, and equal in bravery with the Batavi, but inferior in numbers, Tacitus.

CANINI CAMPI. See CAMPI.

CANNAE, *arum*, Livy, Florus; a mean hamlet of Apulia, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Aufidus; raiſed out of obſcurity by the memorable defeat of the Romans; whither they were urged on by their untoward fate, Hannibal being encamped near it, and chooſing his ground ſo as to have the ſun and wind in his back, Florus, Livy; famous for a battle and defeat, equal in fame to that of Allia, Livy. *Cannenſis*, the epithet; *Cannenſis clades*, *pugna* Livy. Now in ruins, and called *Canna Diſtrutta*, Baudrand.

CANNANEFATES. See CANINEFATES.

CANOPICUM OSTIUM, Romans; or *Canobicum*, Greeks; the weſtmoſt mouth of the Nile, Herodotus, Strabo; named from Canopus, a town to the weſt; and *Heracleoticum*, Strabo, Ptolemy; from Heracleum, a town ſtill nearer, to the weſt.

CANOPUS, Romans; or *Canobus*, Greeks; a town of the Lower Egypt on the Mediterranean, an hundred and twenty ſtadia, or fifteen miles to the eaſt of Alexandria: as old as the war of Troy, Canopus, or Canobus, Menelaus's ſteerſman, being there buried, Strabo, Tacitus; *Canopaei*, the gentilitious name: famous for their luxury and debauchery, Strabo, Juvenal.

CANTABRIA, Pliny, Livy; a diſtrict of Tarraconenſis, on the Oceanus Cantabricus, or Bay of Biſcay: now *Biſcay*. *Cantaber*, *bri*, the gentilitious name. Famous for their warlike character, Horace. *Cantabria*, ſeems to denote, in the Celtic, the head of the Iberus, near which the Cantabri dwelt. *Cantabricus*, Horace; the epithet.

CANTERIUS MONS, Varro; a mountain of the Sabines, in Latium.

CANTHAPIS, Ptolemy; a town of Carmania, ſituate between the promontory Carpella, and the river Sarus.

CANTHI SINUS, Ptolemy; a bay at the mouth of the Indus.

CANTIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Britain, literally denoting a head land, giving name to a territory called *Cantium*: now *Kent*, and to a people called *Cantii*, Caeſar; commended for their great humanity, and politeneſs. The promontory now the *North Foreland*.

CANUCCIS. See GUNUGI.

CANUM URBS. See CYNOPOLIS.

CANUSIUM, Mela; *Canuſium*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Apulia, on the right or ſouth ſide of the Aufidus, to the weſt of Cannae, Pliny; not far from the Adriatic, Strabo: whither the Romans fled after the defeat ſuſtained there, Livy. *Canuſinus*, the gentilitious name, Livy, Horace. Famous for its red ſhining wool; whence thoſe who wore clothes made of it were called *Canuſinati*, Martial. The town built by Diomedes, Strabo, Horace. *Canuſini*, the people, were called *Bilingues*, id. becauſe they underſtood both Greek and Latin, Scholiaſt; or rather becauſe they uſed a corrupt mixture of both, as the poet ſeems to hint. Now called *Canoſa*.

CAPARA, Ptolemy, Inſcription; *Capara*, Antonine; a town of Luſitania; midway between the Tagus and Durius. *Caparenſes*, Pliny; the people.

CAPARNAUM, or *Capernaum*, Evangeliſts; a town of Galilee, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the ſea of that name, in the borders of Zabulon and Naphthali; taking its name probably from an adjoining ſpring, excellent for its water, ſuppoſed to be a vein from the Nile, Joſephus.

CAPATIANA. See PHRYGIA PACATIANA.

CAPENA, Livy; a town of Etruria, ſituate on the Tiber, between Veii and that river. A municipium, Inſcription: *Capenates*, *ium*, the gentilitious name; *Capenas*, *atis*, Livy; the epithet; alſo *Capenus*, Virgil.

CAPENA PORTA, one of the gates of Rome; becauſe through it lay the way to Capena: called alſo *Appia*,

from Appius, the Cenſor: *Triumphalis*, from the proceſſion in triumph paſſing under it; and *Fontalis*, from the aquaeducts, raiſed over it: and hence called *Madida*, Juvenal.

CAPER. See CAPRUS.

CAPERNAUM. See CAPARNAUM.

CAPHAREUS, Herodotus, Pliny; a promontory of Euboea, running out to the ſouth-eaſt; dangerous for ſhipping, on account of its eddies, and concealed rocks, Virgil, Ovid, Propertius. Alſo a cognominal town near it, Pliny.

CAPHAS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Libya Interior, to the eaſt of the Sinus Heſperius.

CAPHTOR, Moſes; a town or diſtrict of Higher Egypt: and hence the people called *Caphtorim*, or *Caphtoraei*; *Caphtor* is an iſland of Egypt, *Ai Caphtor*, Jeremiah; probably one of thoſe in the Nile. Dr. Wells ſuppoſes it to be *Coptos*, which ſtood in a ſmall iſland. Thence came the *Caphtorim*, or *Caphtoraei*, in Paleſtine; who, with the Philiſtines, conſpired to extirpate the Hevaei; and whoſe name was ſwallowed up in that of the Philiſtines.

CAPHYA, *ae*, Pauſanias; *Caphyae*, *arum*, Polybius; a town of Arcadia, about three ſtadia from Orchomenus, Pauſanias; in the number of the ruined towns, Strabo: *Caphyatae*, Pauſanias; the people.

CAPILLATI LIGURES. See LIGURIA.

CAPIONIS TURRIS, Strabo; a kind of pharos, built on a rock, encompaſſed with the ſea, on the river Baetis, in Spain.

CAPISSENE, Pliny; an eaſtern diſtrict of Paropamiſus, in which ſtood the town Capiſſa, Pliny; *Capiſa*, Ptolemy; deſtroyed by Cyrus, which gives name to the diſtrict.

CAPITOLIAS, *ados*, Ptolemy, Antonine, Coins; a town of the Gaulonitis Superior, not far from Gaulon, on the other ſide the Jordan.

CAPITOLINUS CLIVUS, the ſame with the *Tarpeius*, which ſee.

CAPITOLIUM, a temple of Jupiter at Rome; the epithet *Capitolinus*; built on the Mons Tarpeius; hence *Jupiter Tarpeius*, Juvenal. The grandeſt and moſt magnificent, Pliny; the ſeat of the Roman empire, and common citadel of nations, Cicero. Begun in conſequence of a vow, by Tarquinius Priſcus, Livy; carried on by Servius Tullius, and completed by Tarquinius Superbus, id. and conſecrated by the conſul Horatius Pulvillus, in the year of the city two hundred and forty-four, Plutarch. Afterwards thrice burnt down, and thrice rebuilt; by Sylla, Veſpaſian, Tacitus; and Domitian, Suetonius; on the gilding of which Domitian laid out twelve thouſand talents, Plutarch; about ſeventy-two thouſand pounds ſterling. It ſtood on an eminence, taking in four acres of ground: the front was adorned with three rows of pillars, the other ſides with two, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus. The aſcent was by a flight of an hundred ſteps, Tacitus. Incredibly rich, from the number of donations made at different times. Here the conſuls, on the day of entering on their magiſtracy, the imperatores, or generals, when about to head their armies, offered ſacrifices and vows, Livy; and again returning home with victory, were hither led in triumph, in great pomp, Virgil.

CAPOTES, Pliny; a mountain of Armenia Major, where Licinius Mucianus is ſaid to have ſeen the ſprings of the Euphrates: though others place them at mount Abus ſo different are the opinions concerning them.

CAPPADOCIA, a country of Aſia Cis terior, or Peninſula, ſurnamed *Propria*, or *Magna*, or *ad Taurum*, Strabo; one of the Macedonian divi viſions; the other was *Pontus*, o *Cappadocia Pontica*. Its ancient ſtat is unknown, id. Nor is that unde the kings Ariobarzanes and Archelaus better known; only that it wa divided into ten prefectures; fiv nearer to, and five more remote from mount Taurus; to which the Romans added an eleventh, out o Cilicia, Strabo. It had Pontus t the north, Cilicia to the ſouth, t the eaſt Armenia Minor and the Eu phrates, and to the weſt Pamphyli and Galatia. Famous for a fin breed of horſes, Solinus, Oppian and for mules, Homer; and fo furniſhin

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furniſhing the world with ſlaves, Cicero, Horace. The Cappadocians paid a yearly tribute of fifteen hundred horſes, and two thouſand mules to the Perſians, Strabo. *Cappadox, cis*, Horace, Stephanus; the gentilitious name. Alſo the name of an obſcure river, from which Cappadocia takes its name, Pliny. *Cappadocus*, and *Cappadoca, ae*, are other gentilitious forms, Martial, Columella. The people were anciently called *Syri*, Herodotus, and *Leucoſyri*, Strabo. On the extinction of the royal family, the Romans, in conſideration of the ancient league and friendſhip ſubſiſting between them, allowed them the enjoyment of their liberty; which they refuſed to accept of, alledging that they could not bear it, and therefore demanded a king; the Romans, in admiration of a people who ſpurned at liberty, permitted them to chooſe a king from among themſelves. They were one of the three bad Kappa's, the Cretans and Cilicians being the other two; which was afterwards applied to the three Cornelii, Sylla, Cinna, and Lentulus: of this country were Strabo and Pauſanias.

CAPPARA. See CAPARA.

CAPRARIA, Pliny; an iſland twelve miles from the Balearis Major, or Majorca; dangerous for ſhipping, id. Now *Cabrera*, to the ſouth of, and not far from Majorca. Alſo one of the Inſulae Fortunatae, abounding in large lizards, Pliny. A third of Italy, nearer Corſica, called alſo *Capraſia*, Varro; from its wild goats, id. and *Aegilos*, by the Greeks, Pliny.

CAPRASIA, Peutinger; *Capraſiae, arum*, Antonine; a town of the Bruttii, eight miles above the river Crathis.

CAPRASIAE, *arum*, Pliny; one of the mouths of the Padus, or Po, to the north of that called the Paduſa, the ſouthmoſt mouth.

CAPREAE, *arum*, an iſland in the Tuſcan Sea, over-againſt Surrentum, Dio; belonging to the Neapolitans, but exchanged with Auguſtus for Pithecuſa, and adorned with ſplendid buildings by that prince, Strabo: afterwards the retreat of Tiberius, acceſſible at one ſmall beach only, on every other ſide ſurrounded with very ſteep rocks of a prodigious height, without a beach, Tacitus, Suetonius; where he continued ſeven years, till his death, Plutarch: the ſcene of his infamous debaucheries, Suetonius; forty miles in compaſs, Pliny. The ancient inhabitants were the Teleboae, Tacitus, Virgil; famous for its great number of quails, which reſort thither twice a year: now *Capri*. E. Long. 14° 11′, Lat. 40° 34′. There ſtood a pharos on this iſland, which, a few days before the death of Tiberius, was overthrown by an earthquake, Suetonius.

CAPREAE PALUS, a marſh a little way out of the city of Rome, towards the ſea, where Romulus is ſaid to have diſappeared in a whirlwind, Cicero, Livy, Ovid, Plutarch; though ſuppoſed to have been murdered by the ſenators for his tyranny.

CAPRI PORTUS, Mela; ſituate between the Strymon and mount Athos.

CAPRIA, Strabo; a large lake of Pamphylia; forty ſtadia from the river Ceſtrus.

CAPRIANUS, Diodorus Siculus; a mountain of Sicily, near Heraclea.

CAPRILIA, Feſtus; the name of the diſtrict adjoining to the Capreae Palus.

CAPRUS, Strabo; *Caper*, Pliny; a river of Phrygia Major, falling into the Meander at Laodicea. Another *Caprus* of Aſſyria, Ptolemy, Polybius; running into the Tigris, between Ninus and Seleucia: a name impoſed by the Greeks, from the cognominal river in Phrygia.

CAPSA, Salluſt; a large and ſtrong town of Numidia, ſituate amidſt vaſt deſarts, waſte, uncultivated, without water, and full of ſerpents: there Jugurtha kept his treaſure, Strabo. *Capſenſes* the people, Salluſt. Different from Ptolemy's *Capſa*, ſituate in Byzacium. Another *Capſa*, Ptolemy, Pliny; in Libya Interior, near the ſprings of the Bagrada.

CAPUA,

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CAPUA, a very ancient city of Campania, Paterculus; the head or capital of its diſtrict, and all the circumjacent towns; and thence the appellation, Strabo, Florus. But Livy from Capys, a general of the Samnites, who took it from the Tuſcans: or, as he adds, which is nearer the truth, from Campus, or the champaign level country, confirmed by Pliny: ſo that the words of Florus and Strabo are a bare alluſion, not a genuine etymon. In the Punic war, becauſe it received Hannibal within its walls, it was reduced to a prefecture; but recovered its ancient rights in the conſulate of Caeſar, at the end of an hundred and fifty-two years, Paterculus. The plenty and agreeableneſs of the place made it the miſtreſs of pleaſure, Livy; fatal to Hannibal, id. *Campanus*, the gentilitious name, Livy; *Capuanus*, Greeks. Still called *Capua*, a city of Lavoro in Naples, on the Voltorno. E. Long. 15° 12′, Lat. 41° 20′. *Capuanus*, or *Campanus Ager*, the territory of *Capua*, made tributary by the ancient Romans for the exigencies of the ſtate, Suetonius.

CARACATES, Tacitus; a people of Belgica, next the Tribocci, and Vangiones. Some MSS. read *Caeracates*, and *Ceracates*.

CARACCA, Ptolemy; a town of the Carpetani, in the Hither Spain: *Characinati*, the people, Plutarch.

CARACENI, or *Caracini*. See SAMNITES.

CARALIS, *is*, Strabo, Mela; *Carales*, *ium*, Livy; among the nobleſt and moſt ancient towns of Sardinia, and the capital thereof. *Caralitanus* the epithet; as *Caralitanum Promontorium*, Pliny; and *Caralitanus Sinus*, Ptolemy. Now *Cagliari*, on a bay of the Mediterranean, in the ſouth of the iſland. E. Long. 9° 12′, Lat. 39° 7′.

CARAMBIS, Strabo, Pliny; a promontory of Paphlagonia, running out a vaſt way into the Euxine, and as it were dividing it into two ſeas; oppoſite to the Criu-Metopon, on the Sarmatic, or oppoſite ſide, which runs to meet it.

CARANITIS, Strabo; a diſtrict of Armenia Major, weſtward, towards Armenia Minor.

CARANTONUS. See CANENTELUS.

CARANUS, Strabo; *Carnus*, Artemidorus; *Carne*, which laſt ſee.

CARANUSCA, Peutinger; a town of Belgica, ſituate between the Mediomatrici and Treveri; for which Cluverius reads *Saranuſca*; which he interprets *Saarburg*, in Lorrain.

CARATAE, Ptolemy; a people of Sogdiana, a branch of the Sacae, ſituate along the river Jaxartes.

CARBANIA, Mela; a ſmall iſland in the Sinus Piſanus, on the coaſt of Etruria.

CARBAS, Vetruvius; the ſouth-weſt wind.

CARBIA, Antonine; a town on the weſt ſide of Sardinia, the Portus Coracodes.

CARBONARIA FOSSA, Pliny; one of the mouths of the Po; now called *Porto di Goro*, Cluverius.

CARBRUSA, Pliny; a deſart iſland near the Cherſoneſus of Thrace.

CARCAR, Jerome, *Karkor*, Judges; a town in the extremity of the tribe of Gad, or at the beginning of the Arabes Scenitae: at this place Gideon quelled the Midianites.

CARCASO, *onis*, Caeſar; *Carcaſum*, Pilny; *Carcaſſo*, and *Carcaſſio*, lower writers; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, on the Atax. Still called *Carcaſſone*, in Languedoc, on the Aude. E. Long. 2° 5′, Lat. 43° 20′.

CARCATHIOCERTA, capital of Sophene, a diſtrict of Armenia Major, ſituate towards the Tigris, Strabo, Pliny.

CARCHEBON. See CARTHAGO.

CARCHEMIS. See CERCUSIUM.

CARCHESIA, one of the Cyclades, otherwiſe called *Amorgos*, Stephanus.

CARCHI, Polybius; a people of Media.

CARCINA, Mela, Ptolemy; *Carcinitis*, Herodotus; a town of Sarmatia Europaea, above the mouth of the Hypacaris: and on a bay, called Sinus Carcinites, Mela. Now *Golfo di Nigropoli*, on the weſt of the Crimea.

CARCINES, Pliny; a river of the Bruttii.

CARCINUM, Mela; a town of the Bruttii, on the Sinus Scylaceus, near the Carcines: alſo a promontory of Magna Graecia, the longeſt in Italy, Pliny.

CARCOMA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania

retania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between the Promontorium Apollinis and Cartenna.

CARCUVIUM, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, ſituate between Emerita and Caeſarauguſta.

CARDACES, Polybius, Arrian; a people of Aſia; but according to Strabo, Nepos, a body of military men among the Perſians, taking their name from plundering and violence, reſembling the Coſſacs and other irregular troops of the moderns. They were brought up in a hardy manner, to fit them for their courſe of life.

CARDALENA, Pliny; a diſtrict of Arabia Felix.

CARDAMENE, Ptolemy; *Cardamine*, Pliny; one of the iſlands in the Arabian Gulf, over-againſt Meroe.

CARDAMYLA, Strabo; a town of Meſſenia, ſituate on a ſteep rock, near Pharae; under the dominion of Agamemnon, Homer: Herodotus calls it a town of Laconica: Ptolemy places it among the inland towns.

CARDAVA, Pliny; an inland town of the Sabaei, in Arabia Felix.

CARDIA, Herodotus, Demoſthenes; an ancient town in the iſthmus of the Cherſoneſus of Thrace, the country of Eumenes, Nepos; deſtroyed by Lyſimachus, who built in room of it, *Lyſimachia*, Pauſanias. *Cardianus* the gentilitious name, Nepos. The name *Cardia* is from the reſemblance to a heart, Solinus.

CARDINALES. See VENTI.

CARDINES MUNDI, the four cardinal points of the world, north, ſouth, eaſt, weſt, Homer, Pliny, Ovid. Sometimes reſtrained to what the Greeks call Poles, two in number, north and ſouth.

CARDIUCHII MONTES, the ſame with the *Gordyaei*, which ſee.

CARDUCHI, Xenophon; a people on the Tigris, in the confines of Armenia and Aſſyria; a very warlike people, inhabiting the mountains, and refuſing ſubjection to the kings of Media, againſt whom theſe laſt marched numerous armies, which all periſhed through the ruggedneſs of the country and inclemency of the ſky.

CARENSES. See CARES, a town of Spain.

CARENTINI, Pliny; a people of Italy, neighbours to the Farentani.

CAREORUM REGIO, Pliny; a diſtrict of the Hither India, ſituate on the Sinus Colchicus.

CAREPULA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between the Promontorium Apollinis and Cartenna.

CARES, Pliny; a town of the Hither Spain, four leagues from Pompelon. *Carenſes*, the people. Now *Puente de la Reyna*, in Navarre. W. Long. 1° 40′, Lat. 43° 5′.

CARES, the people. See CARIA.

CARESA, Pliny; an iſland in the Egean ſea, over-againſt Attica.

CARESENIA, Strabo; a ſmall mountanous diſtrict of Myſia, adjoining to Dardania.

CARESUS, Homer; a river of Myſia, waſhing Careſenia; of which, Pliny ſays, there was no trace remaining in his time. Alſo a town of the iſland Cea, Ptolemy.

CARETHA, Pliny; the ancient name of *Dionyſia*, an iſland near Lycia.

CARIA, Strabo, Mela; a country of the Hither Aſia; whoſe limits are extended by ſome, while they are contracted by others; Mela, Pliny, extend the maritime Caria from Jaſus and Halicarnaſſus, to Calynda, and the borders of Lycia; Strabo admitting the firſt boundary; in the other towards Lycia, excluding the continent of the Rhodii, whoſe limits is the town Daedala. The inland *Caria* Ptolemy extends to the Meander and beyond. *Car*, *Cariates*, *Cariatis*, *Cariſſa*, and *Caris*, the gentilitious names, Stephanus; *Caira*, Homer; *Carius*, the epithet, id. *Caricus*, Herodotus. *In Care periculum*, a proverbial ſaying on a thing expoſed to danger, but of no great value. The *Cares* being the Swiſs of thoſe days, were hired and placed in the front of the battle, Cicero. *Cum Care Cariſſa*, the behaviour of clowns. The *Cares* came originally from the iſlands to the continent, being formerly ſubject to Minos, and called *Leleges*: this the Cretans affirm, and the *Cares* deny, making themſelves *Aborigines*. They are of a common original with the Myſi and Lydi, having a common temple, of a very ancient ſtanding, at Melaſſa, a

town

town of Caria, called *Jovis Carii Delubrum*, Herodotus. Homer calls the Carians, barbarians in language.

CARIA, Livy; *Caris*, Stephanus; a town of the Phrygia Pacatiana, ſurnamed *Hydrela*.

CARIA, Mela, Arrian; a part of Thrace on the Euxine, the country round which was called Caria in Thrace.

CARIATA, Strabo; a town of the Bactriana, deſtroyed by Alexander, and where Caliſthenes was ſeized and laid in chains.

CARIATH, Joſhua xviii. a town in the tribe of Benjamin.

CARIATHAIM. See KIRIATHAIM.

CARIATH-ARBA. See HEBRON.

CARIATH-BAAL. See KIRIATH-BAAL.

CARIATH-SEPHER. See DEBIR.

CAILLAE, Sil. Italicus; *Cerilli*, Strabo; a town of the Bruttii, near the river Laus, next Lucania; which ſuffered much in the Punic war; but which was ſtill extant in the time of the author of an ancient Itinerary.

CARINAE, Virgil, Horace; the name of a ſtreet in Rome; ſo called, becauſe at the head of the Via Sacra, Varro.

CARIS, Stephanus; a name of the iſland *Cos*. Alſo a town of Phrygia, id. the ſame with *Caria*.

CARIS, or *Carus*, a river running through the Bituriges, in Celtic Gaul, with a north-weſt courſe, into the Ligeris; more noted in the lower age: now called the *Cher*.

CARISIA, Pliny; a town of the Conventus Gaditanus, in the Farther Spain, on the Baetis.

CARISIACUM, Antonine; a town of Belgica. Now *Creſſy*, in Picardy; famous in later ages for the victory of Edward III. over the French. E. Long. 2°, Lat. 50° 20′.

CARISSA, Ptolemy; a town of Galatia, ſituate on the Halys, above Claudiopolis.

CARISTUM, or *Caryſtum*, Livy; a town of Liguria, in the territory of the Statiellates: now extinct; unleſs its remains be the hamlet *Carſo*, on the road from Genoa to Dertona.

CARITH. See CRITH.

CARMANA, Ptolemy, Ammian; an inland town, and the metropolis of Carmania; ſituate northwards, near the limits of Carmania Deſerta and Drangiana. Now *Kerman*. E. Long. 56° 30′, Lat. 30°. Alſo the name of an iſland. See CARMINNA.

CARMANA. See CARMINNA.

CARMANIA, a country of Aſia, to the eaſt of Perſia, having Parthia to the north, Gedroſia to the eaſt, to the ſouth the Perſian Gulf, or Sea in part, and in part the Indian; called the *Carmanian Sea*, Agathemerus: diſtinguiſhed into *Carmania Deſerta*, and *Carmania Propria*, the former lying to the ſouth of Parthia, and to the ſouth of that, the *Propria*, quite to the ſea, Ptolemy, Agathemerus. Its name is from the Syriac, *Carma*, ſignifying a vine, for which that country is famous, yielding cluſters three feet long, Strabo. *Carmanii*, or *Carmani*, Stephanus, the people. Now *Kerman*, or *Carimania*, a province of modern Perſia.

CARMEL, Joſhua, Samuel; a town in the Wilderneſs of Maon, on the weſt of the ſouth extremity of the Dead Sea, in the tribe of Judah; where Nabal had a farm, and hence called the Carmelite: the town ſeated on a high mountain; ten miles to the ſouth of Hebron, Jerome.

CARMELUS, Joſephus; a mountain in Galilee, on the Mediterranean, planted with olives and vines, Jerome. On it ſtood a cognominal town, formerly called *Ecbatana*, Pliny. Here Cambyſes, king of Perſia died; to whom the oracle foretold, *Ecbatana* ſhould be fatal, which he underſtood of the *Ecbatania* in Media, Herodotus. The variety in ſettling its ſituation, with reſpect to the ſame place, is owing to its great extent. Joſephus ſays it was an hundred and twenty ſtadia, or fifteen miles to the ſouth of Ptolemais.

CARMENTALIS, Ovid, Virgil; one of the gates of Rome, built by Romulus, and called from Carmenta, mother of Evander: alſo *Scelerata*, becauſe at that the three hundred Fabii went out, who were ſlain by the Veii, in the battle at the Cremera, Dio Caſſius. It ſtood to the left of the temple of Janus, Livy.

CARMINIANENSIS SALTUS, a foreſt beyond the Apenine, near Aletium almoſt

almoſt over-againſt Lupia, in Calabria; there a town ſtood, called *Carminianum*, the name not altogether loſt at this day; mentioned in the Notitia Imperii, together with a procurator of the privy purſe, in Apulia and Calabria, or the *Saltus Carminianenſis*. Whence it appears, ſays Holſtenius, that the place, with its territory, was formerly the private patrimony of the emperors.

CARMINNA, Ptolemy; *Carmana*, Stephanus; an iſland in the Indian Ocean; ſo called from the *Carmani*.

CARMYLESSUS, Strabo; a ſmall town of Lycia, lying in a deep vailey or bottom, between mount Cragus to the eaſt, and Anticragus to the weſt.

CARNE, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Syria, on the borders of Phoenicia and Seleucis. *Carnites, ae*, the gentilitious name, Lycophron; the ſame with *Caranus*, and *Carnus*.

CARNI, Livy, Pliny; an Alpine people of the Tranſpadana, extending from the Alpes Carnicae to the Adriatic, bounded on the weſt by the Tilaventus, on the eaſt by the Formio. The country now called *Carniola*.

CARNUS, *untis*, Livy, Ptolemy; *Carnuntum*, Pliny; a town of Pannonia Superior, on the right or ſouth ſide of the Danube, at the confluence of the Morava, to the eaſt of Vienna. Now the village *S. Petronel*, Baudrand.

CARNUTES, Livy, Caeſar; *Carnuti*, Pliny; *Carnutini*, Plutarch; *Carnutae*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Celtica, extending from the Ligeris to the Sequana. Now the *Chartrain*.

CARNUTUM. See AUTRICUM.

CAROCOTINUM, Antonine; a town of Gallia Belgica; which by the diſtances of the Itinerary, is thought to be *Havre de Grace*; a port-town of Normandy. E. Long. 17′, Lat. 49° 30′.

CARPASIA, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Carpaſum*, Pliny; a town of Cyprus, ſituate on the north ſide, built by Pygmalion, Hellanicus; with a port, Strabo.

CARPATES, *ae*, Ptolemy; *Alpes Baſtarnicae*, Peutinger; a range of mountains, running out between Poland, Hungary, and Tranſylvania; from theſe mountains, as from their ancient ſeat, the *Carpi*, of the lower age; *Carpiani*, Ptolemy; a Tranſiſtrian people, are thought to take their name. Now called the *Carpathian Mountains*.

CARPATHIUM MARE, Horace, Ovid; the ſea that waſhes the iſland Carpathus.

CARPATHUS, Pliny, Strabo, Homer; an iſland on the coaſt of Aſia, two hundred ſtadia in compaſs, Strabo; an hundred in length, Scylax; its name is ſaid to be from its ſituation on the coaſt of Caria; its diſtance from Rhodes to the ſouth-weſt is an hundred ſtadia. *Capathii*, the inhabitants, Coin. *Carpathium Mare*, Horace; more famous than the iſland. *Carpathius Leporem*, denotes an inconſiderate action, that proves very hurtful; hares introduced into the iſland multiplied ſo faſt as to deſtroy all the corn. Now called *Scarpanto*.

CARPELLA, Ptolemy; a promontory of Carmania, at the mouth of the Sinus Perſicus.

CARPENTORACTE, Pliny; a town of the Cavares, in Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Carpentras*, a city of Avignon, in Provence. E. Long. 5° 12′, Lat. 44° 10′.

CARPETANI, Livy, Pliny; a people of the Hither Spain, on the Tagus, neighbours to the Arevaci: *Carpetania*, their country: whether the ſame with the *Carpeſii* of Livy is doubtful.

CARPIANI, Ptolemy; *Carpi*, lower age; a branch of the Baſtarnae, occupying the Mons Carpates; hence called *Baſtarnicae Alpes*, which run out between Poland and Hungary.

CARPIS, Ptolemy, Ammian; a town of the Lower Pannonia, on the Danube, to the north of Aquincum, and twenty-one miles from Salva, Itinerary. *Cirpi*, Notitia; *Sirpi*, Antonine.

CARPIS, Ptolemy; *Carpi, orum*, Pliny; a town of Africa Propria, to the north eaſt of Tunis, and eaſt of Carthage.

CARRA, Stephanus; a river of Meſopotamia; which, whether the ſame with, or another river running into the Chaboras, on which

ſtood *Carrae*, is not ſo eaſy to determine.

CARRACA, Ptolemy; a town of the Tranſpadana, near the Lacus Benacus. Now thought to be *Caravagio*, a ſmall town in the duchy of Milan.

CARRAE, or *Carrhae*, a town of Meſopotamia, famous in Roman hiſtory; a place of ſtrength; afterwards a Roman colony, Coins; having been firſt a Macedonian, Dio: memorable for the defeat and death of Craſſus, Pliny, Florus, Lucan. The battle is thought to have happened not at *Carrae*, but to the north of it, becauſe Craſſus fled towards *Carrae*, in order to gain the bridge on the Euphrates, and eſcape to Syria. Here Caracalla was ſlain, Rufus. An ancient city, Ammian; on the Carra, Stephanus. Whether the ſame with the *Haran* of Scripture, ſee *Haran*. *Carrenus*, and *Carraeus*, the gentilitious names, Stephanus. Now ſaid to be called *Heren*.

CARRODUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Baſtarnae, on the other ſide the Viſtula: now *Lemberg*, Cluverius; a city of Poland, capital of Red Ruſſia. E. Long. 24°, Lat. 49°.

CARSEOLI, *orum*, Ovid, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Aequi; an ancient colony, Livy; one of the thirty Roman colonies, id. ſituate beyond Praeneſte, to the north. Its ruins were diſcovered by Holſtenius, on the left of Valeria; four miles from a place now called Arſoli; the ruins are called *Civita Carentia*: *Carſeolani*, the people; *Lex Carſeolana*, Ovid; a law forbidding to keep a live fox, from a ſtory which ſeems to reſemble Samſon's foxes.

CARSULAE, Tacitus; *Carſuli*, Strabo; a town of Umbria, on this ſide the Apennine, between Tuder and Spoletium, drawing off a little to the ſouth, twelve miles from Narnia, and twenty-one from Mevania, Holſtenius. Now in ruins. *Carſulanus*, the gentilitious name, Pliny's Epiſt. Now called *Carſula*.

CARTA, Strabo; a town of Hyrcania, thought to be the ſame with the *Zeudracarta* of Arrian; the largeſt city of Hyrcania, and where ſtood the royal palace.

CARTEIA, a town of Baetica, confounded with Tarteſſus and Gades, both without the Straits; becauſe *Carteia* was alſo called *Carpeſſus*, Strabo; on account of the extraordinary large ſhell-fiſh there found. Its ancient name was *Heraclea*, from Hercules the founder; whom the Phoenicians called *Melcarthus*, king of the city, that is Tyre, Philo Biblius, quoted by Euſebius: and therefore from this *Melcarthus*, or *Melec Cartha*, the town came to be called *Melcartheia*, and by aphereſis, *Cartheia*, or *Carteia*, near Calpe. Mr. Conduit will have it to be *Rocadillo*, at the diſtance of four miles from Gibraltar. *Althaea*, a town of the Olcades, near Carthago Nova, called *Carteia*, Polybius; ten leagues to the eaſt of Toledo.

CARTEMNIDES. See GORTYNA of Crete.

CARTENNA, *ae*, Pliny; *Cartennae*, *arum*, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, a colony of the ſecond legion by Auguſtus; ſituate to the weſt of Gunugi. *Cartennitanus*, the gentilitious name, as appears from the Notitia of this province In Ptolemy we have the mouth of the river Cartennus, from which the town took its name.

CARTERIA, Ptolemy; an iſland lying before Smyrna.

CARTHA, Joſhua xxi. a Levitical town in the tribe of Zabulon.

CARTHAGO, *inis*, Romans; *Carchedon*, *onis*, Greeks; the capital of Africa Propria, built by the Tyrians, under Dido; the grand rival of Rome, namely, in power, and ſplendor of empire; not in model or frame of government; that at Carthage being kingly, but that at Rome conſular, Polybius. Commerce was more cultivated at Carthage, at Rome warfare. The political ſyſtem of Carthage, was framed with leſs prudence than that of Rome, Julian. After the death of Dido, the government, from regal, became popular, or rather ariſtocratical; the power being lodged in the hands of a few, called *Sufetes*, literally judges, and they perpetual, Livy. Hannibal, in order to check their power, perverted, or got a law paſſed for their

annual choice. Carthage is of Phoenician original, both as to people and name; this laſt literally denoting the *New Town*, which it retained both in Greek and in Latin, with ſome little variation. It lies, ſays Strabo, in a kind of peninſula, in compaſs three hundred and ſixty ſtadia, or forty-five miles, walled round; the neck or iſthmus taking up ſixty ſtadia, where ſtood the ſtalls for the elephants. In the heart of the city ſtood the acropolis, or citadel, called *Byrſa*, which ſee. Below the citadel lay the harbours, and Cothon, a ſmall round iſland, encompaſſed with an euripus, or narrow gut, furniſhed on every ſide quite round with docks for ſhips. Dido built this city, ſeventy years after Rome, Euſebius; and peopled it with a colony of Tyrians. The Punic wars are a ſufficient proof of the grandeur and power of Carthage: it was at length conquered and levelled with the ground. C. Gracchus adviſed its rebuilding; but ſome ominous appearance thwarted the deſign: Caeſar entertained the ſame thought, but death prevented the execution; which was reſerved for Auguſtus, who performed it in a grand manner, erecting the new city, not on the very ſpot, on which the old one ſtood, but as near it as poſſible, religiouſly avoiding the execrations of the old city. It then became a Roman colony, and again the capital of that country, and one of the principal cities of Africa, Coins, Strabo, Mela. *Carthaginienſes*, and *Poeni*, the people; *Carthaginienſes*, and *Punicus* their epithets. Their character, *Fraudulenti & mendaces*, Tully; hence *Punica fides*, treachery and deceit.

CARTHAGO NOVA, a town of the Hither Spain, or Tarraconenſis, built by Aſdrubal, the Carthaginian general, on the Sinus Virgitanus; now bay of Carthagena: called *Carthago Spartaria*, Antonine; from the Campus Spartarius, becauſe of Spartum, or Spaniſh broom growing plentifully there. It was taken by Scipio; the Romans kept up its dignity, by ſending thither a colony, and by a conventus juriſdictionis, or aſſizes, where ſixty-five different people pleaded, Pliny; with a right of coinage. Now *Carthagena*, in Murcia. W. Long. 1° 3′, Lat. 37° 37′.

CARTHAGO VETUS, mentioned only by Ptolemy, from whom its ſituation appears to be on the left, or eaſt ſide of the Iberus, in the Hither Spain, on this ſide the confluence of the Sicoris. Now ſaid to be *Villa Franca*, in Spain, or *Cantavilla*.

CARTHEA, a town of the iſland Ceos, Pliny. Hence the epithets, *Carthaeus*, and *Cartheius*, Ovid.

CARVENTANA ARX, Livy; a citadel of Latium.

CARUO, Peutinger; a place of Belgica, thirteen miles below Caſtra Herculis, on the Rhine.

CARURA, *orum*, Strabo; a town of Phrygia Magna, on the borders of Caria, between Antiochia, on the Meander, and Laodicea, on the Lycus, Peutinger.

CARUS. See CARIS.

CARUSA, Pliny, Arrian; *Caruſſa*, Scylax; a Greek city of Paphlagonia, ſituate between Sinope and the river Halys.

CARYA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, towards the coaſt, lying between Daedala and Caunus.

CARYA, *ae*, Stephanus; *Caryae, arium*, Pauſanias; a town of Laconica, between Sparta and the borders of Meſſenia: where ſtood a temple of Diana, thence called *Caryatis, idis*; whoſe annual feſtival, called *Carya, orum*, was celebrated by Spartan virgins with dances. An inhabitant, *Caryates*, and *Caryatis*; *Caryatis apis*, a Laconian bee, Stephanus.

CARYAE, *arum*, Livy, Pauſanias; a place in Arcadia, towards the borders of Laconica. Whether from this of Arcadia, or that of Laconica, the *Columnae Caryatides* of Vitruvius and Pliny (which were ſtatues of matrons in ſtoles or long robes) took the appellation, is diſputed.

CARYANDA, Strabo; an iſland on the coaſt of Caria, in a bay running between Myndus and Bargylia. Scylax, who was of this iſland, agrees in this; adding, that it was

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alſo the name of a town and port on the iſland.

CARYONES, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Europea, ſituate on the left or north ſide of the Danube.

CARYSTUM. See CARISTUM.

CARYSTUS, a town in the ſouth of Euboea, built by the exiled Dryopes, Diodorus Siculus; ſituate between the promontory Capharaeus to the eaſt, and the town Geraeſtus to the weſt, Ptolemy, Stephanus; who ſays, it was ſituate on the Myrtoan ſea; with marble quarries, extremely fit for hewing columns, Mela. Hence the *Columnae Caryſtiae*, Strabo. *Cariſtaeus* is alſo the epithet, Ovid. This marble was green, or of a ſea caſt, Statius. The territory was alſo famous for the *Aſbeſtos*, or *Lapis Amianthus*, called alſo *Caryſtius*, Strabo.

CASAE, Antonine; a villa of the Anicii, to the weſt of Sabrata, in the Regio Syrtica.

CASAE CALVENTI, Antonine; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, to the weſt of the mouth of the Sayus.

CASAE NIGRAE, Notitiae, Auguſtine; a town of Numidia; the particular ſpot not mentioned.

CASCANTUM, Coin, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Vaſcones, in the Hither Spain, ſituate between Tutela and Turiaſo, on the right or weſt ſide of the Iberus. Now called *Caſcante*, in Old Caſtile. *Caſcantenſes*, Pliny; the people.

CASILINUM, Cicero, Livy; a town of Campania, ſituate on both ſides the Vulturnus, to the eaſt of Capua. The inhabitants, *Caſilinenſes*, Cicero; *Caſlinates*, Val. Maximus. Now *New Capua*.

CASINUM, Cicero, Livy; a town in the north of New, or Adjected Latium, beyond the Liris. A municipal town, Inſcription. The inhabitants *Caſinates*, Inſcription; *Caſinas, atis*, the epithet, Livy. Now *Caſino*, in ruins.

CASIORUM INSULAE, Strabo; a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, near Catus, in the Egean ſea.

CASIOTIS, or *Caſſiotis*, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of the Lower Egypt, toward Paleſtine, reaching from Gerra to Rhinocolura; ſo called from Caſſium a town, or from mount Caſſius, or Caſius. Alſo a large inland diſtrict of Seleucis, in Syria, id.

CASIUM, or *Caſſium*, Ammian; a town of the Caſſiotis, where ſtood the monument of Pompey.

CASIUS, Strabo; a mountain of the Caſiotis, reſembling heaps of ſand, and running out into the ſea, dry and without any water; in it the body of Pompey lies, and on it ſtands the temple of Jupiter Caſius, id. *Caſius*, a mountain of Scythia extra Imaum, running a great way from weſt to eaſt into Serica, Ptolemy. A third of Syria, in the ſouth of Seleucis, Strabo, Pliny; waſhed by the Orontes, Ammian. From which Salmaſius gathers, that it is ſituate between Seleucia to the ſouth, and Antiochia, on the Orontes, to the north. One of its tops is very high, Pliny; ſo that at the fourth watch, or ſecond cock crow, the ſun may be ſeen riſing; a thing affirmed alſo by Spartian and Ammian. But this is impoſſible from the height of the ſtand; according to Pliny but four miles. Mela erroneouſly aſcribes this to mount Caſius in Egypt, which is greatly ſhort of the height of the other.

CASMENA, Stephanus; *Caſmenae*, Herodotus; a town at the ſprings of the Hipparis, in the ſouth-eaſt of Sicily; built by the Syracuſans, ninety years after Syracuſe, Thucydides; ſix hundred and forty-five years before Chriſt. Now *Comiſi*, Cluverius.

CASPERIA, Virgil; *Caſperula*, Silius Italicus; a town in the eaſt of the territory of the Sabines, near the Himella, or its ſprings, Vibius Sequeſter: the name alludes to the original of the place from the Caſpii. Now *Aſpra*, a village in the territory of the pope.

CASPIAE PORTAE, Strabo, Ptolemy; defiles in the Farther Mons Caſpius, ſeparating Media from Parthia; or in the extreme parts of Media to the eaſt.

CASPIANA, Strabo; a diſtrict of Albania, on the other ſide the Cyrus, towards Media: Ptolemy reckons it in Armenia: it is ſo called from the inhabitants the Caſpii.

CASPIUM

CASPIUM MARE, alſo *Hyrcanum*, or *Hyrcaaium*, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo; from the Caſpii on the ſouth-weſt; the Hyrcani, on the ſouth-eaſt. Opinions greatly differ as to its figure and origin: moſt of the ancients imagined it to be a bay of the Northern Ocean, Strabo, Pliny; with which it communicated by a very narrow mouth or ſtrait: Arrian, that its beginning or riſe was not yet diſcovered: and yet Herodotus had, many years before, ſaid, that the *Caſpian* was a ſeparate and detached ſea, unconnected with any other: and he has alſo well deſcribed its magnitude and figure; making its length from weſt to eaſt, fourteen days ſail; its breadth from north to ſouth, eight days; had he but inverted the order of the dimenſions; as was found to be the caſe, on a ſurvey by the czar, Peter the Great.

CASPIUS MONS, Strabo; as there were a twofold people called Caſpii, ſo a twofold *Mons Caſpius*; the one near Armenia, the other near Parthia, Iſidorus Characenus; in which laſt lay the famous Portae Caſpiae, in the *Mons Caſpius*, ſeparating Media from Parthia.

CASSANDREA, Livy; *Caſſandria*, Pliny; *Potidaea*, ſo called from Caſſander, who either enlarged or rebuilt it; in the territory of Pallene, in Macedonia: a Roman colony, Pliny; called *Julia Auguſta*, Coins. The inhabitants *Caſſandrenſes*; who enjoyed the jus Italicum, Paullus.

CASSIA VIA. See VIA.

CASSII FORUM. See FORUM.

CASSIOPAEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory in the north-weſt of Corcyra. So called from the town Caſſiope.

CASSIOPE, Ptolemy; *Caſſope*, Strabo; *Caſſopia*, Stephanus; a port-town of Chaonia, in Epirus: the people, *Caſſopaei*, Coin; or *Caſſiopaei*. The town called from a temple of Jupiter Caſſius; to the north of Buthrotum. Another *Caſſiope*, near the promontory Caſſiopaeum, in the north of Corcyra.

CASSIOTIS. See CASIOTIS.

CASSITERIDES, a cluſter of iſlands to the weſt of the Land's End; oppoſite to Celtiberia, Pliny; famous for their tin, which he calls *candidum plumbum*; formerly open to none but the Phoenicians; who alone carried on this commerce from Gades, concealing the navigation from the reſt of the world, Strabo. The appellation is from *Caſſiteros*, the name for tin in Greek. Now thought to be the *Scilly Iſlands*, or *Sorlings*, Camden.

CASSIUM. See CASIUM.

CASSOPE. See CASSIOPE.

CASTABALA, *orum*, Ptolemy; a town of Cilicia, to the ſouth-eaſt of Mopſueſtia, near the river Pinarus, not far from the ſea: *Caſtabalum*, *i*, Curtius. Another of Cappadocia Magna, Strabo, Pliny; between Tyana to the eaſt, and Iconium to the weſt. Here ſtood the temple of Diana Peraſia; becauſe brought over ſea, Strabo; the votareſſes of this goddeſs walked over burning coals unhurt.

CASTALIUS FONS, Strabo, Pauſanias; *Caſtalia*, Pindar, Virgil; a fountain at the foot of mount Parnaſſus, in Phocis, near the temple of Apollo, or near Delphi; ſacred to the Muſes, thence called *Caſtalides*, Martial. Its murmurs were thought prophetic, Nonnus, Lucian.

CASTANAEA, Lycophron, Mela; Stephanus; *Caſthanaea*, Herodotus, Pliny; a town in Magneſia of Theſſaly, near the Peneus: *Caſtanaeus*, Stephanus; the epithet; hence the *nuces Caſtaneae*; of two ſorts, Virgil, Scholiaſt on Nicander.

CASTELLANI, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain, a branch of the Auſetani, ſituate between the Auſetani to the ſouth, the Cerretani to the north, and the Lacetani to the weſt. Now a part of Catalonia, towards the ſprings of the Rubricatus, between the Pyrenees to the north, and the river Ter.

CASTELLUM AD AENUM. See BATAVA.

CASTELLUM FIRMANORUM, the dock or ſtation for ſhips of Firmum, a town of Picenum, at the mouth of the Tinna, Pliny.

CASTELLUM IN TAUNO, Tacitus; a citadel built by Druſus on mount Taunus, over-againſt Mentz.

CASTELLUM MENAPIORUM, Ptolemy; a citadel of Belgica, ſituate on

on the Moſa. Now *Keſſel*, on the Meuſe, in Brabant.

CASSTELLUM MORINORUM, called ſimply *Caſtellum*, Antonine; ſituate in Belgica. Now called *Mount Caſſel*, in Flanders.

CASTHANAEA. See CASTANAEA.

CASTORUM NEMUS, Tacitus; *Caſtoris Nemus*, Suetonius; a place in the Tranſpadana, twelve miles from Cremona.

CASTRA, Roman camps; without which the Romans never paſſed a ſingle night in any place, Livy; nor ever fought a battle, without firſt fortifying a camp; which, in caſe of a repulſe, might afford a retreat, Caeſar, Livy. The Roman camps were generally uniform, and of a ſquare figure; and divided into ſummer and winter camps. The ſummer again were either for one night only; and then they were called *Manſiones*, Lampridius; at leaſt in the lower age; or for more nights, and then they were called *Stativa*, Livy: the *Hiberna*, or winter camps, were carefully ſupplied with every neceſſary; ſuch as an armoury, a forge, or work place, an hoſpital, &c. And ſuch encampments gave riſe to many towns at this day extant. The camp was always encompaſſed with a rampart ſtuck with palliſadoes, ſharp and forked a-top; without the rampart went round a ditch.

CASTRA, Livy; encampments or days; as *quartis*, *undecimis*, &c. *caſtris*; the army came after ſo many encampments, or days, from one place to another.

CASTRA ALATA. See ALATA.

CASTRA CAECILIA, Pliny; *Caeciliana*, Antonine; a town of Luſitania; between Cetobriga and Salacia.

CASTRA HANNIBALIS, Pliny; a town and port in the Bruttii, on the Sinus Scylaceus.

CASTRA HERCULIS, Peutinger; a place in Belgica, on the Rhine, nine miles below Arenacum.

CASTRUM, Ptolemy, Velleius; *Caſtrum Novum*, Pliny; an ancient colony, ſettled in the firſt Punic war, in Picenum, on the Adriatic, twelve miles from the Caſtrum Truentinum, Itinerary; twenty-four from Aternum, Peutinger. *Caſtrani*, the inhabitants, *Caſtranus* the epithet.

CASTRUM EBREDUNENSE, Notitia; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Embrun*, in Dauphiné. E. Long. 6° 6′, Lat. 44° 35′.

CASTRUM INUI, Virgil; explained *Caſtrum Panos*, Servius; *Inus*, being the Latin name for Pan: a town of Latium, on the Tuſcan ſea, to the north of Antium.

CASTRUM NOVUM, Livy, Mela; a colony, Livy; ſituate on the ſea-coaſt of Etruria; diſtant ſix miles from Pyrgi.

CASTRUM TRUENTINUM, Pompey to Domitius, Mela; a citadel on the coaſt of the Picenum, near the Truentus, to the ſouth of Firmum.

CASTRUM UCECENSE, Notitia; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Uzes*, in Languedoc, three leagues from Niſmes, to the north. E. Long. 4° 30′, Lat. 44°.

CASTULO, *onis*, *haec*, Livy; a town of Baetica, on the Baetis, towards its head, famous in the Punic war; the country of Imilce, Hannibal's conſort, Livy, Sil. Italicus; a colony of the Phocenſes, either real or pretended. The mountain on which it ſtood was bivertex, or with two tops; hence the epithets, *Parnaſſia*, and *Caſtalia*, Sil. Italicus. Its name is Arabic, *Caſtala*, noiſe of water againſt rocky banks, Strabo, Bochart; which prevent the navigation of the Baetis there. An ancient city, and a municipium. *Caſtulonenſes*, Pliny; the inhabitants.

CASTULONENSIS SALTUS, Livy; a foreſt near Caſtulo, in which the river Baetis takes its riſe.

CASUS, Homer; an iſland of the Egean ſea, near Crete, to the weſt of Carpathus, ſeventy ſtadia; with a cognominal town, Strabo, Ptolemy.

CASYRUS, Pliny; a mountain of Elymais, mentioned by no other author, at which ſtood Seleucia.

CASYSTE, Strabo; a port of Ionia, in Aſia, at the foot of mount Coricus.

CATABANIA, Strabo; a diſtrict of Arabia Felix, extending to the ſtraits of the Arabian Gulf, and produc-

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ing frankincenſe, Eratoſthenes. *Catabani*, Strabo, Pliny; the people.

CATABATHMUS MAGNUS, Polybius, Ptolemy; ſimply *Catabathmus*, according to others: the term denotes a deſcent or declivity; becauſe the country, which had been plain and level before, ſuddenly ſinks here into a valley. The limits of Cyrenaica to the eaſt. And here ſome place the boundaries of Africa, as Salluſt, leaving the reſt, together with Egypt, to Aſia, and even beginning Egypt here; ſee AEGYTUS. *Catabathmus Parvus*, another leſs declivity, towards Alexandria, to the ſouth of the Portus Phoenicus, on the Mediterranean.

CATADA, Ptolemy; a river of Zeugitana, in Africa Propria, running from ſouth to north, and falling into the Mediterranean, at Tunes.

CATADUPA, Cicero; two catarracts in the Nile; the greater in Ethiopia beyond Egypt; the leſs lower down the river, a little above the iſland Elephantine. The inhabitants at theſe catarracts are called *Catadupi*, and ſaid to loſe their hearing, id.

CATAEGIS, Seneca; a violent ruſhing wind, infeſting Pamphylia.

CATALAUNI, *orum*, Notitia Galliae; called alſo *Durocatalauni*, Antonine; a town of Gallia Belgica: *Catalauni*, the people. A name rather of the lower age than of claſſical antiquity. Now *Chalons ſur Marne*, in Champaign. E. Long. 4° 35′, Lat. 48° 55′.

CATANA, Pindar, Thucydides, Strabo, Livy, Mela; *Catina*, Cicero, Sil. Italicus; *Catanaei*, Ptolemy, Coins; *Catanenſes*, and *Catinenſes*, the people; a town of Sicily, ſituate oppoſite to Aetna, to the ſouth-eaſt; one of the five Roman colonies, Strabo; anciently built by the people of Naxus, id. Seven years after the building of Syracuſe; ſeven hundred and twenty-eight years before Chriſt. The country of Charondas, the famous lawgiver: the town is ſtill called *Catania*. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 58° 14′.

CATAONIA, a diſtrict of Cappadocia, Strabo; of Armenia Minor, Ptolemy: ſituate between Taurus, Antitaurus, and Amanus, Strabo.

CATARACTO, *onis*, Antonine; *Cataractonium*, Ptolemy; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Catarick*, in Yorkſhire, Camden.

CATARRACTAE NILI. See CATADUPA.

CATARRACTES, Strabo; a river of Pamphylia, running from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt into the Mediterranean, with its mouth between Olbia and Attalia. Its name denotes its great rapidity, as ruſhing with a great noiſe from a high rock, Strabo.

CATENNEIS, Strabo; *Catennenſes*, as if denominated from Catenna; a people of whom nothing farther is known, but that they were in the neighbourhood of Selga in Piſidia.

CATHAEI, Curtius, Arrian; *Cathei*, Strabo; a people of the Hither India, ſituate immediately beyond the Hyphaſis.

CATIGARA, Ptolemy; a port or ſtation of the Sinae, lying on the other ſide the equator.

CATINA. See CATANA.

CATTI, Tacitus; a people of Germany, very extenſive and widely ſpread, on the eaſt reaching to the river Sala, on the north to Weſtphalia, occupying beſides Heſſe, the Wetterau and part of the tract on the Rhine, and on the banks of the river Lohne, all the above extent of country. The Hercynean foreſt began and ended in their territory, Tacitus.

CATORIGES. See CATURIGES.

CATURACTONIUM. See CATARACTO.

CATURIGES, Caeſar, Pliny; *Catoriges*, Strabo; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, towards the Druentia. Now *Le Gapinçois*, in Dauphiné. *Caturiges*, Itineraries; the name of a town. Now *Chorges*, a league from the Durance, towards the Alps, midway between Ambrun to the eaſt and Gap to the weſt.

CATYEUCHLANI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain: now *Buckingham*, *Hertford*, and *Bedford Shires*, Camden.

CAVA EUBOEAE, Strabo; the diſtrict from Geraeſtus to Aulis, ſo called from its ſituation, the coaſt winding

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winding round there in the form of a bay.

CAVARES, Mela; *Cavari*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Rhone.

CAUCA, a town of the Hither Spain, Ptolemy, Appian; now ſuppoſed to be *Coca*, from the ſimilitude of the name; a town in Old Caſtile, near the right or ſouth ſide of the Douro.

CAUCASIAE PORTAE, Pliny; a narrow paſs, or defile, in mount Caucaſus, which leads from Sarmatia to Iberia, and thence to Armenia; called alſo *Sarmaticae*; ſome confound it with the *Caſpiae*, as Tacitus has done: called *Tzur*, Procopius; by which the Huns were introduced into the territories of the Perſians and Romans.

CAUCASUS MONS, Herodotus, Strabo; a very high mountain of North Aſia, which hangs over the Euxine and Caſpian Seas, beginning at the Colchi, and blocking up the interpoſing iſthmus like a wall, id. Some, to flatter Alexander, called the Paropamiſus, Caucaſus, Arrian.

CAUCHADENI, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Deſerta, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the Euphrates.

CAUCHI, CAUCI, } See CHAUCIS.

CAUCOLIBERUM, a town of the middle age, in Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Colivre*, or *Colioure*, in Rouſſillon at the foot of the Pyrenees, which many erroneouſly confound with Illiberis, or Eliberris.

CAUCONES, Strabo, Homer; a people of Bithynia, extending from Heraclea to the river Parthenius: and Calliſthenes adds two lines, after the three hundred and ſixty-ſecond line of Homer's Catalogue, not in our copies, expreſſing the ſame thing, Strabo.

CAUDA BOVIS, Ptolemy; a promontory on the eaſt ſide of Cyprus: called *Olympus*, Strabo; *Dinaretum*, Pliny.

CAUDIUM, Livy, Strabo; a town of Samnium, on the Via Appia, between Calatia and Beneventum. *Caudinus*, the epithet. The *Caudinae Furcae*, or *Furculae*, were memorable by the diſgrace of the Romans; being ſpears diſpoſed in the form of a gallows under which priſoners of war were made to paſs, and gave name to a defile or narrow paſs near *Caudium*, Livy; where the Samnites obliged the Roman army and the two conſuls to lay down their arms and paſs under the gallows, or yoke, as a token of ſubjection.

CAULON, Virgil, Pliny; *Caulonia*, Strabo, Mela; a town of the Bruttii; at the mouth of the Sagra; deſtroyed by the Campani, allies of the Romans, in the war with Pyrrhus, Pauſanias. *Cauloniates*, *ae*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus. Called *Aulonia*, Hecataeus.

CAUNI, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, dwelling on the Atlantic.

CAUNUS, Strabo; a town of Caria, lying along the Calbis; a ſickly place, Mela; this ſickneſs Strabo aſcribes to the heats, and quantities of apples. *Caunius amor* denotes an unhappy or an unlawful love, Ariſtotle.

CAUROS. See ANDROS.

CAURUS. See CORUS.

CAYSTER, or *Cayſtrus*, a river of Ionia, whoſe mouth Ptolemy places between Colophon and Epheſus; commended by the poets for its ſwans, which it had in great numbers: it riſes in the Montes Cilbiani, Pliny: *Cayſtrius Campus*, a part of the territory of Epheſus, Stephanus. *Cayſtrius Ales*, the ſwan, Ovid. *Campi Cayſtriani* of Lydia, Strabo; plains lying in the middle between the inland parts and mount Tmolus.

CEA, or *Ceos*, Strabo; *Cas*, Diodorus; *Cia*, Ptolemy; one of the Cyclades; to the ſouth-eaſt of Helena, at the diſtance of five miles, Pliny; called alſo *Hydruſſa* by the Greeks. The country of Simonides, the lyric poet, as is obſerved by an ancient Scholiaſt on Horace. The people were noted for their modeſty and ſobriety, which was the reverſe of the character of the people of the iſland Chios; and hence the adage in Athenaeus, *Cius non Chius*. The iſland now called *Zea*.

CEBA, a town of Liguria, on the Tanarus, above Polentia. Pliny commends the *Caſeus Cebanus*: *Cebani*, the

the people, id. Now *Ceva*, in Piedmont. E. Long. 8° 6′, Lat. 44° 15′.

CEBENNA, Caeſar; a mountain which ſeparates the Arverni from the Helvii. *Gebenici Montes*, Mela; *Cemmenus*, Strabo; extending a great way from the Garonne to the Rhone. Now the *Cevennes*, in Languedoc.

CEBRENE, Harpocration, Didymus; a town of Troas; a colony of the Cumeans, Ephorus.

CEBRENIA, Stephanus; a diſtrict of Troas. *Cebrenus*, *Cebrenenſis*, *Cebrenius*, the gentilitious names, id.

CEBRUM, Notitia; a town of Moeſia Inferior, on the left or north bank of the Danube, at the confluence of the Ciabrus.

CEBRUS, Dio; *Ciabrus*, Ptolemy; a river, the common boundary of the Moeſia Superior and Inferior, running from ſouth to north into the Danube, at Cebrum. Sometimes called *Ciambrus*.

CECILIA, Ptolemy; or *Caecilia*; *Ceciliana*, Peutinger; a town of Commagene in Syria, between Hierapolis and Zeugma; twenty-four miles from the laſt.

CECROPIA, the name of the Acropolis of Athens, which ſee. Alſo the name of a place, in the middle between Acharnae, Eleuſis, and the Campus Triaſius, Thucydides. The name alſo of *Attica*, from Cecrops, the firſt king.

CEDAR. See KEDAR.

CEDASA, CEDES, CEDESIS, } See KEDES.

CEDRON. See KEDRON, and KIDRON.

CEDROSIA. See GEDROSIA.

CEILA. See KEGILA.

CELADON, *ontis*, Homer, Strabo; a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus; which ſome ſuppoſe to be the ſame with the Ladon.

CELAENAE, Livy, Xenophon; formerly the capital of Phrygia Magna, at the common ſprings of the Meander and Marſyas, according to Maximus Tyrius, an eye-witneſs; ſituate on a cognominal mountain, Strabo.

CELEIA, Pliny; a town of Noricum on the Save, over-againſt Mons Cetius. Now *Cilley*, in Stiria. E. Long, 15° 35′, Lat. 46° 35′.

CELELATES, Livy; a people of Liguria.

CELEMANTIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Quadi. Now *Kalmintz*, Cluverius; a village in Auſtria, not far from the ſprings of the Teya, near the borders of Moravia.

CELENDERIS, Strabo; *Celendris*, Mela, Tacitus; a fortified town of Cilicia Aſpera, a colony of Samians, Mela; with a harbour, Strabo; on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Selinus. The adjoining country was called *Celenderitis*, Pliny.

CELENIAE AQUAE, Antonine; a town of the Callaeci, in the Hither Spain, on the left or ſouth ſide of the Minius.

CELENNAE, Virgil; a fort in Campania, built by the Samnites, near Batulum.

CELETRUM, Livy; a town of Greek Illyrium, in the territory of Oreſtis; ſituate in a peninſula, amidſt a lake.

CELIA, Strabo; an inland town of Apulia Peucetia, on the road to Brunduſium. Now *Ceglia*, Holſtenius, four or five miles to the ſouth of Barium.

CELNIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Britain. Now *Killian*, Camden, in Roſsſhire, in Scotland.

CELSA, Strabo; a town of the Hither Spain, on the right or ſouth-weſt ſide of the Iberus. Now *Xelſa*, a village of Arragon. *Celſenſes* the people, Pliny.

CELTAE, Caeſar; one of the three diviſions of the people of Gaul, contained in the Gallia Lugdunenſis or Celtica, and called *Galli* by the Romans, *Galatae*, by the Greeks, *Celtae* being the vernacular name; again compriſing the whole of the people of Gaul, Strabo; Gaul and Spain, Herodian; Germany alſo included, lower age: ſo that the name was very extenſive. The ancient Greeks called all the weſtern people, indiſcriminately *Celtae*, as they did the northern Scythae, and the ſouthern Aethiopes; evidently owing to their want of a diſtinct and particular knowledge of thoſe parts. Gaul, and Spain peopled from Gaul, appear to have been the principal ſeat of the *Celtae*; there they conſigned or recorded their name, extenſive tracts in both countries

being called after them, and thence they ſent out colonies to Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent iſlands.

CELTIBERIA, Livy, Florus; a country of the Hither Spain, along the right or ſouth weſt ſide of the Iberus; ſometimes more extenſive, the greateſt part of Spain being thus called, and ſometimes leſs extenſive, eſpecially ſo after the war with the Romans. *Celtiberi*, the people; denoting the *Celtae*, ſettled on the Iberus.

CELTICA, one of the three diviſions of Gaul, Caeſar; occupied by the Gauls, properly ſo called, or *Celtae*; it was afterwards called *Lugdunenſis*, from its capital Lugdunum, Pliny; extending from the Sequana to the Garumna, id. Subdivided into ſeveral diſtricts.

CELTICA, a part of Luſitania, compriſed between the Anas and Tagus; ſo called from the *Celtici*, or *Celti*, Ptolemy, Strabo, the people.

CELTICUM PROMONTORIUM. See ARTABRUM.

CELYDNUS, Ptolemy; a river in the diſtrict of Oreſtis, in the Graeca Illyris, running from eaſt to weſt into the Adriatic, near Amantia.

CEMELIUM, Pliny; *Cemenelum*, Antonine; a town in Gallia Narbonenſis: now in ruins, which are to be ſeen in the county of Nice, and called *Cimies*. *Cemenelenſis*, Inſcriptions, the gentilitious name.

CEMMENUS. See CEBENNA.

CENABUM, Ptolemy; *Genabum*, Caeſar; a town of the Carnutes, in Gallia Celtica; *Genabus*, Lucan. Now *Orleans*, on the Loire. E. Long. 2°, Lat. 47° 55'.

CENAEUM, Strabo; a promontory of Euboea, at its moſt northern extremity; oppoſite to Thermopylae. *Cenaeus* the epithet of Jupiter, Ovid.

CENCHREAE, *arum*, Paul, Thucydides, Strabo; a port of Corinth, on the Saronic bay; at the diſtance of about ſeventy ſtadia, or better than eight miles, id. *Cenchrea, ae*, Thucydides.

CENDEVIA, Pliny; a marſh or lake, to the north of mount Carmel, in Judea, from which the river Belus runs.

CENETA, Inſcription; an ancient town in the Tranſpadana, between Plavis and Liquentia. Now *Cenada*, in the Trevignano. E. Long. 12° 40', Lat. 46° 5.

CENIMAGNI, Caeſar; thought to be the ſame with the *Iceni*, whom ſee.

CENINA. See CAENINA.

CENIONIS OSTIA, Ptolemy; thought to be *Falmouth* in Cornwal.

CENOMANI. See AULERCI and CARNOMANI.

CENTAURI. See PELETHRONIUM.

CENTORIPA, *orum*, Thucydides. See CENTURIPAE.

CENTUMCELLAE, Pliny Epiſt. Trajan's villa in Tuſcany, on the coaſt, three miles from Algae; with an excellent port, called *Trajanus Portus*, Ptolemy; and a factitious iſland at the mouth of the port, made with huge blocks of ſtone, on which two turrets roſe, with two entrances into the baſon or harbour, Rutilius. Now *Civita Vecchia*. E. Long. 12° 30', Lat. 42°.

CENTURIPAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; *Centuripe, es*, Sil. Italicus; *Centoripa*, Thucydides, Polybius; a town in the ſouth-weſt of the territory of Aetna, on the river Cyamoſorus. *Centuripini*, Cicero, the people.

CEOS. See CEA.

CEPARUM PROMONTORIUM, Caſſius to Cicero; *Crommyi*, Strabo; *Crommyorum*, Ptolemy. A promontory in the north of Cyprus.

CEPHALENIA, Scylax, Ptolemy, Florus; *Cephallenia*, Thucydides, Strabo, Livy; a ſmall iſland of the Ionian ſea, between Ithaca and Zacynthus; in compaſs forty-four miles, Pliny. *Cephallenes*, from *Cephallen*, Polybius; the inhabitants. Now called *Cephalonia*. E. Long. 21°, Lat. 38° 30'.

CEPHALOEDIS, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Cephaloedium*, Strabo. Now *Ciſalu*, a town in the north of Sicily, on the Tuſcan Sea. E. Long. 13° 32', Lat. 38° 30'. *Cephaleditani*, Cicero; the people.

CEPHENE, Pliny; a diſtrict of Armenia Major, next to Adiabene.

CEPHISSIA, Pliny; or *Cephiſia*, a fountain of Attica. The name alſo of one of the twelve towns built by Cecrops; Strabo; ſix miles from Athens, ſtill retaining its name; *Cephiſius*,

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Cephiſieis, or *Cephiſienſes*, the inhabitants, Inſcription.

CEPHISSIS, the name of the lake *Copais*, which ſee.

CEPHISSUS, Homer; *Cephiſus*, Theophraſtus; a river of Boeotia, which, riſing at Lilaea, in Phocis, falls into the lake Copais, called thence *Cephiſſis*, Strabo. It burſts out of the earth with a noiſe reſembling the bellowing of a bull, Pauſanias. Another, a river of Attica, to the weſt of Athens, which riſing at Trinemia, a village of the tribe Cecropis, falls into the Saronic bay, near the Piraeeus, Strabo; in ſummer greatly diminiſhed, but for the moſt part rolling down like a torrent.

CEPI, that is, *Horti*, gardens; which ſeem to have given name to a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, near the Boſporus Cimmerius; a colony of Mileſians, Pliny; mentioned by Diodorus; accounted a conſiderable city, Strabo.

CEPIANA, or *Caepiana*, Ptolemy; a town of the Celtici, in Luſitania, to the north of Caetobrix.

CERACATES. See CARACATES.

CERAMICUS. See ACADEMIA.

CERAMICUS SINUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a bay of Caria, over-againſt the iſland Cos; ſo called from Ceramus, a town ſituate about the middle of the bay, on the ſouth ſide.

CERAMUS, a town in the iſland Arconneſus, Strabo, Pliny; over-againſt Halicarnaſſus. Another on the continent, on the ſouth ſide of the Sinus Ceramicus.

CERASTIS, Pliny; one of the ancient names of Cyprus; from the *Ceraſtae*, horned inhabitants, Ovid. But the more genuine reaſon ſeems to be the many horns, or promontories of the iſland, Xenagoras.

CERASUS, *untis*, the ancient name of Phaſnacia, in Pontus, Arrian; who ſailed along that coaſt. But Strabo, who was of that country, diſtinguiſhes them; ſituate in a bay on the Euxine, Ptolemy; a Greek city, Mela; a colony of the Sinopenſes, Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus: and thence came the fruit tree of that name; brought by Lucullus into Italy, Ammian.

CERAUNII, Strabo; a port of mount Caucaſus, in Albania. Alſo high mountains of Epirus. See ACROCERAUNIA.

CERCASORUM, Herodotus; a town of Egypt, at the ſouth point of the Delta, where the Nile divides into branches.

CERCETAE, Artimedorus; a people of the Boſporana, or Sarmatia Aſiatica, lying along the north ſide of the Euxine.

CERCINA, Livy; an iſland in the Mediterranean, to the north of the Syrtis Minor; twenty-five miles long, and half that number broad, where broadeſt; but at the extremity, not five miles over, Pliny.

CERCINITIS, Strabo, Pliny; a ſmall iſland joined to Cercina by a bridge.

CERCINITIS, Arrian; a lake of Macedonia Adjecta, to the north of Chalcidice; through which Alexander, about to march into Aſia, ſailed his fleet, towards Amphipolis and the mouth of the Strymon.

CERCUSIUM, Ammian; a town of Meſopotamia, ſituate between Nicephorium, and the confluence of the Chaboras; called alſo *Circeſium*, and *Circeſſus*. Thought to be the *Carchemus* of the Scripture.

CERETANI, or *Cerretani*, Pliny, Strabo; a people of the Hither Spain, extending between the foot of the Pyrenees on the north and eaſt, the Caſtellani to the ſouth, and the Jacetani to the weſt; and divided into the Juliani, from a town called Julia; and into Auguſtani, whether from a town named Auguſta, is uncertain. Now the country is called *la Cerdana*; a ſmall diſtrict in the north of Catalonia, between the Pyrenees and the river Segro.

CERFENNIA, Inſcription; a town of the Marſi, between Alba and Corfinium.

CERILLI. See CARILLAE.

CERINTHUS, Homer, Apollonius Rhodius; a town of Euboea, on the north eaſt ſide, to the ſouth of Dium; built by Ellops, the ſon of Ion, Strabo.

CERNE, an iſland placed beyond the greater Atlas, Ptolemy; mentioned by many, but its ſituation variouſly determined; ſome removing it from the Atlantic into the Ethio-

pic Ocean; others placing it not far from Lixus of Mauretania; others again, near the greater Atlas; and others removing it to the equator. Strabo places it among the fabulous iſlands, mentioned by Diotimus near Hercules's Pillars. The principal cauſe of diſagreement is, that writers place this iſland oppoſite to the Ethiopians: but the Ethiopians inhabiting on each ſide of Africa, both on the Mare Rubrum, and on the Atlantic; it has happened that ſome have aſſigned this iſland to the eaſtern ocean; and that the moderns have taken it for Madagaſcar. But as moſt of the ancients have placed it without Hercules's Pillars, its eaſtern ſituation muſt give place to its weſtern. And then the queſtion is, where to place it there: to omit the opinions of thoſe who bring it too far north, or remove it too far ſouth; that of Ptolemy, countenanced in ſome meaſure by Polybius, as the middle opinion, ſeems the moſt probable, who place it near Atlas, and the borders of Mauretania; and then *Arguin*, an iſland in twenty or twenty-one degrees of north latitude, bids fair to be the ancient *Cerne*; well watered, highly pleaſant, and well adapted for a commerce with the Ethiopians; all which agrees with Dionyſius Periegetes, who calls it *Tempe*, and places it oppoſite to the utmoſt Ethiopians: and its poſition ſufficiently ſouthern; that is, with reſpect to Hercules's Pillars, from which theſe navigations were undertaken to the ſouth, Cellarius.

CERNEATIS, Lycophron; *Corſica* ſo called.

CERRETANI. See CERETANI.

CERVARIA, Mela; in his time a place or promontory on the confines of Gaul, in the Pyrenees. Now *Cervera*, a citadel in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the very confines of France.

CESADA. See CAESADA.

CESSERO. See ARAURA.

CESTIUS PONS, a bridge at Rome, which joined the iſland Lycaonia, in the Tiber, to the Regio Tranſtiberina, anſwering to the Fabricius, which joined it to the city. Unknown who built it. Now called *S. Bartolomeo*.

CESTRINA, Thucydides; a ſmall diſtrict of Epirus, ſeparated from Theſprotis by the river Thyamis.

CESTRUS, Strabo, Mela; a river of Pamphylia, navigable from its mouth for ſixty ſtadia up to Perga, a town of Pamphylia; and running from north to ſouth.

CETIUM. See CITIUM.

CETIUS, Livy, Ptolemy; a mountain ſeparating Noricum and Pannonia; ſituate about ſix miles to the ſouth of Vienna, in Auſtria. Now *Kahlenberg*.

CHABARZABA, Joſephus; the ancient name of *Antipatris*; a town of Samaria; ten miles to the north of Lydda, and twenty-ſix to the ſouth of Caeſarea.

CHABOR. See ABOR.

CHABORA, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, at the mouth of the Chaboras; on the left or eaſt ſide.

CHABORAS, Ptolemy; *Aborras*, Strabo; a river of Meſopotamia, which riſing in mount Maſius, and running from north to ſouth, falls into the Euphrates, at its eaſt bend.

CHABRIUS, Ptolemy; a river in the weſt of Chalcidice, an eaſtern diſtrict of Macedonia, which runs from north to ſouth, into the eaſt ſide of the Sinus Thermaicus.

CHABUL, or *Cabul*, 1 Kings ix. a diſtrict of the Higher or more northern Galilee; which Solomon gave to Hiram king of Tyre.

CHABULON. See ZABULON.

CHADISIA, Hecataeus; a town and river of the Leucoſyri, afterwards called *Cappadoces*, Pliny; the town ſituate on the Euxine, Menippus in his Periplus. *Chadiſii*, the people, Stephanus. Apollonius Rhodius calling the Amazons *Chadeſiae*, the true reading ſhould ſeem to be *Chadeſia*.

CHAERONEA, Thucydides; the laſt town, or rather the laſt village, of Boeotia, towards Phocis; the birthplace of Plutarch; famous for the fatal defeat of the Greeks by Philip of Macedon, Diodorus; and that of Archelaus by Sylla, Plutarch. Its ancient name was *Arne*, Homer, Lycophron; and formerly reckon-

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ed to Orchomenus, Thucydides; ſituate in its neighbourhood.

CHALA, Iſidorus Characenus; a town of Aſſyria, which gave name to the *Chalonitis*, the ſouthmoſt province.

CHALACH. See CALACH.

CHALAEON, Pliny; *Chaleos*, Ptolemy; a port-town of Locris, on the Corinthian bay, to the north of Cirrha. *Challaei*, Thucydides, the people.

CHALASTRA, Strabo, Pliny; *Chaleſtra*, Herodotus; a town at the mouth of the river Axius, in Macedonia, to the ſouth of Theſſalonica.

CHALCA, Ptolemy; an iſland of the Caſpian Sea, on this ſide the mouth of the river Maxera. *Talca*, in the Palatine Copy. *Talge*, Mela; ſpontaneouſly fertile, and abounding in corn and fruit; to touch any of which, is deemed impiety and ſacrilege, being the immediate production of the gods, and therefore to be reſerved for them.

CHALCE, Thucydides; *Chalcia*, Homer, Strabo; one of the Sporades, ſituate to the weſt of Rhodes.

CHALCEDON, Pliny; *Calchedon*, Coins; a city of Bithynia, ſituate at the mouth of the Euxine, on the north extremity of the Boſporus Thracius, over-againſt Byzantium, a colony of Megareans; called the *City of the Blind*, from the anſwer of the oracle to the Greeks, who built Byzantium; ordering them to look for a ſettlement oppoſite to the *Country of the Blind*; meaning the *Chalcedonians*, who coming to the ſpot where Byzantium ſtands, choſe a worſe ſituation on the other ſide, Strabo. At firſt called *Proceraſtis*, then *Colbuſa*. *Chalcedonii* the people, id. Now *Scutari*.

CHALCIA. See CHALCE.

CHALCIDENE, Pliny; *Chalcidice*, Ptolemy: an inland country of Syria, having Antiochis, or Seleucia to the weſt; Cyrrheſtica to the north; to the ſouth Apamene and Coeleſyria, and to the eaſt Chalybonitis: ſo called from its principal city, *Chalcis*.

CHALCIDICE, Ptolemy; an eaſtern diſtrict of Macedonia, ſtretching northwards, between the Sinus Toronaeus and Singiticus. Formerly a part of Thrace, but invaded by Philip of Macedon. Named from the city *Chalcis*, near Olynthus, Ariſtotle.

CHALCIS, a city of Chalcidice, which ſee.

CHALCIS, Homer, Thucydides; a town of Aetolia, near the mouth of the river Evenus, on the Ionian ſea, at the foot of a cognominal mountain: and therefore called by ſome *Hypochalcis*, Strabo. Another of Euboea, Strabo; on the Euripus, the country of Lycophron, the poet, one of the ſeven, which formed the conſtellation *Pleiades*; called *Cothurnatus*, Ovid; ſhot thro' with an arrow, id. extremely obſcure, both from his ſubject and affectation of antiquated words. Now *Negroponte*. E. Long. 24° 30', Lat. 38° 30'. A third, Pliny; the capital of Chalcidene, in Syria; diſtinguiſhed by the ſurnames, *ad Belum*, a mountain or a river; and *ad Libanum*, from its ſituation, Pliny.

CHALCITIS, Ptolemy; one of the diviſions or diſtricts of Meſopotamia, to the ſouth of Anthemuſia, the moſt northern diſtrict, next to Armenia, and ſituate between Edeſſa and Carrae. *Chalcitis*, Pliny; an iſland oppoſite to Chalcedon.

CHALDAEA, ſometimes taken in a larger ſenſe, including Babylonia; as in the prophecies of Jeremiah and Ezekiel. Again denoting a province of Babylonia, Ptolemy; towards Arabia Deſerta; called in Scripture the *Land of the Chaldeans*: named from *Chaſed*, the fourth ſon of Nahor. The Chaldeans applied to the ſtudy of aſtronomy, and ſome of them to genethliacal predictions, or to judicial aſtrology; who were diſapproved and diſowned by the genuine aſtronomers, Strabo.

CHALDAEI, Strabo; the more modern name of the people, called *Chalybes*, in the Regio Pontica.

CHALDAICI LACUS, Pliny; thoſe lakes, through which the Tigris, after being joined by the Euphrates, near its mouth, pours into the Perſian Gulf.

CHALDIA, Menippus in his Periplus; a diſtrict of Armenia Minor: *Chaldi*, the people.

CHALEOS,

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CHALEOS. See CHALAEON.

CHALEP, the ſame with *Aleppo*. See BEROEA.

CHALESTRA. See CHALASTRA.

CHALONITIS, Pliny; the moſt ſouthern diſtrict of Aſſyria, along the banks of the Tigris: whether the ſame with the Callonitis of Polybius, is doubtful: named from the town *Chala*, Iſidorus Characenus. *Chalonitae* the people, Dionyſius.

CHALUSUS, Ptolemy; a river of Germany. Now the *Trave*, which runs by Lubec, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein.

CHALYBES, a people of the Hither Aſia, their ſituation differently aſſigned, Strabo placing them in Paphlagonia, to the eaſt of Synope; Apollonius Rhodus and Stephanus, on the eaſt of the Thermodon, in Pontus; called *Halizones* by Homer, Juſtin: they either gave their name to, or took it from their iron manufactures, Xenophon, Val. Flaccus; their only ſupport, their ſoil being barren and ungrateful, Dionyſius Periegetes. Alſo a people of Spain, Juſtin. See CALLIPUS.

CHALYBON, *onis*, Ptolemy; the capital of the territory of *Chalybonitis*, in Syria; thought by ſome to be the modern *Aleppo*.

CHALYBS. See CALLIPUS.

CHAMANE, Ptolemy; *Chamancna*, Strabo; a diſtrict of Cappadocia, on the confines of Galatia.

CHAMATH, Joſhua; hot waters near Tiberias, in Galilee: which is the reaſon of the name.

CHAMAVI, Tacitus; a people of Belgica, to the ſouth of the Chauci Minores, between the Amiſus and Viſurgis; anciently occupying the banks of the Rhine, id.

CHANAAN. See PALESTINA.

CHANANAEI, Moſes; the name of the ancient inhabitants of Canaan in general, deſcendants of Canaan; but peculiarly appropriated to ſome one branch; though uncertain which branch or ſon of Canaan it was; or how it happened that they preferred the common gentilitious name, to one more appropriated, as deſcendants of one of the ſons of Canaan; unleſs from their courſe of life, as being in the mercantile way; the import of the name *Canaan*; and for which their ſituation was greatly adapted; they living on the ſea, and about Jordan, Moſes, Joſhua; and thus occupying the greater part of the Land of Promiſe.

CHAONIA, Pliny; a part or diviſion of Epirus, on the Ionian ſea, to the ſouth of the Montes Ceraunii. *Chaones*, Livy; the people.

CHAONIA, Ptolemy; a town of Commagene, in Syria; on the borders of Pieria, or Cyrrheſtica; midway between Dolicha and Cyrrhus.

CHARACENE. See CHARAX.

CHARADRA, Pauſanias; a town of Phocis, on a ſteep eminence, waſhed by the Charadrus; twenty ſtadia from Lilaea. Another of Epirus, Polybius, towards the Sinus Ambracius.

CHARADRUS, *untis*, Strabo; a citadel of Cilicia Aſpera, with a port on the Mediterranean.

CHARAX, *cis*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Suſiana, near the mouth of the Tigris. Hence *Characene*, the adjacent diſtrict, lying between the mouths of the Tigris and Eulaeus. Firſt built by Alexander, and called *Alexandria*; reſtored by Antiochus, and named *Antiochia*, and *Charax*, from its ſtrong ſituation; and laſtly by Spaſines or Paſines, king of the neighbouring Arabs, Pliny. A name alſo of *Tralles*, from its ſtrength, Strabo. A third *Charax*, in the Regio Syrtica, to the weſt of the Arae Philenon, a ſtaple town of the Carthaginians, Strabo.

CHARIEIS, *entos*, Arrian; *Charien*, Pliny; *Chariſtus*, Ptolemy; *Charus*, Strabo; a river of Colchis, to the north of the Phaſis; running by *Dioſcurias*, from eaſt to weſt, into the Euxine.

CHARIPHI, Ptolemy; the fourth mouth of the Indus, reckoning from the weſt.

CHARISIA, *ae*, *Chariſiae*, *arum*, Pauſanias; a town of Arcadia, built by Chariſius, Lycaon's ſon; diſtant twenty-three ſtadia from Megalopolis; in ruins in Pauſanias's time.

CHARISTUS. See CHARIEIS.

CHARONEUM, *Charoneae Scrobes*, Pliny; vents or apertures in the city Hierapolis of Phrygia Magna, diſcharging a noxious vapour. One

of the gates of Athens, thro' which malefactors were led to execution, called *Charoneum*, Pollux. From Charon, the ferryman of the dead.

CHARONIUM ANTRIUM, Strabo; a cave in the village of Achara, on the road between Tralles and Nyſa, in Lydia; where patients expected to dream of a cure. Another at Magneſia, and a third at Myus.

CHARRAN. See HARAN.

CHARUS. See CHARIEIS.

CHARYBDIS, Pliny; a whirlpool in the ſtraits of Meſſina, according to the poets; near Sicily, and oppoſite to Scylla, a rock, on the coaſt of Italy. But from Thucydides it appears to be only a ſtrong flux and reflux in the ſtrait, or a violent reciprocation of the tide, eſpecially if the wind ſets ſouth. But on diving into the *Charybdis*, there are found vaſt gulfs and whirlpools below, which produce all the commotion on the ſurface of the water. *Charybdis*, Horace; denotes a rapacious proſtitute. A place in Syria. Strabo; between Apamea and Antioch, where the Orontes is ſwallowed up for forty ſtadia, after which it again emerges.

CHASUARI, *Chaſſuari*, and *Chattuari*, Strabo; ſeem to take their name from *Catti*, called *Chaſſi* in another dialect, hence the modern *Haſſi*. Probably the *Attuarii* of Velleius, their name truncated, as it ſhould ſeem; to the ſouth of the Dulgibini, Ptolemy; and near the *Catti*, probably their clients and deſcendants.

CHAUCIS, Dio Caſſius; the country of the Chauci, a people of Germany: *Cauchi*, Tacitus, Ptolemy; written alſo *Cauci*, and divided into the *Minores*, now *Eaſt Friſeland* and the county of *Oldenburg*; and into the *Majores*, now the duchy of *Bremen*, and a part of *Lunenburg*, Cellarius.

CHAUM, Pauſanias; a mountain of Argia in Peloponneſus; from which the river Eraſinus manifeſtly emerges, after having firſt riſen in mount Stymphalus of Arcadia.

CHAUS, Livy; a river of Phrygia Magna, not far from Cibyra; one of the rivers, which falls into the Meander.

CHEBAR. See CHOBAR.

CHEBRON. See HEBRON.

CHELIDONIAE, Scylax; two iſlands on the coaſt of Lycia, or rocks rather: reckoned three in number, Strabo, Pliny.

CHELIDONIAS, Pliny; an anniverſary wind, blowing at the appearance of the ſwallows; the *Favonius*, or *Zephyrus*, id.

CHELIDONIUM, Livy, Pliny; a promontory of Lycia, oppoſite to Chelidoniae: the *Sacrum* of Strabo, and the *Promontorium Tauri*, of Pliny.

CHELIPPUS, Germanicus; a mountain in the iſland Chios.

CHELONATES, Strabo; *Chelonates*, Mela; *Chelonites*, Ptolemy; a promontory in the ſouth-weſt of Elis, on the Ionian ſea: giving name to the Sinus Chelonites.

CHELONOPHAGI, Pliny; turtle-eaters; a people of Carmania, ſituate on the mouth of the Perſian Gulf; who covered their houſes with the ſhells, and lived on the fleſh of the tortoiſe.

CHELYDOREUS, Pauſanias; a mountain of Boeotia.

CHEMMIS, Diodorus Siculus; *Chennis*, Plutarch; the ſame with *Panopolis*, in the Nomos Panopolites, in the Thebais of Egypt.

CHENERETH. See CINERETH.

CHERITH. See CRITH.

CHERSON, later Greeks; *Cherſoneſus*, Ptolemy; or *Heracleacherſoneſus*, Pliny; from its ſituation in a ſmaller *Cherſoneſus*, and from the *Heracleæ Pontica*, the mother town of the Taurica, Strabo; a Greek town of the Taurica Cherſoneſus, to the ſouth-weſt.

CHERSONESUS, Ptolemy; a promontory of Attica, on the Saronic bay. Alſo a promontory on the eaſt ſide of Crete, Ptolemy.

CHERSONESUS AUREA, Ptolemy; a country of India extra Gangem, ſtretching out to the ſouth, in the form of a peninſula: now thought to be *Malacca*.

CHERSONESUS CIMBRICA, Ptolemy; inhabited firſt by the Cimbri, afterwards by the Jutes; hence the modern name *Jutland*; extending from Scagen, a promontory of North Jutland, down to Holſtein, at the entrance of the Baltic.

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CHERSONESUS TAURICA, named from the *Tauri*, or *Taurici*, the people, Mela, Ovid; *Tauroſcythae*, Pliny, Ptolemy. *Taurica Terra*, the country, Ovid; and ſimply *Taurica*, Pliny; alſo *Cherſoneſus Scythica*, and *Magna*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Smaller Cherſoneſi*, contained in it, Strabo; reſembling in figure and magnitude the Peloponneſus, id. beginning at, or having the Sinus Carcinites, on the weſt, Pliny; the iſthmus, called Taphrae, on the north, Mela; or Taphros, Ptolemy; and the Palus Maeotis; and Boſporus Cimmerius on the eaſt; and the Euxine to the ſouth. A country of Sarmatia Europaea: now called *Crim Tartary*, ſituate between thirty-three and thirty-ſeven degrees of eaſt longitude, and between forty-four and forty-ſix degrees of north latitude.

CHERSONESUS THRACIAE, has the Sinus Melanes on the weſt, the Egean to the ſouth, the Helleſpont on the eaſt, and the iſthmus to the north: ſimply called *Cherſoneſus*, Nepos, Livy, Herodotus; the moſt ſouthern part of ancient Thrace: now called *Romania*.

CHERSONESUS ZENONIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Cherſoneſus Taurica, to the ſouth of the Palus Maeotis.

CHERUSCI, Tacitus; a people of Germany, to the north of the Catti, ſituate between the Viſurgis and Albis: that they extended themſelves on the hither ſide the Viſurgis, ſeems probable from Dio.

CHESINUS, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Europaea: now called *Lowat* by the Ruſſians; a river of Muſcovy; running through the lake Ilmen into the Ladoga, which communicates with the gulf of Finland.

CHESIUM, Scholiaſt on Callimachus; a promontory of Samos, from which Diana is called *Cheſias*, *ados*, Callimachus.

CHESIUS, Pliny; a river of Samos.

CHETIM. See CITIUM.

CHETTAEI. See HETHAEI.

CHEZIB. See ACHZIB.

CHIDORUS. See ECHEDORUS.

CHIDRIA, a place in the Cherſoneſus Thraciae; whither the Athenians fled, after the defeat at Aegoſpotamos, Xenophon.

CHIMERA, Pliny; a citadel of Epirus, at the Montes Ceraunii.

CHIMERA, a mountain famous in poetical mythology, emitting flame in the night, and feigned to be a threefold monſter, made up of a lion, a goat, and a dragon. Actually a mountain of Lycia, but which, or where there, is the queſtion. According to Strabo it was at, or in mount Cragus, from which a valley ran down to the ſea, called *Chimera*: Pliny and others, that *Chimera* was in the territory of Phaſelis, a great way to the eaſt of Cragus; where alſo an innocent lambent flame was emitted, Seneca.

CHIMERIUM, Strabo, Thucydides; a promontory of Epirus, in the territory of Theſprotis, confined between two rivers, Thyamis and Acheron; with a port, and a nameleſs town above the port, at ſome diſtance from the ſea, Thucydides.

CHINNA. See CINNA.

CHINNERETH. See CINERETH.

CHIOS, an iſland of the Egean ſea, between Leſbos and Samos; oppoſite to the peninſula, in which Erythrae and Clazomenae ſtand. Now *Scio*: in compaſs an hundred and twenty-five miles, Pliny; an hundred and twelve, Strabo; with a cognominal town, forty ſtadia, or five miles, in circuit, Strabo. An iſland famous for excellent wine; eſpecially the diſtrict called *Ariuſa*, or *Arviſia*, which ſee.

CHISON, *Kiſon*, or *Kiſſon*, Judges iv. and v. a river of Galilee; ſaid to riſe in mount Tabor, to run by the town of Naim, and to fall into the Mediterranean between mount Carmel, and Ptolemais, 1 Kings xviii. 40.

CHOANI, Pliny; a people of Arabia Felix: hence *Choanius*, the epithet, Ovid. Not *Chaonius*, as commonly read.

CHOASPES, Pliny, Herodotus; a river, which running by Suſa, riſing in Media, then ſinking into the earth, emerges again in the Suſiana; in Media called *Eulacus*, the *Ulai* of Daniel; in the Suſiana, the *Choaſpes*. The only water drank by the kings of Perſia, ſweet and light, and in all their journies or expeditions

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peditions made a part of their itinerary ſtore, Herodotus; forbid on pain of death to be drank by any ſubject, Athenaeus. This river was joined to the Tigris, to the eaſt of which it ran, by a navigable trench or cut, Arrian. Another *Choaſpes*, a river of the Hither India, which falls into the Cophes, and both together into the Indus, from north to ſouth, Strabo; riſing in mount Paropamiſus, Ariſtotle; called *Coas*, Ptolemy; and *Choes*, Arrian.

CHOATRA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Media, ſeparating it from Aſſyria to the ſouth, a branch of mount Niphates, and the Montes Cardiuchii, called alſo the *Gordyaei*, on the confines of Armenia and Aſſyria.

CHOBAR, or *Chebar*, Ezekiel; one of the cuts of the Euphrates to the Tigris, named from *Gobar*, the perſon who executed it, Pliny; but whether it be that cut, which was carried to Seleucia, or any other, is altogether uncertain.

CHOERADES, CHOERADODES, } See BALEARES.

CHOES, a river of the Hither India. See CHOASPES.

CHOLOBETENE, Stephanus; a diviſion or diſtrict of Armenia Major; ſuppoſed to be the place of abode of Chul, ſon of Aram, Bochart; and that thence the name is derived.

CHONE, Strabo; a town of the Bruttii, built by Philoctetes, on the promontory Crimiſa: *Chones*, the people, Apollodorus; *Chonia*, the diſtrict, Lycophron.

CHORASMII, Dionyſius Periegetes, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of Sogdiana, through the heart of whoſe country the Oxus runs; Strabo complains, that nothing can with certainty be affirmed of their ſeat.

CHORAZIM, or *Chorazin*, Luke, Matthew; a town of Galilee; whoſe wretched incredulity Chriſt deplores: now deſolate, at two miles diſtance from Capernaum, Jerome.

CHOROMITHRENE, Ptolemy; a diviſion or diſtrict of Media, extending to Parthia.

CHORRATH. See CRITH.

CHRESTONIUS. See CRESTONIA.

CHRONUS, Ptolemy; *Chronius*, Ammian; a river of Sarmatia Europaea: now called *Niemen*, by the Poles; *Memel* by the Germans; and riſing in Lithuania, paſſes on to the ſouth of Samogitia, and thence to the north of ducal Pruſſia, and there falls at ſeveral mouths into the Curiſh lake, and thence into the Baltic at Memel, a cognominal ſtrong place at its mouth.

CHRYSA, Mela, Ptolemy; one of the ſmall iſlands near Crete, over-againſt Hierapytna, to the ſouth-eaſt.

CHRYSA, Mela; a town of Myſia, on the Sinus Adramyttenus; extinct in Pliny's time: it had a temple of Apollo Smintheus, Homer, Strabo. The country of the fair Chryſeis, who gave firſt riſe to the quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles.

CHRYSAOREI JOVIS FANUM, Strabo; a temple of Jupiter, near Stratonicea in Caria, common to the Carians; having alſo a conventus or aſſizes.

CHRYSAS, a river of Sicily; which running through the territory of the Aſſorini, Cicero, then through that of Argyrina, at leaſt on its limits, Diodorus, and running from weſt to eaſt, falls into the Symaethus, and both together into the Sicilian ſea, below Murgantium.

CHRYSE, Arrian; the ancient name of the iſland *Thaſus*. Another iſland, a little to the ſouth of Lemnos, which ſunk ſpontaneouſly into the ſea, Pauſanias. A third *Chryſe*, ſituate beyond the mouth of the Indus, Pliny.

CHRYSOPOLIS, Strabo; a village of Bithynia, beyond Chalcedon, or to the north: with a large port and ſtation for ſhips, uſed by the Chalcedonians.

CHRYSORRHOAS. See ABANA.

CHRYSUS, Ptolemy; the third mouth of the Indus, reckoning from the weſt.

CHTHONIA, Stephanus; *Crete*, anciently ſo called.

CHULLU. See CULLU.

CHUNI, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Europaea, ſituate between the Baſtarnae and Rhoxolani.

CHUS, or *Chuſch*, Bible; it is a tradition

dition of an ancient ſtanding, that the *Chus* of the Scriptures denotes *Ethiopia*, and *Chuſchi*, an *Ethiopian*: the Septuagint and Vulgate conſtantly tranſlate it ſo; and in this they are followed by moſt interpreters, and by Joſephus and Jerome. And yet what Bochart urges to the contrary is of no inconſiderable weight, from Ezekiel xxix. 10. in which the two oppoſite extremes of Egypt are deſigned; and therefore *Chus*, which is oppoſed to Syene, muſt be Arabia: but this is more ſtrongly pointed out by Xenophon, in whom Ethiopia is ſaid to be the ſouth boundary of Cyrus's empire: and Herodotus diſtinguiſhes between the Ethiopians of Aſia and Africa, conjoining the former with the Arabians.

CHYDAS, Cicero, Ptolemy; a river of Sicily, running from ſouth to north, into the Tuſcan ſea; its mouth is below Haluntium.

CHYRETIAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; *Cyretiae*, Livy; a town of Theſſaly, on the borders of the Perrhoebi, next to Myla, Livy.

CHYTRIUM, Strabo; a place in Ionia, in which formerly ſtood Clazomenae; the Clazomenians, through fear of the Perſians, removing from the continent to an adjacent iſland, Pauſanias. Alexander reduced the iſland by a mole or cauſeway to a peninſula, id.

CHYTRUS, *i*, Ptolemy; *Chytri*, *orum*, Pliny; an inland town of Cyprus, to the north of Citium; famous for its excellent honey; *Chytrii*, the people; *Chytrius*, the epithet.

CIA. See CEA.

CIABRUS, } See CEBRUS.
CIAMBRUS, }

CIANUS SINUS, Scylax; a bay of Bithynia, named from the town and river Cius.

CIBALAE, *arum*, Romans; *Cibalis*, Greeks; a town of Pannonia Inferior, on an eminence, near the lake Hiulca, to the north-weſt of Sirmium: the country of the emperor Gratian, where he was brought up to rope-making, Victor: a place rendered famous for the ſurpriſal and defeat of Licinius by Conſtantine, Eutropius.

CIBYRA, Pliny, Inſcription, Coins; a town of Phrygia Magna, beyond the Meander: under Tiberius ſhaken and ſhattered by an earthquake: *Cybarita*, Coins; a citizen; *Cybiraticus*, Cicero, Horace, Pliny; the epithet. Written *Cibyrra*, Ptolemy. Had a conventus juridicus, called *Cibyraticus*, Pliny; and continued to have that name, after being removed to Laodicea.

CIBYRA PARVA, Strabo; to diſtinguiſh it from the former, called *Magna*; a town of Pamphylia; whoſe territory, lying between the town ſide and the river Melas, extended to the ſea.

CICHYRUS, a poſterior name of *Ephyre*, in Theſprotia of Epirus, Strabo; near the lake Acheruſia, and the river Acheron, Thucydides, Pauſanias.

CICONES, Homer; a people of Thrace on the Hebrus; whom Ulyſſes, driven thither by ſtreſs of weather, after the ſiege of Troy, conquered, pillaging their town Iſmarus, with the loſs of but a few men. In the *Cicones*, Orpheus, the author of paederaſty, was torn in pieces by the Bacchae, Virgil, Ovid.

CICYNETHUS, Mela, Scylax; an iſland in the Sinus Pagaſicus.

CIDISSUS. See KEDES.

CIAENA. See CINA.

CILBIANA JUGA, Pliny; a ridge of mountains in Lydia; from which the Cayſter takes its riſe. The inhabitants near which are called *Superiores*.

CILBIANUS CAMPUS, Strabo; plains in Lydia, adjoining to the Cayſtrianus on the eaſt; full of people, called *Inferiores*, and having a fruitful ſoil.

CILICIA, a very extenſive country of the Hither Aſia, Strabo, Ptolemy; between Pamphylia to the weſt, mount Taurus and Amanus to the north, Syria to the eaſt, and the Mediterranean to the ſouth. Divided into *Aſpera*, the rough or mountainous; and into *Campeſtris*, the level or champaign *Cilicia*. The *Aſpera* is alſo called *Trachcotis*, a word of the ſame import: *Trachcotae*, the people: it has Iſauria to the north, and the Campeſtris to the eaſt; which laſt is called *Pedias*,

ador, Strabo; and *Cilicia Propria*, Ptolemy. A country famous for saffron. *Cilix*, *icis*, the gentilitious name; one of the three very bad *Kappas*; the other two were the *Cappadocians* and *Cretans*. *Cilicius* the epithet: *Cilicium*, hair-cloth, the manufacture of that country, Varro.

Cilicia, Strabo; a prefecture or government of Cappadocia, on this side the Taurus, to be carefully distinguished from that beyond the Taurus, or between the Taurus and Mediterranean.

Cilicia Hypoplacia, Stephanus; a district near Troy, so called from being champaign and level; occupied in Homer's time by the Cilices and Leleges, who were afterwards succeeded by the Eolians.

Ciliciae Pylae, or *Portae*, Arrian; narrow defiles, which gave entrance through mount Taurus into Cilicia. Strabo, Cicero; and thence called *Tauri Pylae*, Cicero; which seem to be the same with those which Alexander passed, because leading directly to Tarsus. But if the *Ciliciae* and *Tauri Pylae* are different, they seem however to lie at no great distance from each other; as Arrian and Plutarch mention two *Pylae*, leading from Cilicia into Syria; yet there was one more ready and more frequented than the other, above Tyana, which stood at the foot of mount Taurus, Strabo.

Cilina. See Caelina.

Cilinae. See Aquae.

Cilio, Itinerary; a town of Africa Propria, to the south of Tucca Terebinthina.

Cilla, Homer, Strabo; a town on the Sinus Adramyttenus, in Mysia. Extinct in Pliny's time.

Cilluta, Arrian; an island at the mouth of the Indus.

Cilurnum, Notitia; a town of Britain: thought to be *Collerton*, or *Collerford*, in Northumberland; but *Walwick*, or *Scilicester*, according to Camden.

Cimarus, Strabo; a promontory on the north-west side of Crete, near Phalasarna. Called *Cyamon*, Ptolemy. Now *Capo di Spada*.

Cimbri, Romans; *Cimmerii*, Greeks; a transalbine people, occupying the Cimbrica Chersonesus, always mentioned with the Teutones, who were the two first German people, of whom there is any certain account, who quitted their native country, some say, on account of inundadations, Posidonius, Strabo; ventured to roam far, and for a long time all over Sarmatia, before they fell on the Roman provinces; when their long continued rage found at length a check in Marius, Plutarch, Florus, Quintilian; after having penetrated as far as the Palus Maeotis, Strabo; whence they might have originally come; in Homer we have the *Cimmerii* there: The *Cimbri* are accounted a branch of the *Ingaevones*. Pliny, Tacitus: their name is said to denote warriors, robbers, or freebooters, Strabo, Plutarch, Festus; violence and robbery being no illaudable parts of the character of heroes among a barbarous people; and in Plautus, *miles* and *latro* are synonymous terms. In Tacitus's time the *Cimbri* were reduced to a small inconsiderable state, but were still great in reputation; situate on a bay in the north of the Chersonesus Cimbrica, Ptolemy.

Cimbrica Chersonesus. See Chersonesus.

Ciminus, Virgil, Livy, Strabo; a mountain, forest, and lake, near the Lacus Volsinienſis, in Tuscany. *Ciminius*, the epithet, Livy, Frontinus.

Cimmeris. See Antandros.

Cimmerium, Mela; a town at the mouth of the Palus Maeotis; from which the Bosporus Cimmerius is named; that strait which joins the Euxine and the Palus Maeotis. *Cimmerii* the people, Homer: and here stood the Promontorium Cimmerium, Ptolemy. And hence probably the modern appellation. *Crim.*

Cimmerium, Homer, Ephorus; a place near Baiae, in Campania, where formerly stood the cave of the sibyl. The people were called *Cimmerii*, who living in subterraneous habitations; from which they issued in the night to commit robberies and other acts of violence;

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never ſaw the light of the ſun, Homer. To give a natural account of this fable, Feſtus ſays, there was a valley ſurrounded with a pretty high ridge, which precluded the morning and evening ſun.

CIMOLIS, *idos*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Paphlagonia, near the promontory Carambis. Called *Cinolis*, Arrian, Stephanus, Marcianus Heracleota.

CIMOLUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; one of the Cyclades; called alſo *Echinuſſa*, Pliny. Hence *Cimolia creta*, id. fuller's earth.

CIMONIUM, Plutarch; the ſouth ſide of the wall of the Acropolis of Athens, built by Cimon, ſon of Miltiades, out of the Perſian ſpoils.

CINA, Hierocles; *Ciaena*, Notitia; a town of Galatia, on the confines of Phrygia Magna, near Laodicea Combuſta. Another *Cina* in the tribe of Judah, Euſebius; whoſe ſituation cannot be determined.

CINAEI, Vulgate; called *Kenites* in our tranſlation; one of the people ancient inhabitants of Canaan, Geneſis xv.

CINERETH, or *Cinnereth*, Joſhua; *Chinnereth*, Moſes; *Genneſar*, Joſephus; *Genneſareth*, Luke; a lake of the Lower Galilee; called the *Sea* of *Galilee*, Matthew; of *Tiberias*, John. Its name *Genneſareth* is from a ſmall cognominal diſtrict upon it. In breadth forty ſtadia, in length an hundred and forty, Joſephus. The water freſh and fit to drink, and abounding in fiſh, id.

CINETHII, Ptolemy; *Cinithii*, Tacitus; a no contemptible people, beyond the Syrtis Parva, in Africa; ſituate according to Ptolemy, on each ſide of the river Triton.

CINGA, Caeſar; a river of the Hither Spain, which, mixing with the Sicoris, near its confluence with the Iberus; runs from the Pyrenees with a ſouth-weſt courſe. Now called *Cinca*.

CINGILIA, Livy; a town of the Veſtini, in the Picenum, whoſe ſituation is left unmentioned.

CINGILLA, Pliny; the laſt town of Commagene to the ſouth-eaſt, on the Euphrates; taken by Harduin for the *Cecilia* of Ptolemy.

CINGULUM, Caeſar, Cicero; a town in the Picenum. *Cingulani*, Pliny; the people. *Cingulanus*, Frontinus; the epithet. Now *Cingoli*, a ſmall town in the March of Ancona.

CINITHII. See CINETHII.

CINIUM, Pliny; a Latin town of the Balearis Major.

CINNA, Antonine; *Chinna*, Ptolemy; *Sinna*, Peutinger; a town of Illyricum, twelve miles from Scodra, Antonine; twenty, Peutinger.

CINNAMOMIFERA, Ptolemy; a country of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the other ſide the equator.

CINNERETH. See CINERETH.

CINOLIS. See CIMOLIS.

CINYPHUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Cinypus*, Herodotus, Pliny; a river of the Regio Syrtica; which, riſing in the Mons Charitum, Herodotus, falls into the Sinus Syrticus from ſouth to north. Alſo a town and diſtrict called *Cinyps*, on the eaſt ſide of the river of that name, Pliny, Scylax; a fruitful diſtrict, Ovid, Herodotus. *Cinyphius* the epithet, Virgil.

CINYRIAS, a town of Cyprus, extinct in Pliny's time; *Cinyrea*, and *Cinyreia*, Nonnus; taking its name from *Cinyras*, an ancient king, but its ſituation unknown.

CIRCAEUM, Pliny; a town of Colchis, ſituate on the Phaſis.

CIRCAEUM PROMONTORIUM, or *Circaeus Mons*, Theophraſtus, Scylax; the boundary of the Latins to the ſouth; a very high mountain, covered with trees; formerly an iſland, about eighty ſtadia in compaſs, but the ſoil of the rivers forming a mole, it came to be joined to the continent, Theophraſtus; *Jugum Circaeum*, Virgil.

CIRCEII, *orum*, Cicero; a town of Latium, near the promontory Circaeum. The little town of *Circe*, Strabo, An ancient colony of Tarquin the Proud, Livy. *Circeienſes*, Cicero, Livy; the people.

CIRCESIUM, } See CERCUSIUM.
CIRCESSUS, }

CIRCIUS, Pliny, Seneca; a hurricane infeſting Gallia Narbonenſis, and though ſhaking their houſes, yet the Gauls reckoned its effects ſalubrious. Its name is from its gyral or vertiginous motion, Apuleius.

CIRCUMPADANI CAMPI, Livy; the country

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country on each ſide the Po, at the foot of the Alps; occupied by the Gauls, in the time of the kings of Rome.

CIRCUS, an oblong encloſure, or place walled round, originally allotted for horſe-racing, and therefore Plutarch tranſlates *Circus*, Ἱππικὸν Σταδίου; furniſhed with ranges of ſeats quite round for the ſpectators. At the entrance of the Circus ſtood the *Carceres*, or ſtarting-place, and near them one of the *Metae*, or marks, the other ſtanding at the farther end, to conclude the race.

CIRCUS MAXIMUS, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral other *Circi*, that were leſs. It was built by Tarquinius Priſcus, in the Vallis Murcia, between the Aventine and Palatine, Livy, Dionyſius Halicarneſenſis: in length four ſtadia, or half a mile; in breadth one ſtadium; in compaſs a mile; with ſeats round to hold an hundred and fifty thouſand people; but afterwards enlarged to contain two hundred and ſixty thouſand ſpectators, Pliny. Here the *Ludi Circenſes* were performed, conſiſting in chariot-races, one of the principal ſpectacles there exhibited.

CIRHA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Zeugitana, to the ſouth-weſt of Tucca Terebentina.

CIRPHIS, Strabo; a very ſteep rock of Phocis, to the ſouth of Delphi, with a deep valley below.

CIRPI. See CARPIS.

CIRRHA, Strabo; an ancient town, and reckoned the firſt of Phocis, on the Corinthian bay, which laſt is ſometimes called *Cirrhaeus*, from it; at the foot of mount *Cirphis*, ſacred to Apollo, Lucan, Martial, Juvenal.

CIRTA, Salluſt, Strabo; the metropolis and royal reſidence, not far from the river Ampſaga, in the inland parts of Numidia Propria. A colony, ſurnamed *Colonia Sittianorum*, Mela; very rich, when in the hands of Syphax, id. The colony was led by one P. Sittius, under the auſpices of Caeſar, Dio Caſſius. And was ſurnamed *Julia*, Ptolemy. Now called *Conſtantina*, in Algiers. E. Long. 7°, Lat. 35° 30′.

CIRTESIA, Ptolemy; the diſtrict of *Cirta* ſo called, ſituate along the Ampſaga.

CISALPINA. See GALLIA.

CISAMUS, Strabo; the port of Aptera; on the north-weſt ſide of Crete, Ptolemy.

CISERUSSA, Pliny; one of the iſlands on the coaſt of Aſia, not far from Cnidus.

CISII, or *Ciſſi*, Stephanus; the people of Suſa, ſo called after *Ciſia*, the mother of Memnon.

CISPADANA GALLIA, a diſtrict of Italy, to the ſouth of the Po, occupied by the Gauls in the time of the kings of Rome, ſeparated from Liguria on the weſt, as is thought by the Iria, running from ſouth to north into the Po; bounded on the ſouth by the Apenine, and on the eaſt by the Adriatic: the term is formed analogically, there being much mention in Cicero, Tacitus, Suetonius, and ancient inſcriptions, made of the *Tranſpadani*; which and *Ciſpadani* are terms uſed with reſpect to Rome. Ptolemy calls the *Ciſpadana*, peculiarly *Gallia Togata*, extending between the Po and Apenine, to the Sapis and Rubicon.

CISPIUS, Feſtus; a mountain of Rome, in the Regio Eſquilina; named from one *Ciſpuſo*. The Eſquiline, ſays Varro, is the *Mons Ciſpius* with ſix heads or tops, near the temple of Juno Lucina.

CISSA, Ptolemy; a river of Colchis, running between the Phaſis and Trapezus.

CISSA, Polybius; *Ciſſum*, erroneouſly *Sciſſum*, Livy; a town of the Hither Spain, in Lacetania, on the eaſt ſide of the Iberus. Thought to be *Guiſſona*, Petrus de Marca. Where the Carthaginians were firſt defeated by Scipio. Another *Ciſſa* of Thrace, Pliny; ſituate on the river Aegos Potamos, which Scylax ſeems to call *Creſſa*, or *Criſſa*; ſo that the reading is doubtful.

CISSI, Ptolemy; a people near Trapezus of Cappadocia.

CISSIA, the ancient name of the *Suſiana*, Ptolemy, Herodotus; after *Ciſia*, the mother of Memnon, Stephanus. *Ciſſii*, the people, whom Herodotus places about Suſa and the river Choaſpes.

CISSUS,

CISSUS, Strabo; a town near Theſſalonica, in the Amphaxitis of Macedonia.

CISTHENA, Mela; a town of Myſia, in the Hither Aſia, on the Sinus Adramyttenus.

CISTHENE, Strabo; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of the Hither Aſia, between Rhodes and the Chelidoniae iſlands.

CITHAERON, a mountain and foreſt of Boeotia, famous both in fable and ſong, Mela: to the weſt it runs obliquely, a little above the Sinus Criſſaeus, taking its riſe contiguous to the mountains of Megara and Attica; then levelled into plains, it terminates at Thebes, Strabo. Famous for the fate of Pentheus and Actaeon, the former torn by the Bacchae, the latter by his dogs, Ovid, Nonnus, Theocritus; as alſo for the *orgia*, or revels of Bacchus, Virgil, Ovid.

CITHARISTA, a port, Antonine; a promontory, Ptolemy; near Maſſilia, in Gallia Narbonenſis.

CITIUM, Plutarch; *Cetium*, Strabo; *Cittium*, Pliny; a town of Cyprus, ſituate in the ſouth of the iſland, Ptolemy; famous for the birth of Zeno, author of the ſect called Stoics; diſtant two hundred ſtadia to the weſt of Salamis, Diodorus Siculus. A colony of Phœnicians, Cicero; called *Chetim*. And hence it is that not only Cyprus, but the other iſlands and many maritime places, are called *Chetim* by the Hebrews, Joſephus. *Cittienſis*, or *Cittiaeus*, a citizen of *Citium*. Now called *Chiti*.

CIUS, a town and river of Bithynia, which gives name to the Sinus Cianus, Scylax. The town was afterwards called *Pruſia*, *Cius* having been deſtroyed by Philip, father of Perſeus, and rebuilt by Pruſias, king of Bithynia, Strabo. In the river, Hylas, the favourite boy of Hercules, was drowned, Apollonius Rhodius.

CLAMPETIA, Mela; a town of the Bruttii, one of thoſe which revolted from Hannibal, Livy: called *Lampetia*, Polybius. Now *Amantia*, or *Mantia*, a town of Calabria Ultra, near the bay of Euphemia. E. Long. 16° 20′, Lat. 39° 15′.

CLANIS, Tacitus, Sil. Italicus, Pliny; a river of Tuſcany, which runs from the ſouth end of the Palus Cluſina into the Pallia, the north end communicating with the Arnus. Now *la Chiana*.

CLANIUS, Virgil; *Glanis*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; a river of Campania, running from eaſt to weſt into the Tuſcan ſea. Now *l'Agno*.

CLARENNA, Tabulae; a town of Vindelicia, at the confluence of the Lycus and Danube. Now *Rain*, a town of Bavaria, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, at the confluence of the Lech. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 48° 45′.

CLARII APOLLINIS FANUM, Strabo, Pliny; a temple and grove of Apollo, ſituate between Colophon and Lebedos, in Ionia; called *Claros*, Thucydides, Ovid. The name alſo of a town and mountain there, Nicander; and of a fountain, Clemens Alexandrinus; whoſe waters drank, inſpired with prophetic fury. *Clarius* the epithet of Apollo, Strabo.

CLARITAS JULIA, Pliny; *Attubi*, a town of Baetica, thus ſurnamed.

CLAROS. See CLARII.

CLAROS, Ovid; an iſland in the Myrtoan ſea, ſacred to Apollo.

CLARUS MONS. See AUGUSTONEMETUM.

CLASSICA, Pliny; *Forum Julium*, ſo called; becauſe it had a road for ſhips, at the mouth of the Argent, in Provence, Strabo.

CLASTIDIUM, a village, Livy; a town of Liguria, Polybius; at the confluence of the Iria with the Po. Now *Chiaſtegio*.

CLATERNA, Cicero, Pliny; a town of Gallia Ciſpadana, ten miles to the eaſt of Bononia, on the Via Aemilia. Now *Quaderna*.

CLAUDE, Luke; Claudus, Ptolemy; an iſland on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Crete, with a town called *Claudum*.

CLAUDIA AQUA, Frontinus; water conveyed to Rome, by a canal or aquaeduct of eleven miles in length, the contrivance of Appius Claudius, the cenſor, and the firſt ſtructure of the kind, in the year of Rome four hundred and forty-one. Called alſo *Aqua Appia*.

CLAUDIA COPIA, Inſcriptions; a name of *Lugdunum*, or Lyons in France; the

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the birth-place of the emperor Claudius, Suetonius; a Roman colony, called *Claudia*, from its benefactor the emperor; and *Copia*, from its plenty of all neceſſaries, eſpecially corn. See *Lugdunum*.

CLAUDIA, or *Clodia Via*, Ovid; was that road, which, beginning at the Pons Milvius, joined the Flaminia, paſſing through Etruria, on the ſouth ſide of the Lacus Sabatinus, and ſtriking off from the Caſſia, and leading to Luca, Antonine: large remains of it are to be ſeen above Bracciano, Holſtenius.

CLAUDIAE AQUAE. See APPIADES.

CLAUDIAS, *ados*, Ptolemy; which is thought to be the *Claudiopolis* of Pliny; a town of Cappadocia, ſituate on the Euphrates.

CLAUDII FORUM. See FORUM.

CLAUDIOPOLIS. See BITHYNIUM, CLAUDIAS.

CLAUDOMERIUM, Ptolemy, a town of the Artabri, in the Hither Spain, to the ſouth-eaſt of the Promontorium Nerium, or Cape Finiſterre.

CNAUDUM, } See CLAUDE.
CLAUDUS, }

CLAVENNA, Antonine; a town of the Rhaeti. Now *Chiavenna*, a town of the Griſons. E. Long. 9° 36′, Lat 46° 15′.

CLAUSENTUM, Antonine; a town of the Belgae, in Britain. Now *Southampton*, Camden.

CLAZOMENAE, *arum*, Herodotus, Strabo, Velleius, Pliny; *Clazomena*, *ae*, Mela; one of the twelve ancient cities of Ionia. See CHYTRIUM. The country of Anaxagoras; ſituate in the neighbourhood of Colophon.

CLEONAE, *arum*, Strabo; a town of Argolis, above Mycenae, on the road which leads from Argos to Corinth; ſtanding on an eminence, on every ſide occupied by houſes, id. But a ſmall town, Pauſanias, Ovid: in the foreſt near this town, was ſlain by Hercules the huge lion, Sil. Italicus, Seneca. *Cleonaeus* the epithet; *Cleonaeum Sidus*, the lion. Another *Cleonae*, Thucydides, Pliny; on mount Athos, in Chalcidice.

CLEOPATRIS, *idos*, Strabo; a town of Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf. See ARSINOE. Now ſaid to be *Suez*, ſituate at the bottom of the gulf of the Red Sea. E. Long. 34° 30′, Lat. 30°.

CLEPIDAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Germania Tranſviſtulana. Now *Caminec*, Cluverius; a city of Poland, in Podolia. E. Long. 26°, Lat. 49°.

CLESIUS. See CLUSIUS.

CLEVUM, Antonine; a town of the Dobuni, in Britain. Now *Glocester*, Camden: though others ſuppoſe it to be extinct, and the ſpot called *Cleve* at this day.

CLEZUS, Nicander; a mountain and river of Lydia.

CLIBANUS, Pliny; a mountain of the Bruttii, to the eaſt of Conſentia.

CLIDES, *ium*, Strabo; two ſmall iſlands to the eaſt of Cyprus, and a cognominal promontory.

CLIMA, a term applied to the parts or diviſions of the heavens, and to thoſe of the earth ſubject to, or correſponding with them: Roman authors call it *inclination*, *declination*, *devergence*, or *declivity*, Gellius, Vitruvius: Greek authors, in a looſe ſenſe, apply it to any tract of the earth; alſo to any cardinal point, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus. But in a ſtrict geographical ſenſe, it denotes ſpaces between two parallels of latitude, in which the longeſt days differ half an hour in length. The more ancient geographers reckoned ſeven only, beginning at Meroe, and not at the equator, and ending at the Riphean mountains, imagining the reſt of the world to be uninhabitable.

CLIMAX, Strabo; a mountain of Lycia, on the Mediterranean, forming a ſtrait or defile; through which Alexander marched his men up to the navel in water.

CLIMAX, called *Megale*, Pliny; a defile leading from Perſis to Media, by a ſteep aſcent, cut out into ſteps, with a narrow entrance.

CLIMBERRUM. See AUGUSTA AUSCIORUM.

CLITAE. Ptolemy; an inland town of Bithynia. Alſo a place near mount Athos, Livy.

CLITARUM NATIO, Tacitus; the ſurname of a people of Cilicia Aſpera, ſubject to Archelaus the Cappadocian, and who to avoid paying tribute, retired to the tops of mount

mount Taurus, and thence made incurſions on the low country.

CLITERNIA, Mela; *Cliternum*, Ptolemy; the capital of the Aequi, near the Apennine; its ſituation is merely conjectural. *Cliternini*, Cicero, Pliny; the people. Now *Celano*.

CLITOR, Pauſanias, Ptolemy; *Clitorium*, Pliny; a town of Arcadia, to the ſouth of Nonacris, in ruins, Strabo. It had an extraordinary fountain, whoſe waters cauſed a diſguſt of wine, Vitruvius, Ovid, Pliny; which laſt mentions the river *Clitorius*; *Clitor*, Pauſanias, which runs into the river Aroanius.

CLITUMNUS, Virgil; a river of Umbria, on this ſide the Apennine. According to Pliny's Epiſt. a fountain, conſiſting of ſeveral veins, ſituate between Hiſpellum and Spoletium; which ſoon after ſwells into a very large and navigable river, running from eaſt to weſt into the Tinia, and both together into the Tiber. A river famous for its milk-white flocks and herds, Virgil. The god of the river called *Clitumnus*, Vibius Sequeſter, Pliny's Epiſt.

CLOACAE, Pliny; the common ſewers of Rome, to carry off the dirt and ſoil of the city into the Tiber; juſtly reckoned among the grand works of the Romans. The firſt common ſhore, called *Cloaca Maxima*, was built by Tarquinius, ſome ſay Priſcus, others Superbus; of huge blocks of ſtone, joined together without any cement, in the manner of the edifices of thoſe early times; conſiſting of three rows of arches, one above another, which at length conjoin and unite together: meaſuring in the clear eighteen palms in height, and as many in width. Pliny and Strabo ſay, that a loaded wain might paſs with eaſe. It began in the Forum Romanum, meaſured three hundred paces in length, and emptied itſelf between the temple of Veſta and the Pons Senatorius. There were as many principal ſewers as there were hills. Pliny concludes their firmneſs and ſtrength, from their ſtanding for ſo many ages the ſhocks of earthquakes, the fall of houſes, and the vaſt loads and weights moved over them. *Cloacina*, the goddeſs preſiding over common ſewers.

CLODIA FOSSA, Pliny; a trench or cut in the Tranſpadana, made from the Medoacus Minor to the Adriatic, to the ſouth-eaſt of Padua.

CLODIANAE, a place where the two paved ways, the one from Dyrrachium, and the other from Apollonia, met near Lychnidus. See EGNATIA VIA.

CLODIANUS, Mela; a river of the Hither Spain, running at the foot of the Pyrenees, between Rhoda and Emporiae, into the Mediterranean. Now FLUVIA.

CLODIA VIA. See CLAUDIA.

CLODII FORUM. See FORUM.

CLOELIA. See CLUILIA.

CLOSTRA ROMANA, Pliny; a fence oppoſed to the ſea, at the mouth of the river Nymphaeus, in Latium.

CLUANA, Mela; a town of the Picenum, on the Adriatic; thought to have been at the mouth of the river, now called *Chiento*, Cluverius.

CLUILIA FOSSA, Livy; *Cloelia*, Plutarch; a place five miles to the ſouth of Rome

CLUNIA, Coins, Pliny, Dio; a principal town of the Hither Spain, a Roman colony, with a conventus juridicus, on the Durius, to the weſt of Numantia. Now *Corunna del Conde*. *Municipium Clunienſe*, Coin.

CLUNIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Corſica, near Baſtia. Now *St. Catharine*.

CLUPEA. See ASPIS.

CLUSINA PALUS, Strabo; a lake of Tuſcany, extending north-weſt between Cluſium and Arretium, and communicating with the Arnus and Clanis. Now *Chiana Palude*.

CLUSINI FONTES, Horace; baths in Tuſcany. Now *Bagni di S. Caſciano*, in the territory of Cluſium, between this laſt to the north, and Acula to the ſouth, at the diſtance of eight miles from each.

CLUSIUM, anciently called *Camars*, Virgil, Livy; a town of Tuſcany, at the ſouth end of the Palus Cluſina, where it forms the Clanis; the royal reſidence of Porſena, three days journey from Rome to the north, Polybius. *Cluſinus* the epithet. *Cluſini Veteres* the people. Now *Chiuſi*. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 43°.

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43°. *Cluſium Novum*, Pliny; a town of Tuſcany, near the ſprings of the Tiber, in the territory of Arretium: where lies the Ager Cluſinus; now called *Caſentino*. *Cluſini Novi*, the people, Pliny.

CLUSIOLUM, Pliny; a town of Umbria, extinct.

CLUSIUS, Polybius; called alſo *Clejus*; a river of the Cenomani, in Gallia Tranſpadana, running thro' the Lacus Edrinus. Now *il Chieſe*; which, riſing in Tyrol, runs ſouthward through Lombardy, and falls into the Ollius, near Canetum, or Bedriacum, in the territory of Mantua.

CLUVIA, Livy; a Roman fortreſs in Samnium; ſtarved out by the Samnites by blockade.

CLYPEA. See ASPIS.

CLYPENUS, Pliny; a bay of the Baltic, called *Venedicus*, Ptolemy. Now *Friſche-haf*.

CNEMIS, *idos*, Strabo; a mountain of Locris; which gave name to the Locri Epicnemidii, on the Sinus Maliacus; or a range of mountains reaching from mount Oeta to the ſea: with a town at their foot, called *Cnemides*, *ium*, Ptolemy, Mela; a place naturally ſtrong, Strabo. *Cnemis*, *idos*, Scylax.

CNIDUS, a Greek town of Caria, Scylax; ſituate on a horn, or promontory of a peninſula. It has in front a double port, and an iſland lying before it in form of a theatre, which being joined to the continent, by moles, or cauſeways, makes *Cnidus* a Dipolis, or double town, Strabo; becauſe a great number of Cnidians inhabited the iſland. Pauſanias mentions a bridge, which joined the iſland to the continent. *Cnidii*, Coins; the people. *Cnidius*, the epithet. *Cnidia Venus*, a principal divinity of the Cnidians, Horace. Her ſtatue was executed by Praxiteles; and ſo exquiſitely done, and ſo much admired, that people came from all parts to view it, Pliny. Of this place was Eudoxus, the famous aſtronomer and geometrician, who had here a ſpecula, or obſervatory, Strabo.

CNOSSUS, or *Cnoſus*, anciently called *Caeratos*, from a cognominal river running by it, Callimachus, Strabo; a city of Crete, twenty three miles to the eaſt of Gortina, Peutinger. Here ſtood the ſepulchre of Jupiter, the famous labyrinth, and the palace of Minos, a very ancient king; here happened the adventure of Ariadne his daughter with Theſeus, called *Gnoſis*, Ovid. Its port town was Heracleum, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland. *Cnoſſius*, both the epithet, and the gentilitious name, Virgil; and *Cnoſus*, Lucan.

COAS. See CHOASPES of India.

COCHE, Ammian, Eutropius; a town of Babylonia, on the weſt ſide of the Tigris, oppoſite to Cteſiphon, on the other ſide.

COBIALOS. See AEGIALOS.

COCINTUM, Pliny; a promontory of the Bruttii, reckoned the longeſt in Italy: and which Holſtenius and Voſſius have reſtored to Ovid, reading *Cocintia* for *Ceraunia* Metam. XV. v. 704. *Cocintum*, alſo a town, Antonine; twenty-two miles to the ſouth of Scylaceum, almoſt on the ſpot where now Stilo ſtands; from which the oppoſite promontory *Cocintum* is commonly called *Capo di Stilo*.

COCUSUS. See CUCUSUS.

CODANONIA, Mela; an iſland in the Sinus Codanus, as the largeſt, ſo the moſt fertile. Voſſius obſerves, that the beſt books have *Candanovia*, which he would chuſe to read *Scandanovia*: and now *Seeland*, an iſland in the Baltic.

CODANUS SINUS, Mela; a large bay, beyond the Elbe, full of iſlands, Tacitus. Now the *Baltic*.

CODETA, ſurnamed *Minor*, Suetonius; a field beyond the Tiber, ſo called becauſe ſhrubs grew there in the likeneſs of horſe tails; as if it were *Caudeta*, Feſtus: here Caeſar dug a trench for exhibiting naval fights.

COELAE, Pliny; ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Troas.

COELESYRIA, ſome write it conjoined as here, others, as the Greeks, *Coele Syria*, ſeparate, which ſeems the juſter way, becauſe Pliny not only ſeparates theſe words, but alſo ſimply ſays, *Coele*, an ancient inſcription. Authors differ much in ſettling its limits, ſome extending, and others contracting them too much

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much: Strabo ſays, *Coele Syria Propria* is defined by Libanus and Antilibanus, running parallel to each other. Now if we determine the limits of theſe two mountains, we ſhall go near to ſettle thoſe of *Coele Syria*. They both begin a little above the ſea; Libanus near Tripolis; chiefly againſt the ſpot called Dei Facies: Antilibanus at Sidon; but they terminate near the mountains of Arabia, above the territory of Damaſcus, and near the mountains of the Trachonitis, and there they terminate in other mountains, Strabo.

COELIMONTANA PORTA, Pliny; one of the gates of Rome, ſituate at the foot of mount Coelius, and hence its name; thought to be the ancient *Aſinaria* by ſome; but this others doubt. By this gate Alaric with his Goths is ſaid to have entered and plundered Rome.

COELIOBRIGA, Ptolemy; a town of the Bracari in the Hither Spain, to the ſouth of Bracara Auguſta, the north of the Durius, and not far from the Atlantic; a municipium, Coin. Now thought to be *Barcelos*, a town of Entre Minho y Duero. W. Long. 9° 15′, Lat. 41° 20′.

COELIUS MONS, one of the ſeven hills of Rome; ſo called from *Coeles*, a Tuſcan captain, who came to the aſſiſtance of Romulus againſt the Sabines, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus. Called alſo *Querculanus*, or *Querquetulanus*, from the oaks growing on it; and *Auguſtus*, by Tiberius, Tacitus, Suetonius. To the eaſt it has the city walls, on the ſouth the Coeliolus, to the weſt the Palatine, and on the north the Eſquiliae.

COELIOLUS, a part of mount Coelius to the ſouth, called *Minor Coelius*, Martial. Having the city walls on the eaſt, the Aventine to the ſouth, on the weſt and north the valley through which the rivulet of the Appia runs.

COELOS PORTUS, Mela; *Coela, orum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Cherſoneſus of Thrace, to the ſouth of Seſtos: where the Athenians erected a trophy after a ſea victory over the Lacedaemonians, Diodorus Siculus.

COLAICUM PROMONTORIUM. See CORY.

COLAPIS, Strabo, Pliny; *Colops*, Dio; a river of Liburnia, which after a winding north-eaſt courſe, falls into the Savus, at the Inſula Segeſtica. Now the *Culpe*, the boundary of the Alps, running through Croatia into the Save. *Colapiani*, the people living on it, Pliny.

COLASSAE. See COLOSSAE.

COLBUSA. See CHALCEDON.

COLCHI, Arrian, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India: thought to be *Cochin*, on the coaſt of Malabar; Now a factory and ſtrong fort of the Dutch. E. Long. 75°, Lat. 10°.

COLCHICUS SINUS, Periplus; ſo called from *Colchi*, beginning from cape Comar now Comarin, and running up on the weſt ſide of Malabar.

COLCHIS, *idos*, a country of Aſia, on the eaſt of the Euxine, to which different limits are aſſigned by different authors; Strabo begins it on the ſouth at Trapezus; Ptolemy at the Phaſis. On the north ſide there ſeems to be a greater agreement, the river Corax being the north boundary, Ptolemy; Pityus and Dioſcurias, towns near the Corax, Strabo; having Iberia on the eaſt. *Colchis*, a country famous in fable for the golden fleece, the Argonautic expedition, undertaken on that account, and for the fair enchantreſs Medea. *Colchi*, the people, generally held by the ancients to be of Egyptian original, Diodorus Siculus, Dionyſius, Strabo. *Colchicus*, the epithet, Horace.

COLENTUM, Pliny; an iſland in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Illyricum, eighteen miles from the mouth of the river Titius. *Colentini*, the people, id.

COLIACUM. See CORY.

COLIAS, Stephanus; a promontory and an extent of coaſt in Attica, near Phalerus, on which ſtood a temple of Venus, called *Colias*. On this ſhore was thrown out the wreck of the Perſian fleet, after the battle of Salamin, Herodotus. Here alſo the women performed ſacred rites to Ceres, Polyaenus.

COLIAS. See CORY.

COLICARIA, Antonine; a town or village of Italy, in the Ciſpadana, ſituate between Mutina to the ſouth and Hoſtilia to the north, at the diſtance

diſtance of twenty-five miles from each.

COLINIA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of Cyprus.

COLIS, or *Colias*. See CORY.

COLISAEUM, corruptly for *Coloſſaeum*, from a *Coloſſus* of Nero that ſtood near it, others ſay of the ſun, and then again of Domitian, as appears from a medal of Gordianus. An amphitheatre of an oval form, Calpurnius: begun by Veſpaſian, and completed by his ſon Titus, Suetonius: conſiſting of the four orders of architecture: its ſtupenduous ruins are ſtill to be ſeen: ſo high as almoſt to exceed the reach of ſight, Ammian. Here ſhews of gladiators and wild beaſts were exhibited.

COLLATIA, Livy; a town of the Sabines; thought to be diſtant between four or five miles out of Rome to the eaſt; on an eminence, Virgil. Of this place was Tarquinius Collatinus, married to Lucretia, raviſhed by Sextus Tarquinius, Livy; ſituate on this, or on the left ſide of the Anio, Pliny. Extant in Cicero's time, but in Strabo's day only a village; now no trace remains of it. Another ſuppoſed *Collatia* of Apulia, near mount Garganus; becauſe Pliny mentions the *Collatini* in Apulia; and Frontinus, the *Ager Collatinus*.

COLLATINA PORTA, a gate of Rome, at the Collis Hortulorum, afterwards called *Pinciana*, from the Pincii, a noble family. Its name *Collatina* is from *Collatia*, to the right of which was the Via Collatina, which led to that town.

COLLINA, a gate of Rome at the Collis Quirinalis; hence its name, not far from the temple of Venus Erycina, Ovid; called alſo *Salaria*, becauſe the Sabines carried their ſalt through it, Tacitus. Now *Salara*, Baudrand.

COLLIPPO, Pliny; a town of Luſitania, between the rivers Monda and Tagus: *Collipponenſes*, Inſcription, the people. It appears to have been a municipum, Inſcription. It is thought to have ſtood in the territory of Leiria, from the inſcriptions found there.

COLLOPS MAGNUS. See CULLU.

COLLOPS PARVUS, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, to the weſt of Tacatua.

COLOBI, Ptolemy; a branch of the Troglodytae, in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf.

COLOBON, or *Coloborum Promontorium*, Strabo; a promontory of the Colobi, on the Arabian Gulf, their utmoſt ſouth boundary.

COLONAE, *arum*, Strabo; a town of Myſia, in the territory of Lampſacus; a colony of Mileſians. Another of Troas, near the iſland Tenedos, Thucydides, Nepos.

COLONE, Ptolemy; *Colonides, um*, Pauſanias; a town of Meſſenia, to the eaſt of Methone. A rock of Thrace, at the Boſporus Thracius, Apollonius Rhodius.

COLONIA, the ſending out colonies into conquered countries was a wiſe regulation of the Romans; by this means not only providing for their indigent citizens, and rewarding thoſe who had ſerved their country well, viz. the Emeriti, but procuring ſecurity and defence to their conqueſts. A conſiderable benefit accrued alſo to the conquered, ſuch places being cultivated, the people civilized by the introduction of arts, and the ſubſequent reſort and commerce. By Colony is underſtood a town or place, whither the Romans ſent their citizens to inhabit and cultivate. This cuſtom was introduced by Romulus, who neither deſtroyed nor enſlaved the places he took, but ordered coloniſts from the city to cultivate the territory; was afterwards continued by the ſenate and people. Their conſtitution was different, ſome being called *Coloniae Latinae*; namely, ſuch as enjoyed the *Jus Latii*; ſaid to conſiſt in thoſe two things; one, that whoever was edile or pretor in a town of Latium, became for that reaſon a Roman citizen; the other, that the Latins were ſubject to the edicts of their own, and not to thoſe of the Roman magiſtrates: in the year of the city ſix hundred and ſixty-two, after the ſocial war, the city was granted to all Latium by the Lex Julia. Others were called *Coloniae Romanae*; ſuch as had the Jus Romanum, but not in its full

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extent; namely, in the right of ſuffrage, putting up for honours, magiſtracies, command in the army, &c. but the Jus Quiritium only, or private right; as right of liberty, of gentility, or dignity of family, ſacrifice, marriage, &c. For it was long a rule, never to grant the liberty of the city in full to colonies: nor is there any inſtance to the contrary, till after the ſocial war, in the year of the city ſix hundred and ſixty two.

COLONIA, Antonine; a town of the Trinobantes, a little above Camalodunum. Now *Colcheſter*, in Eſſex, Camden; who ſuppoſes it to take its name from the river Colne, and not that it was a colony. Tho' others think Antonine's diſtances agree better with *Sudbury*.

COLONIA. See SINIS.

COLONIA AGRIPPINA. See AGRIPPINA.

COLONIA EQUESTRIS, Inſcription, Antonine, Pliny; an ancient and noble colony on the Lacus Lemanus. It appears to be the work of Julius Caeſar, who ſettled there Equites Limitanei: and to this Lucan is thought to refer. By the Itinerary it is ſuppoſed to have ſtood between Lauſane and Geneva, twelve miles from the laſt place by Peutinger's map; which directs to Nyon, placed in Cavo Lemano, according to Lucan's expreſſion, that is, a bay or cove of the lake. Its ancient name was *Noviodunum*, Notitia Galliae: hence its modern name.

COLONIA FLAVIA PACENSIS. See DEVELTON.

COLONIA JULIA CALPE. See CALPE.

COLONIA METALLINA, or *Metallinenſis*, Pliny; a town of Luſitania, ſituate on the right or weſt ſide of the Anas, or Guadiana: but now on the left or eaſt ſide, from the river's ſhifting its bed or channel and called *Medelin*, a town in Eſtremedura. W. Long. 6° 12′, Lat. 38° 45′.

COLONIA MORINORUM, Coin, Inſcription; a town of Belgica, thought to be *Tarvenna*, the capital of the Morini. Now *Terrouen*, a town of Artois. E. Long. 2° 15′, Lat. 50° 37′.

COLONIA NORBENSIS, Pliny; *Norba Caeſarea*, Ptolemy; a town of Luſitania, to the ſouth of Trajan's bridge, on the Tagus. Now *Alcantara*, in Eſtremedura. W. Long. 7° 10′, Lat. 39° 10′.

COLONIA TRAJANA, Antonine, Peutinger, a town of Belgica, ſurnamed alſo *Ulpia*, Antonine; and *Tricenſimae*, from being the ſtation of the thirtieth legion, Ammian. Now *Kellen*, a village of the duchy of Cleves, a mile from the Rhine, Claverius.

COLONIA VALENTIA, Ptolemy, Livy; a town of the Hither Spain, on the Turias; deſtroyed by Pompey, Salluſt; reſtored by Julius Caeſar. A colony, Coin, Pliny. Still called *Valencia*, on the river Guadalaviar, in Valencia. W. Long. 35′, Lat. 39° 20′.

COLONOS, an eminence near Athens, whither Oedipus, after his baniſhment from Thebes, is ſaid to have retired: and hence it is that Sophocles calls the tragedy on the ſubject, *Oedipus Coloneus*. A place ſacred to Neptune, and where ſtood an equeſtrian ſtatue of him. Here alſo ſtood Timon's tower; who, for his love of ſolitude, and hatred of mankind, was called *Miſanthropos*, Pauſanias.

COLOPHON, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Ionia, in the Hither Aſia, on a promontory on the Egean ſea, and waſhed by the Haleſus, Pliny. The ancient *Colophon* was deſtroyed by Lyſimachus, in his war with Antigonus, in order to enlarge Epheſus, Pauſanias; who ſays, it was rebuilt in the neighbourhood, in a more commodious ſcite. This was one of the cities that laid claim to Homer, Cicero. *Colophonem addere*, a proverbial ſaying, explained by Strabo to denote, that the Colophonian horſe turned the ſcales in favour of the ſide on which they fought. The *Colophonians* had a grove, a temple, and an oracle of Apollo Clarius, Strabo. Of this town was the poet Antimachus, remarked on for his tumid ſtyle, Catullus. He wrote a life of Homer, whom he makes a Colophonian, Plutarch.

COLOPS. See COLAPIS.

COLOSSAE, *arum*, Strabo; *Coloſſeae*, *arum*,

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orum, Xenophon; a conſiderable town of Phrygia Magna, in which the Lycus falls into a gulf, and at the diſtance of five ſtadia emerges again, and runs into the Meander, Herodotus. Others ſay, the genuine name is *Coloſſae*, and the people *Coloſſenſes*, to whom St. Paul wrote an epiſtle: Strabo calls them *Coloſſeni*. In Nero's time the town was deſtroyed by an earthquake, Oroſius.

COLOSSUS, a huge ſtatue of the ſun at Rhodes, executed by Chares the Lindian, ſcholar of Lyſippus, ſeventy cubits in height, overthrown by an earthquake, fifty-ſix years after its erection; but in this poſition it aſtoniſhed the beholders; few could graſp its thumb; its fingers were longer than moſt ſtatues; vaſt cavities appeared in its broken parts, Pliny.

COLOUS. See GYGAEUS.

COLUBRARIA, thought by ſome to be the ſame with *Ophiuſa*, one of the two iſlands called *Pityuſae*. But, according to Pliny, diſtant from them ſeventy ſtadia to the north-weſt: now called *Mon Colobre*: a ſmall deſart iſland, lying in the ſea like a rock; and now divided into five or ſix rocks.

COLUMBARIA, an iſland, like a rock, on the weſt of Sicily, oppoſite to Drepanum; ſaid by Zonaras to have been taken by Numerius Fabius, the conſul from the Carthaginians. Now *Columbara*, with a very ſtrong, and almoſt impregnable citadel, Cluverius.

COLUMBARIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north-eaſt ſide of Sardinia; oppoſite to the iſland Hermaea. Now *Capo di Sarda*, Cluverius.

COLUMNA BELLICA, Ovid; a pillar ſtanding behind the Circus; from which the herald threw the javelin, in ſign of a declaration of war.

COLUMNA MENIA. See MENIA.

COLUMNA RHEGIA, Pliny, *Rhegina*, Strabo; a promontory of the Bruttii, to the ſouth-eaſt of Rhegium, on the Fretum Siculum, or Faro of Meſſina.

COLUMNA ROSTRATA, ſtill extant; erected in honour of C. Duilius, who gained the firſt naval victory, and adorned with the beaks of ſhips, whence the name.

COLUMNA VENTORUM CAJETANA, a column with twelve ſides, repreſenting the ancient twelve winds with their names; to be ſeen at Cajeta, Gruter.

COLUMNARUM FRETUM, Strabo; one of the names of the *Straits* of *Gibraltar*, with a column on each ſide, as the boundaries of the labours of Hercules, whence the name.

COLUMNAE, the two mountains on each ſide the Strait of Gibraltar, ſo called, which are *Abyla*, and *Calpe*, which ſee.

COMACENUS LACUS, the ſame with *Larius*, ſo called from *Comum*, a town of Rhaetia, ſituate at its ſouth end.

COMACINA, an iſland in the Lacus Larius, mentioned by lower writers only.

COMAGENAE, Antonine; a town ſituate between Cetium and Vindebona, in Noricum.

COMAGENE. See COMMAGENE.

COMANA, *orum*, Strabo; a town of Pontus, dedicated to Bellona, Hirtius: the dignity of the pontifex was next to that of the king. The temple was extremely rich, and held in the greateſt veneration, Cicero. The river Iris ran through the middle of the town, which was cognominal with another in Cappadocia, ſacred to the ſame goddeſs. A third *Comana* of Piſidia, Ptolemy; ſituate between Baris and Perga, called *Conane*, Notitia.

COMARI, Ptolemy; a branch of the Sacae, ſituate along the Jaxartes.

COMARIA, Ptolemy; *Comar*, and *Comaré*, in the Periplus of the Red Sea, a promontory. Now cape *Comarin*, the moſt ſouthern of the Hither India, lying north-weſt of Ceylon. E. Long. 78° 17', Lat. 7° 45'.

COMARUS PORTUS, Strabo; a port near the mouth of the Acheron, in Epirus, to the weſt of Nicopolis, and the Sinus Ambracius.

COMATI LIGURES. See LIGURIA.

COMBREA, Herodotus; a town of Macedonia, ſituate on the eaſt of the Sinus Thermaicus.

COMEDAE, Ptolemy; a branch of the Sacae,

Sacae, in the mountains to the north of Sogdiana.

COMIDAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, to the north-eaſt of Apulum, or Alba Julia.

COMINIUM, Livy; a town on the borders of the Hirpini, near Aquilonia. Now extinct. The ſpot is called *Comino*, Scipio Mazzella.

COMINSINE. See CAMISENE.

COMITIUM, Feſtus; a part of the *Forum Romanum*, allotted for the celebration of the *Comitia*, or aſſemblies of the people, in which they gave their ſuffrage on any matter that was brought before them.

COMMAGENE, Greeks, Cicero; *Comagene*, Tacitus, Pliny; a diſtrict of Syria, bounded on the weſt by the Amanus; on the eaſt by the Euphrates, on the north by mount Taurus, on the ſouth having its boundaries towards Seleucis and Cyrrhiſtica doubtful; Ptolemy confining them too much: Strabo indeed calls it a ſmall diſtrict, but expanding it more than Ptolemy has done. Pliny, as explained by Harduin, giving it ſtill greater extent. *Commagenus*, and *Comagenus*, the gentilitious name.

COMMORIS, Cicero; a village or citadel of Cilicia, which he took; ſituate at the foot of Amanus, near where ſtood the Arae Alexandri; Cicero encamping, as he himſelf writes, on the ſpot where Alexander had encamped oppoſite to Darius, near Iſſus.

COMPLUTUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain. *Complutenſes*, Pliny; the people. Now *Alcala de Henarez*, from its ſituation on the river Henarez, to the north-eaſt of Toledo, in New Caſtile. W. Long. 4°, Lat. 40° 45′.

COMPSA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hirpini, Livy. Velleius; ſituate at the ſprings of the Aufidus. *Compſani*, Pliny, Livy; the people. Now *Conza*, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. E. Long. 16°, Lat. 41°.

COMPSATUS, a river of Thrace, which falls into the Lacus Biſtonis, Herodotus.

COMPULTERIA, Livy; a town of Samnium.

COMPUSA, Pliny; a town of Bithynia, on the Boſporus Thracius, not far from Chalcedon.

COMUM, a town of the Orobii, Cato; of an ancient ſtanding, and formerly powerful, daring to diſpute with the Romans, Livy. *Comenſes*, the people, *Comenſis Ager*, the epithet, id. Became afterwards no inconſiderable municipium, to which Julius Caeſar added five thouſand new coloniſts, Strabo; whence it was generally called *Novocomum*, Catullus; and *Novocomenſes*, Cicero; the people. But in time it recovered its ancient name, *Comum*; Pliny, the Younger, a native of that place, calling it by no other name. Now *Como*, in the duchy of Milan, at the ſouth end of the lake of that name. E. Long. 9° 35′, Lat. 46°.

CONANE. See COMANA.

CONCANA, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Cantabria: *Concani*, the people, Horace, Sil. Italicus; noted for their ferocity. Now *Santillana*, a town of Aſturias, on the bay of Biſcay. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 43° 35′.

CONCORDIA, a town of the Veneti, ſituate at the confluence of the rivers Romatinus Major and Minor, thirty-one miles to the weſt of Aquileia, Pliny, Ptolemy, Antonine; a colony ſurnamed *Julia*, iid. Inſcription. Its ruins ſtill go by the name of *Concordia*. Another *Concordia*, Ptolemy; of Luſitania, to the north-weſt of Trajan's bridge, on the Tagus. A third of the Nemetes in Belgica, on the weſt ſide of the Rhine; a Roman fortreſs, Ammian; ſituate between Brocomagus and Noviomagus, Antonine. Now *Druſenheim*, Cluverius; in Alſace. E. Long. 8°, Lat. 48° 40′.

CONCORDIA JULIA. See NERTOBRIGA.

CONDATE, Antonine; a town of Armorica in Gaul: called *Civitas Rhedonum*, Notitia; afterwards *Redonae*; *Redonica Regio*, the diſtrict. Hence the modern name *Rennes*, in Brittany. W. Long. 1° 45′, Lat. 48° 5′. Another *Condate* of Britain, Antonine: now thought to be *Congleton*, in Yorkſhire; others ſay in Lancaſhire.

CONDIVICNUM, Ptolemy; the capital

tal of the Namnetes, in Armorica. Now *Nants* in Brittany, on the Loire, from its name *Civitas Namnetum*. W. Long. 1° 30′, Lat. 47° 15′.

CONDRUSII, Caeſar; a people of Belgica, originally Germans, dwelling about the Maeſe. Their country now called *Condrotz*, in the biſhoprick of Liege, between Luxemburg and the Maeſe.

CONDYBA. See CANDYBA.

CONFLUENTES, *ium*, Pliny; a place at the confluence of the Rhine and Moſelle, ſuppoſed to be one of the fifty forts, erected by Druſus on the Rhine, in Gallia Belgica: now *Coblentz*, a town of Triers. E. Long. 7° 15, Lat. 50° 30′.

CONE, Lucan; a ſmall iſland, not far from the mouth of the Danube.

CONIACI, Strabo; a people of Cantabria, ſituate at the head of the Iberus.

CONICA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Paphlagonia, ſituate at mount Olgaſes.

CONII, Polybius; *Cunei*, Appian; a people of Spain, not far from Hercules's Pillars.

CONIMBRICA, Pliny; a town of Luſitania, on the ſouth ſide of the river Monda. From whoſe ruins aroſe *Coimbra*, in its neighbourhood, a city of Portugal, W. Long. 9° 5′, Lat. 40° 16′.

CONISTORSIS. See CUNISTORGIS.

CONONIUM, Antonine; a town of the Trinobantes, in Britain, twenty-one miles from Camalodunum: now the village *Cannonden*.

CONOPE, at the diſtance of twenty ſtadia to the eaſt of the Archelous, Polybius; a town of Aetolia, beyond or to the north of mount Aracynthus.

CONOPEIUS LACUS, Arrian; a lake of the Regio Pontica, ſituate between the Halys and Amiſus.

CONOVIUM, Antonine; a town of the Ordovices, in Britain; from its ruins aroſe, at the diſtance of four miles, *Aberconwey*, the mouth of the Conwey, in Carnarvonſhire; and on the ſpot where *Conovium* ſtood, it a hamlet, called *Caerhean*, the old town, Camden.

CONSABRUM, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, to the ſouth-eaſt of Toletum, and ſouth of the Tagus. *Conſaburenſes*, Pliny, Inſcription; the people; of the reſort of the *Conventus Carthaginienſis*, Pliny.

CONSENTIA, a town a little to the ſouth of Pandoſia, the capital of the Bruttii, Strabo. *Conſentini*, Cicero; the people. *Conſentinus Ager*, Livy. Now *Coſenza*, in the Calabria Ultra. E. Long. 16° 35′, Lat. 39° 15′.

CONSILINUM, near Caulonia, Mela; Voſſius ſays, all the books have *Conſentia*; a caſtrum or fortreſs, Pliny; ſituate on the bay between the promontories Zephyrium and Cocintum, in the territory of the Bruttii. Frontinus and Caſſiodorus reckon it to Lucania; but in what particular ſpot it ſtood does not appear.

CONSTANTIA. See GAZA.

CONSUARANI, Pliny; a people of Aquitania next the Pyrenees. Now *le Conſerans*, a diſtrict in Gaſcony.

CONTADESDUS, Herodotus; a river of Thrace, falling into the Agrianus, and this again into the Hebrus.

CONTENEBRA, Livy; a town of Etruria, of unknown ſituation.

CONTESTANI, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain, towards the Campus Spartarius and Sinus Virgitanus. Now the greateſt part of Valencia, with a ſmall part of Murcia.

CONTINENTES, the Roman name for the greater diviſions of the earth; called Ἠπείρους by the Greeks; by which are meant extenſive tracts of dry land, without any interpoſing ſea; generally reckoned three, Europe, Aſia, Africa. Some ancients reckoned Europe and Africa but as one, Agathemerus; but theſe were few: the generally prevailing diviſion was into three. The Romans called them alſo *Partes*; the Greeks Μέρη. Whether the ancients knew any thing of a fourth, or of America, is mere conjecture. The weſtern limit, both of Africa and Europe, is the Atlantic, and the ſea to the north of that. The eaſtern boundary of Aſia was ſcarce known to the ancients; only in this they agreed, that whatever to the eaſt was conjoined with Aſia, was properly

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properly Aſia. As to the limits between Europe and Aſia, and between Aſia and Africa, the ancients greatly differ. Whether they diſtinctly knew the northern limits of Europe and Aſia, and the ſouthern of Africa and Aſia, may be doubted; till, with reſpect to Aſia, Nearchus, Alexander's admiral, ſailed ſome parts of the ocean to the ſouth of Aſia.

CONTINUSSA. See GADES.

CONTRA-ACINCUM, Notitia; called alſo *Tranſacincum*, a town of Pannonia Inferior, oppoſite to Acincum, on the ſouth or right ſide of the Danube. Now *Peſt*, in Upper Hungary. E. Long. 19° 15′, Lat. 47° 42′.

CONTRA-OMBI, Peutinger; a town of the Higher Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile, over-againſt Ombi on the eaſt.

CONTRASYENE, Peutinger; a town of the Higher Egypt, ſo called from its oppoſite ſituation to Syene, lying on the eaſt ſide of the Nile.

CONTREBIA, Livy, Velleius; a town of the Hither Spain, to the north-eaſt of Cumplutum, on the borders of the Celtiberi.

CONTRIBUTA, Ptolemy; *Julia Contributa*, Inſcriptions, Pliny; a town of Baetica, to the ſouth of Emerita, and north-weſt of Mons Martianus. Now extinct, and its ruins to be ſeen at S. Bartolome del Villar, in Eſtremadura, between Seville and Merida, at the diſtance of eleven leagues.

CONVALLIS, Statius Seboſus; another name for the *Nivaria*, one of the Fortunate, or Canary iſlands, from its number of vallies.

CONVENARUM AQUAE. See AQUAE.

CONVENARUM URBS, or *Lugdunum*, a town of the Convenae, a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Its origin was owing to the Sertorian war, Pompey compelling the robbers of the Pyrenees and fugitive ſlaves to ſettle there, Pliny. It ſtood near the head of the Garone. Now *S. Bertrand*, in Gaſcony. E. Long. 30′, Lat. 43° 15′.

CONVENNOS, Ptolemy; an iſland of Britain. Now thought to be *Sheppy*, at the mouth of the Medway.

CONVENTUS JURIDICI, were courts of juſtice eſtabliſhed in the Roman provinces; with a reſort or extent of juriſdiction, circumſcribed, and confined within certain limits of diſtrict; whither all who were of the reſort, were to repair for juſtice. The unſeaſonable affectation of changing forms of war into forms of civil courts, proved the ruin of Varus and of three legions in Germany, Florus. *Conventum agere*, is to hold a court of juſtice, id. *Forum agere*, Cicero.

COOS. See COS.

COPAE, Homer, Strabo; a town of Boeotia, ſituate on the north ſide of the lake Copais.

COPAIS, *idos*, a lake of Boeotia, into which the Cephiſſus runs, named from *Copae*, an adjoining town, to the north, Strabo.

COPHEN, or *Cophes*, Strabo; a river of the Hither India, riſing in Paropamiſus, and running ſouthwards into the Choaſpes, or Choes, and both together into the Indus, and the weſtmoſt which falls into it.

COPIA CLAUDIA COLONIA. See CLAUDIA.

COPIAE, the name given by the Romans to *Sybaris*, after ſending a colony thither, Livy; ſee SYBARIS.

COPRATAS, Strabo; a river of Perſia, which falls into the Paſitigris, to the eaſt of Suſa.

COPRIA, Strabo; the ſea coaſt of Tauromínium in Sicily, ſo called from the wrecks of ſhips, loſt in Charybdis, thrown in there. Called *Sterquilinium* by the Romans.

COPTITES, Ptolemy; a Nomos or diviſion of Egypt, named from the city Coptos.

COPTOS, Ptolemy; Pliny; a famous trading town of the Thebais, inhabited by Egyptians and Arabs, ſome diſtance from the Nile; others place it in a ſmall iſland in the Nile, on which, however, it had a port. Here Iſis, on hearing of the death of Oſiris, cut one of her locks and put on mourning; and hence the name *Coptos*, ſignifying privation. A proof this, of the antiquity of the place. And for this reaſon the Iſiaci, or prieſts of Iſis, are bald, Juvenal.

CORA, Strabo, Livy, Virgil; a town of

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of Latium, to the east of Velitrae. A Roman colony, Livy; *Corani*, Pliny; the people, descendants of Dardanus, the Trojan. *Coranus ager*, Livy; the territory. Still called *Cora*.

CORACESIUM, Ptolemy, Strabo; the first citadel or place of Cilicia Aspera, to the east of the Melas, next Pamphylia, situate on a steep rock. Pliny, Livy, and Ptolemy call it a town, the last *Coracensium*.

CORACODES, Ptolemy; a port on the north-west of Sardinia, whose town seems to have been *Corax*. Now *Algeri*, Cluverius. E. Long. 8° 40′, Lat. 41° 30′.

CORALIUS. See CUARIUS.

COR-ASAN. See ASAN.

CORASIUS, Xiphilin; a mountain overhanging Antioch.

CORASPHI, Ptolemy; a people of Scythia, on this side the Imaus.

CORASSIAE, islands, or rather rocks to the west, over-against Icaria, in the Egean sea.

CORAX, Ptolemy; a river of the Bosporani, running from mount Caucasus into the Euxine, the north boundary of Colchis.

CORAX, Strabo, Livy; a very high, steep mountain, in the east of Aetolia, running out to the north, and joining Oeta, situate between Callipolis and Naupactum.

CORAXI, Scylax; a people of the Bosporana, or Sarmatia Asiatica, to the east of the Heniochi, and north of the Colchi; the wool of whose country is commended by Strabo; whose rams sold for a talent a-piece, id.

CORAXII, or *Coraxici Montes*, Pliny; mountains of Armenia Major, in which the Cyrus has its source, they are branches of the Caucasus.

CORBEUS, *untos*, Ptolemy; *Corbeius*, Strabo; a town of Galatia, situate between Ancyra and Aspona, Antonine.

CORBIANA, Strabo; a prefecture, or province of Elymais; situate to the east of Gabiana, and south of Messabatica.

CORBILO, Strabo; a trading town of Gaul, on the Loire.

CORBIO, *onis*, Livy; a town of the Aequi; destroyed by the consul Horatius Pulvillus, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus. Another *Corbio* of the Hither Spain, a town of the Suessitani. Now *Solsona*, in Catalonia, about nine Spanish miles to the west of Vich.

CORBULONIS FOSSA, Tacitus, Dio; a cut or trench made by Corbulo, lieutenant of Claudius in Lower Germany, between the Meuse and the Rhine, to the extent of an hundred and seventy stadia, to prevent the overflowing of these rivers in high tides. Where begun, and where ended in particular, is disputed.

CORBULONIS MUNIMENTUM, Tacitus; a fortress erected by Corbulo, to be a check on the Frisii, near the Ems. Thought to be *Groningen*. E. Long. 6° 40′, Lat. 53° 20′.

CORCORAS, *ae*, Strabo; a river of Pannonia Superior. Now the *Gurck*, a river of Carniola, which falls into the Save; where it separates Carniola from Croatia.

CORCYRA, *y* long, Lucan, Ovid; in Greek Κέρκυρα; an island in the Ionian sea, opposite to Thesprotia, a district of Epirus, called *Scheria*, and *Phaeacia* by Homer; and *Drepane* by Callimachus; its most ancient name, according to the Scholiast, from the curvity of its figure. Famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinous. Now *Corfu*. *Corcyra*, a cognominal town of the island; formerly powerful, and capable of coping with mighty states; situate about the middle of the east side of the island, called the Town of the Pheacians by Homer. Now *Corfu*, from the Κορυφώ of the middle age, the name of the citadel. It was a colony of Corinthians, Thucydides. *Corcyraei*, the people, id. E. Long. 19° 48′, Lat. 39° 50′.

CORCYRA NIGRA, an island in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, Pliny; *Melaena*, Greeks; to distinguish it from the island in the Ionian sea. Called *Nigra*, from its woods of tall trees, with which it is almost covered. Now *Curzola*.

CORDUBA, an illustrious city of Baetica, on the right or north side of the Baetis. Built by Marcellus, Strabo; but which Marcellus, not so clear. It was the first colony

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ſent into thoſe parts by the Romans, id. and ſurnamed *Patricia*, Pliny, Inſcriptions, Coin; becauſe at firſt inhabited by principal men, both of the Romans and natives, Strabo. Mentioned by Sil. Italicus in the ſecond Punic war; and hence it is probable the firſt Marcellus was the founder, and not the Marcellus engaged in the civil war, between Caeſar and Pompey. Famous for the birth of the two Senecas, and of Lucan, Martial; and for its rich produce in oil, Statius, Martial. Still retaining its name a little altered. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 37° 45′.

CORDUENE, CORDUENI, } See GORDENE.

CORDYLA, Pliny; the port of Themiſcyra, on the Euxine; probably taking its name from Cordylus, a ſmall contemptible fiſh taken there.

CORETUS, Pliny; a bay of the Palus Maeotis, into which the river Hypanis, or Bog, empties itſelf.

CORFINIUM, the capital of the Peligni, Strabo. In the Marſic war made the head-quarters, and called *Italicum*, Velleius; diſtant three miles from the river Aternus, to the ſouth, Caeſar. *Corfinius*, both the gentilitious name and the epithet.

CORINEUM, Ptolemy; a town of Cyprus; ſituate between Citium and Salamis.

CORINIUM, Ptolemy; in Britiſh *Caer-Cory*, Lhuyd; *Cirenceſter*, in Gloceſterſhire, Camden; called *Durocornovium*, Antonine.

CORINTHUS, a rich trading city of Achaia, in the ſouth part of the iſthmus, which joins Peloponneſus to the continent; the ornament of Greece, Cicero; and from its poſition called *Bimaris*, Horace, Ovid. Famous not only for men of political abilities, but for excellent artiſts in painting and ſculpture, Strabo. The ancient name was *Ephyra*, Pliny. It was the moſt illuſtrious of all the Greek cities, and grew to ſuch power and riches by the commodiouſneſs of its ſituation, and, in conſequence of that, to ſuch inſolence and pride, as to inſult and maltreat the Roman ambaſſadors: and this brought on a Roman war, carried on under Mummius, who took and burnt the city to the ground. In this conflagration, the different metals run together, produced a third, held in great eſteem, called *Aes Corinthium*. It was afterwards reſtored by Caeſar to its ancient ſplendor, and made a Roman colony, Pliny, Coin; and called *Laus Julia*. Cicero and Florus call it the luſtre and ornament of Greece. It is celebrated by Homer and the ancient poets, as Thucydides obſerves, on account of its opulence. *Corinthii*, the people; *Corinthiacus*, Ovid; the epithet. *Corinthiarius*, Suetonius; one fond of Corinthian vaſes. The acrocorinthius, or citadel, was reckoned impregnable, and hence the proverb; *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum*; which others explain of the courtezan Lais. Now *Corinth*. E. Long. 23°, Lat. 37° 30′.

CORIOLI, *orum*, Livy; *Coriola*, *ae*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; a town of the Volſci, of the greateſt dignity, Plutarch; and the metropolis, Dionyſius. From it C. Marcius was ſurnamed *Coriolanus*. Its ſcite is doubtful; from Livy's account, ſuppoſed to lie towards Antium, below Lanuvium. In ruins in Pliny's time. *Coriolani*, Pliny; the people.

CORIOSOPITES. See CURIOSOLITAE.

CORITANI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, occupying widely the inland parts, as Northampton, Leiceſter, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby ſhires, Camden.

CORNACUM, Antonine, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Inferior, on the Danube, between the rivers Dravus and Savus, ſixteen miles from Teutoburgium.

CORNAVII, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, beginning in the very heart of the iſland, and extending to Cheſter. Now *Warwick*, *Worceſter*, *Salop*, *Stafford* ſhires, and *Cheſhire*, Camden.

CORNELII CASTRA, Ptolemy; *Cornelia*, Pliny; *Corneliana*, Caeſar; *Scipionis Vallum*, Appian; a place near Utica, in Africa Propria, where the elder Scipio encamped in the ſecond Punic war. The ſpot, according to Caeſar, was a ſtraight ridge, projecting into the ſea, ſteep, and rough

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rough on each ſide, with a ſomewhat gentler aſcent on that next Utica, and little better than a mile diſtant from it.

CORNELII FORUM. See FORUM.

CORNICULUM, Livy; a town of the Sabines, to the eaſt of Cruſtumerium, towards the Anio. It was burnt down by Tarquin; but reſtored again, after the expulſion of the kings, Florus. Now in ruins, called *il Monte Gennaro*, Holſtenius.

CORNICULANI MONTES, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; mountains near Corniculum.

CORNUS, *i*, Livy, Ptolemy; *Corni, orum*, Antonine; an inland town of Sardinia, towards the weſt ſide, on the ſouth of the river Termus: now *Corneto*, Cluverius.

COROCONDAMA, Strabo, Ptolemy; an iſland and town at the ſouth mouth of the Boſporus Cimmerius, formed by the river Anticetas and the Boſporus.

COROCONDAMETIS LACUS, Strabo; a lake near Corocondama, on the eaſt ſide of the Boſporus Cimmerius.

CORONE, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Meſſenia, ſituate on the ſea, giving name to the Sinus Coronaeus, Pliny: now *Golfo di Coron*. Pauſanias takes it to be the *Aepea* of Homer; but Strabo *Thuria*, and Pliny *Pedaſus*. Now *Coron*, in the territory of Belvidere, in the Morea. E. Long. 21°, Lat. 36° 30'.

CORONEA, a town of Boeotia, near mount Helicon, and the lake Copais, on an eminence, Strabo; famous for the defeat of the Athenians and Boeotians by Ageſilaus, Nepos, Diodorus Siculus. Here moles are ſaid not to live, Pliny. Another *Coronea* of Theſſaly, Strabo, Ptolemy; having Narthacium to the eaſt, and Lamia, near the Sperchius, to the north, Ptolemy.

CORONUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of the Farther Aſia, a part of mount Taurus, extending between Media to the weſt, and Parthia to the eaſt.

COROPASSUS, Strabo; a village of Lycaonia, ſituate between Laodicea Combuſta, and the confines of Cappadocia.

CORRHAGIUM, Livy; a town of Macedonia.

CORSICA, Romans; Κυρνος, Greeks; Κορσις, Stephanus; an iſland ſituate in that part of the Mediterranean called the Sea of Liguria, in length from north to ſouth an hundred and fifty miles, and where broadeſt fifty, Pliny: the ancient inhabitants were the Phocenſes, Herodotus; from which they removed to Maſſilia. To them ſucceeded the Ligurians and Hiſpani, as appears from the ſimilitude of rites and cuſtoms: afterwards two Roman colonies; one by Marius, the other by Sylla, Seneca. It was called *Corſica* by the natives, Diodorus Siculus; *Cerneatis*, Lycophron. To the ſouth it is ſeparated from Sardinia by a narrow ſtrait, called Ταφρος, or *Foſſa*, Pliny; ſixty ſtadia, or about ſeven miles in breadth, Strabo. Famous for its barren rocks, its woods, its honey; this laſt was reckoned noxious, from the great plenty of yew-trees, Diodorus Siculus, Virgil. *Corſi*, the people, Livy. *Cyrnaeus*, the epithet, Virgil. The iſland ſtill retains its ancient name *Corſica*. Situate between eight and ten degrees of eaſt longitude, and between forty-one and forty-three degrees of north latitude.

CORSTORPITUM, Antonine; a town of the Ottadini in Britain; *Morpeth*, Camden; who therefore thinks it ought to be written *Morſtorpitum*; the beginning of the Itinerary reckonings in Britain: *Cordbridge*, Talbot; on the Tine, in Northumberland.

CORSULA, a town of the Sabines in Latium, eight miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Reate, Dionyſius; extinct in his time.

CORSURA, Strabo; an iſland in the bay of Carthage.

CORTE, Olympiodorus; *Cortia prima*, Agatharchides: called *Prima* by the Romans, becauſe the firſt next the barbarians, a town of the Thebais, in Egypt.

CORTICATA, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica in Spain, to the north-weſt of Italica. Now *Cortegana*, a citadel of Andaluſia, on the confines of Eſtremadura.

CORTONA, Livy; a very ancient town of Etruria, formerly called *Corton*, to the north of the Lacus

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Trasimenus. *Cyrtonion*, Polybius; periphrastically *Coriti Arx*, Sil. Italicus. *Cortonenſis*, Livy; the epithet; *Cortonenſes Montes*, id. Still called *Cortona*, a city of Tuſcany. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 43° 15'.

CORTUOSA, Livy; a town of Etruria, its ſituation not mentioned.

CORTYRA, Stephanus; a ſmall diſtrict of Laconica.

CORVORUM INSULA, Pauſanias; an iſland formed in Arcadia, at the place where the Ladon falls into the Alpheus.

CORUS, or *Caurus*, a wind blowing from the ſouth weſt, Pliny, Seneca, Vitruvius; called alſo *Argeſtes*, Pliny.

CORUS, a river. See CYRUS.

CORUSIA, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, lying on the Vardanus.

CORY, Ptolemy; and *Calligium*, which Salmaſius corrects *Colinicum*, called alſo *Colis*, Mela; and *Colias*; thought to be *Sincopora*, the ſouthmoſt point of Malacca. Alſo an iſland in the Indian ſea, between the mouths of the Indus and Ganges, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed to be the *Inſula Solis* of Pliny.

CORYBANTIUM OPPIDUM, Dionyſius Periegetes; a town of the Corybantes, in Samothrace, venerable for its temple, and celebration of myſteries, of no leſs repute than the Eleuſinian, Strabo; and for an aſylum, Plutarch. Some take it to be the name of the whole iſland, occupied by the Corybantes, whom ſome confound with, others diſtinguiſh from, the Curetes of Crete, Strabo; though the difference is inconſiderable, and ſcarce other than local: the *Curetes*, or *Idaei Dactyli*, were properly the miniſters or prieſts of Rhea in Crete, Pauſanias: the *Corybantes*, called alſo *Galli*, the prieſts of the ſame goddeſs in Phrygia, Lucian; in Samothrace, the miniſters of the *Cabiri*, or great gods, Varro; whom ſome make three, others four in number, one of whom was *Terra*, or *Rhea*.

CORYBUS, Strabo; a promontory of Crete.

CORYCEUM. See CORYCUS of Ionia.

CORYCIUM ANTRUM and NEMUS, ſo named from the nymph *Corycia*, Pauſanias; a cave and grove near Parnaſſus in Phocis, Herodotus, Statius. Another *Corycium Antrum*, or *Corycius Specus*, Strabo; a cave of Cilicia, twenty ſtadia above the promontory Corycus, where the beſt crocus grows; it is a round hollow, with an edging of rock, internally full of young twigs, ever-green, with a large ſpring, ſending forth a river of pure, clear water, ſoon after ſinking into the earth again.

CORYCUM, or *Corycus*, a promontory and town of Crete, on the weſt ſide, Ptolemy. A promontory of Cilicia, Strabo; conſtituting the beginning of Cilicia Propria, Ptolemy. Alſo a town and port, Mela. *Corycii*, and *Coryciotae*, Stephanus; the people.

CORYCUM LITTUS, Strabo; a ſea-coaſt of Lycia; a town according to Dionyſius Periegetes.

CORYCUS, Strabo; a high mountain of Ionia; called *Coryceon*, Pliny; beſet with robbers, and hence *Corycaei*, are perſons lying perdue, or on the catch, Cicero, Strabo; ſituate between Teos and Erythrae, with a port below it, Livy.

CORYDALLA, Pliny; *Corrydallus*, Ptolemy; a town of Lycia.

CORYDALUS, Strabo; a mountain of Attica, which gives name to the tribe *Corydalia*, id.

CORYDELA, Stephanus; one of the iſlands or rocks, called *Chaelidoniae*, near Cyprus.

CORYLA, *Coryleum*, Xenophon; a conſiderable village of Paphlagonia.

CORYMBIA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of Rhodes.

CORYNA, Mela; a town of Ionia, ſituate in the peninſula: and hence *Corynaeum Promontorium*, a part of the promontory Mimas, Pliny.

CORYNE, Ptolemy; a town of Elea Propria, in Peloponneſus, on the river Peneus.

CORYPHASIUM, a promontory of Meſſenia, ſituate between Pylus and Methone, Ptolemy; Strabo calls it a citadel, ſituate on the coaſt. To the foot of which ſome of the inhabitants of Pylus, after the deſtruction of this laſt, removed, Strabo; and their town was called *Coryphaſium*, Stephanus.

CORYS,

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COLYS, Herodotus; a large river of Arabia Felix, falling into the Red Sea, from which the water was conducted by leather pipes, or jacks, to such places as had none.

COS, Pliny; *Coos*, Cicero; a noble island on the coast of Caria, in the Hither Asia, fifteen miles to the west of Halicarnassus, a hundred in compass; called *Meropis*; and hence Thucydides joins both names together, *Cos Meropis*: it had a cognominal town *Cos*, but originally called *Astypalaea*, Strabo; mentioned by Homer; with a port locked or walled round, Scylax, Mela. The island was fruitful, and yielded a generous wine, Strabo. Boasted of Hippocrates and Apelles; each at the head of his several profession, Strabo, Pliny, Ovid. The country of Philetas, an excellent elegiac poet, who flourished in the time of Philip and Alexander; the preceptor of Ptolemy Philadelphus; so thin and light that he was obliged to wear lead, to prevent the being blown away by a puff of wind, Aelian, Athenaeus; much commended by Propertius. *Philetaeus*, the epithet, id. The *vestes Coae*, made of silk, were famous for their fineness and colour, Horace, Propertius, Tibullus. In the suburbs of *Cos* stood the temple of Aesculapius, a noble structure, and extremely rich, Strabo. *Cous* the epithet.

COS. See CEA.

COSA, Tacitus, Rutilius; *Cossa*, Mela, Pliny, Antonine; *Cosae*, Virgil; *Cossae*, Ptolemy; a town of Etruria, a little to the east of the mouth of the Albinia. A Roman colony, Pliny; settled nine years before the first Punic war, Velleius. Renewed by Augustus, with the surname *Julia*, Coins; had an excellent port, Livy; called the Port of Hercules, Strabo; with a promontory called *Cosa*, Tacitus; and *Mons Argentarius*, Rutilius; in Rutilius's time the colony was in ruins. *Cosani* the people; *Cosanus* the epithet.

COSAS, *ae*, Strabo; a river of Latium, running from Verulae, by Frusino.

COSCINIA, Strabo; *Coscinus*, Pliny; an inland village of Caria, situate beyond the Meander.

COSEDIA, Peutinger; *Cosediae*, Antonine; a town of Gallia Celtica. *Coutances*, Briet. A port town of Normandy. W. Long. 1° 32′, Lat. 49° 10°.

COSETANI, } See COSSETANIA REGIO.
COSITANI, }

COSSA, } See COSA.
COSSAE, }

COSSAEA, Diodorus Siculus; a district in the mountainous parts of Media, in the middle between Media and Elymais. *Cossaei*, Diodorus Siculus; *Cussaei*, Plutarch; a people inhabiting the mountains of Media, called *Cuthaei*, in another dialect; removed to Samaria, to replace the captive Israelites.

COSSETANIA REGIO, Pliny; a district of the Hither Spain, situate between the Iberus and Pyrenees; *Cossetani*, the people, id. *Cosetani*, Ptolemy; *Cositani*, Inscription.

COSSINITES, Aelian; a river of Thrace, which runs through the territory of Abdera, into the Lacus Bistonis; called *Cudetus*, Scylax.

COSSIO, *onis*, Ptolemy; called *Vasates*, *Civitas Vasatium*, and *Civitas Vasatica*, in the lower age, a town of Aquitain. Now *Bazas*, in Guienne. W. Long. 25′, Lat. 44° 27′.

COSSURA, Coins; *Cossyra*, or *Cosyra*, Ptolemy; *Cosyros*, Scylax; a small barren island with a cognominal town, midway between Sicily and Afric, Strabo: not above six or seven leagues in length. But inhabited, because well watered, and abounding in olives and goats, with a convenient harbour, according to the Arabian geographer. *Cosyraei*, the people.

COSTA BALAENAE, Antonine; a place in Liguria, of unknown position.

COSYRA, } See COSSURA.
COSYROS, }

COTES, Mela; *Cottes*, Ptolemy; called *Ampelusia*, by the Greeks, a name of the same import; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, separating the straits from the Atlantic, Mela.

COTHON, Hirtius; a port or small island near Adrumetum, in Africa Propria, distant from the Leptis Minor eighteen miles. Also a port of Carthage, a small, round island, encompassed with an euripus; with docks for ships all round it, Strabo.

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COTHON, Pliny; an iſland in the Sinus Laconicus, not far from the iſland Cythera, Stephanus.

COTINAE, Strabo; mountains near the Baetis, in the Farther Spain, producing copper and gold.

COTINUSSA, Timaeus; a name of the iſland *Gades*, which ſee.

COTISCOLIAE, Strabo; a place near Reate, in the Sabines, with cold ſprings, the uſe of which is medicinal, both by bathing and drinking.

COTTA, Pliny; the ancient name of *Tingis*, which ſee.

COTTIAE. See ALPES.

COTTII REGNUM, Pliny; a petty kingdom in the Alpes Cottiae, to the weſt of the Taurini: the people called *Seguſiani*, from the capital, *Seguſium*, Ptolemy.

COTUANTII, Strabo; a branch of the Rhaeti.

COTYAEIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy, Stephanus; *Cotyaium*, Pliny; a town of Phrygia Epictetos, near Nacolea.

COTYLAEUM, Stephanus; a mountain of Euboea.

COTYLIUS, Pauſanias; a mountain of Arcadia.

COTYORUS, Strabo; *Cotyora*, *orum*, Diodorus Siculus, Xenophon; a Greek town, a colony from Sinope, ſettled in the territory of the Tibareni, a people in the Pegio Pontica, at the diſtance of ninety ſtadia from Boon. In Strabo's time, but a ſmall town.

COVELIACAE, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia, near the ſprings of the Iſarus. Now *Kochel*, in Upper Bavaria, eight German miles to the ſouth of Munich, Cluverius.

COUNUS, Ptolemy; an iſland at the mouth of the Thames. Now *Canvey*, Camden; others take it for *Sheppy*.

CRABRA, Cicero; a water conducted to Rome from the territory of Tuſculum, but let out by Agrippa, in order to ſupply the villas round Tuſculum, Frontinus.

CRAGUS, Scylax, Pliny; a promontory on the coaſt of Caria, on the borders of Lycia. A ſteep rock of Cilicia Aſpera, on the ſea, Strabo. A ridge of mountains in Lycia, Strabo; vaſt and woody, with eight tops, and a cognominal town, id. Horace. *Cragius*, the epithet, Stephanus.

CRAMBUSA, Ptolemy; *Crambuſſa*, Pliny; an iſland on the coaſt of Cilicia. A town of Lycia, Strabo; ſituate on the coaſt.

CRANAE, Pauſanias; an iſland of Laconica, oppoſite to Gythium: whither Paris firſt carried Helena, after the rape, Homer.

CRANAI, the *Athenians*, ſo called after *Cranaus*, ſucceſſor of Cecrops, Herodotus.

CRANE, Theophraſtus; a town of Arcadia, where fir-trees grew in great plenty.

CRANEA, Stephanus; a ſmall diſtrict of the Ambraciotae.

CRANEUM, Pauſanias; a grove of Cypreſs-trees, near Corinth, the haunt of Diogenes the Cynic. Here Alexander paid him a viſit.

CRANIA, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Tarſus*, in Cilicia.

CRANIUM, Plutarch; *Cranii*, Livy, Thucydides; one of the four towns of Cephalenia.

CRANON, *onis*, Stephanus; a town of the Pelaſgiotis, in Theſſaly, ſituate in the place called Tempe, Hecataeus; at the diſtance of an hundred ſtadia from Gyrton, Strabo: famous for a defeat of the Greeks by Antipater and Craterus, on their attempting to recover their liberty, after the death of Alexander, Plutarch. *Cranonius*, Livy; the epithet.

CRAPATHUS. See CARPATHUS.

CRASTIS, Herodotus; *Craſtos*, Stephanus; a town in the ſouth-weſt of Sicily, on the river Iſburus. Of this place were Epicharmus the comedian, and Lais the courtezan, Stephanus; a place noted for fine women, Philemon. But Lais was of Hyccara, Plutarch; and Epicharmus of Syracuſe.

CRATAIS, Pliny; *Crataeis*, Solinus; a river of the Bruttii, or of Calabria Ultra. Now the *Salano*, Holſtenius, near Scylleum to the north.

CRATAS, Ptolemy; a range of mountains in Sicily, running from Panormus ſouthwards.

CRATEA. See { CRATIA, / FLAVIOPOLIS.

CRATEAE, Scylax; iſlands in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Dalmatia.

CRATER,

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CRATER, Strabo; a bay of Campania, and a part of the Tuſcan ſea, between the promontories Miſenus and Minerva; called alſo *Sinus Neapolitanus*, from *Neapolis*. Now *Golfo di Napoli*.

CRATHIS, *idos*, Lycophron; *ios*, Diodorus Siculus; a river of Magna Graecia, running firſt from ſouth to north, then eaſtwards, and falling into the Adriatic at Sybaris. Another of Achaia, on which Aegae ſtood, Pauſanias.

CRATIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Bithynia, near the river Parthenius; called alſo *Flaviopolis*, Coins.

CRAUGIAE, Pliny; two iſlands of Peponneſus, oppoſite to the Promontorium Spiraeum.

CREIUS, Scholiaſt on Callimachus; a mountain of Argia.

CREMERA, Livy; a river of Tuſcany, falling into the Tiber, a little to the north of Rome; famous for the ſlaughter of the three hundred Fabii, Florus; on which they had erected a fort, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; taken by the Veientes, Livy.

CREMMIA, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Gortyn* in Crete.

CREMMYON, Scylax, Pliny; *Cromyon, onis*, Ovid, Pauſanias; *Crommyon*, Thucydides; a place in the territory of Corinth, Thucydides, Pauſanias; belonging to the Megareans, and not to the Corinthians, Strabo; ſituate on the limits of both. Near this place Theſeus ſlew a ſow of an extraordinary ſize, which infeſted the country round, Ovid.

CREMNA COLONIA, Ptolemy; a town of Piſidia, a Roman colony Strabo; ſituate on a ſteep eminence, as its name denotes, and in part ſecured by very deep ditches.

CREMONA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a Roman colony, with municipal rights, Tacitus; ſettled beyond the Po, below the confluence of the Addua, on the report of Hannibal's march into Italy, Polybius: a town at this day ſtill maintaining its name and flouriſhing ſtate. *Cremon, onis*, Dio Caſſius, Appian. It was an opulent and mercantile city, Tacitus: ſuffered greatly in the civil wars of Auguſtus, Virgil. In the war with Vitellius it was deſtroyed by the partizans of Veſpaſian, but ſoon after rebuilt by the munificence of the citizens, and exhortations of Veſpaſian, Tacitus. Now capital of the Cremoneſe, in the duchy of Milan. E. Long. 10° 30′, Lat. 45°.

CREMONIS JUGUM, Livy; that part of the Alps, over which, ſome think, Hannibal paſſed to Italy.

CRENIDES. See DATUM.

CREON, *onis*, Pliny; a mountain of Leſbos.

CRES. See CRETA.

CRESIUM, Stephanus; a town of Cyprus, of uncertain ſituation.

CRESIUS, Pauſanias; a mountain of Arcadia.

CRESSA. See CISSA of Thrace. Alſo a port of Caria, Ptolemy; ſituate between Phoenix and Loryma.

CRESSEA, Herodotus; a diſtrict of Macedonia, next Pallene.

CRESTONIA, Herodotus; *Creſtonia*, Thucydides; a diſtrict of Macedonia, to the north of Pelagonia. *Creſtonaei*, Herodotus; the people. Alſo the ancient name of *Thrace*, ſo called from a cognominal town, Lycophron. *Chreſtonaeus*, Pindar; *Creſtonius*, Rhianus; *Creſton*, Hecataeus, the gentilitious name.

CRETA, one of the larger iſlands in the Egean; in length two hundred and ſeventy miles, in breadth no where fifty, ſtretching out from weſt to eaſt; famous for its hundred cities, Homer, Virgil, Horace; for the temperature of its climate, and richneſs of its ſoil, Solinus. The name is of Phoenician original, denoting ſkilful bowmen; the bow and arrow being the conſtant arms of the Cretans, Pindar. Their countryman Epimenides, gives them no favourable character for ſincerity and truth. Servius on Virgil, and Athenaeus alledge, that their unnatural paſſion for boys proceeded to a degree of madneſs, and that from them it overſpread all Greece. *Cres, etis*, the national name, alſo *Cretenſes*, at the ſame time the epithet. The iſland is now called *Candia*, from its chief town, in vulgar Greek denoting a citadel.

CRETEA, Pauſanias; a diſtrict of Arcadia

cadia, at mount Lyceus, where Jupiter was ſaid to have been educated.

CRETOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of Milyas, a diſtrict ſituate between Lycia and Piſidia, Strabo.

CREUSA, or *Creuſia*, Strabo; a port town of the Theſpienſes, on the Sinus Criſſaeus, or Corinthiacus. *Creuſis, idos*, Pauſanias.

CREXA, Pliny; one of the iſlands in the Adriatic, ſituate on the coaſt of Illyricum.

CRIMAESUS. See CRIMISUS.

CRIMISA, Strabo; *Crimiſſa*, Lycophron; a promontory of the Bruttii, and a cognominal town at its foot, near Crotone and Thurium, Stephanus.

CRIMISUS, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; *Crimiſſus*, Lycophron; *Crimeſus*, Plutarch; a river of Sicily, which falls into the Hypſa, and together with it into the African ſea, at Selinus, Coin; near which Timoleon defeated the Carthaginians, and obliged them to quit Sicily, Nepos. It ſeems to be the ſame with Virgil's *Criniſus*.

CRISSA, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town of Phocis, which gives name to the Sinus Criſſaeus, or Corinthiacus; or rather to a part of the Corinthiacus, Strabo; viz. from Rhium, and Antirrhium to Criſſa; the Corinthiacus reaching quite to the iſthmus. Another *Criſſa* of Thrace. See CASSA.

CRITH, or *Cherith*, 1 Kings xvii. a ſmall brook which falls into the Jordan, to the north of Jericho; where Elias lay hid, and was fed by ravens. *Carith*, Vulgate; *Chorrath*, Septuagint.

CRITHOTE, Nepos, Pliny; a town towards the eaſt ſide of the Cherſoneſus Thracia; built by the Athenians under Miltiades, Ephorus.

CRIU-METOPHON. See ARIETIS FRONS.

CROBIALUM, a town of Paphlagonia, mentioned only by Apollonius Rhodius, and Valerius Flaccus, not a great way from Seſamum, and waſhed by the river Parthenius.

CROBYZI, Stephanus; a people, ſituate on the Iſter, of Moeſia Inferior, Ptolemy; of Thrace, Herodotus.

CROCALA, Arrian; an iſland of Gedroſia, near the mouth of the Indus.

CROCEAE, Pauſanias, Stephanus; a town of Laconica, ſituate between Sparta and its port, called a village by the former; by the latter, one of the hundred towns of Laconica. There the Spartans had ſtone quarries, and a ſtatue in ſtone of Jupiter Croceatas.

CROCIATONUM, Ptolemy; a port of the Veneti, in Gallia Celtica, at the diſtance of ſeven miles from Alauna, or Alaunium.

CROCIUS CAMPUS, Strabo; a plain near Thebae Phthioticae, in Theſſaly, at the foot of mount Othrys, through which runs the river Ambryſus, or Amphryſus.

CROCOCALANUM, Antonine; a town of Britain, twelve miles from Lindum, or Lincoln; *Ancaſter*, Camden.

CROCODILORUM URBS, Strabo; the ancient name of *Arſinoe*, in Egypt; ſituate in the Nomos Arſinoites, ſee ARSINOITES.

CROCODILUS, Pliny; a promontory of Cilicia, near the Pylae Amanides, or Syrae.

CROCYLEA, Homer; a place which Strabo thinks is in the peninſula of Leucadia; *Palmerius*, in Ithaca.

CROCYLEON, a town of Aetolia, mentioned by Thucydides; but its ſituation unknown.

CROMMYON. See CREMMYON.

CROMMYONESUS, Pliny; an iſland lying before Smyrna.

CROMMYU ACRA, a promontory of Cyprus, oppoſite to Anemurium, a promontory of Cilicia, Strabo; Caſſius dates a letter to Cicero from *Crommyu Acris*: *Crommyon Acra*, Ptolemy.

CROMNA, the ancient name of *Amaſtris*, which ſee.

CROMYON. See CREMMYON.

CROMYON, *onis*, a village of the territory of Corinth, Pauſanias, Thucydides; of Megaris, Strabo; mentioned alſo by Ovid.

CRONIA, Pliny; the ancient name of *Bithynia*.

CRONIUM MARE, Pliny, Tacitus; a ſea to the north of Thule, ſluggiſh and immoveable, either by winds or oars, from its frozen ſtate, even in

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in ſummer: ſome would read *Gronium*, to make it anſwer to *Groenland*. In Latin it is called *Saturnium*.

CROSSEA, Herodotus; a diſtrict of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus.

CROTALUS, Stephanus; a river of the Bruttii, running into the Sinus Scyllaceus. Navigable, Pliny.

CROTO, or *Croton*, *onis*, Strabo; a noble city of the Bruttii, built by the Acheans, Strabo, Livy; an hundred and fifty ſtadia to the north of Lacinium, and in the neighbourhood of Metapontum, Dionyſius Periegetes; in compaſs twelve miles: before the arrival of Pyrrhus into Italy; after the deſolation produced by that war, ſcarce half of it was inhabited. The citadel on one ſide hung over the ſea, on the other towards the land, it was naturally ſtrong from its ſituation, but afterwards walled round; on which ſide it was taken by Dionyſius by ſtratagem, by means of the rocks behind it. *Crotoniatae*, Cicero, the people; *Crotoniatis*, Thucydides, the territory. Memorable for Milo, the champion, a man of uncommon ſtrength, a diſciple of Pythagoras; ſkilled in the art of war, and in athletic exerciſes, in which he trained up many; ſo that in one Olympic game, the victor's were all of *Croton*, Strabo: whence the ſaying, that the laſt or meaneſt perſon of *Croton*, was the firſt of the other Greeks, id. The healthfulneſs of the place became proverbial. It was famous for affording many diſciples to Pythagoras, id.

CRUMERUM, *i*, Antonine, Notitia Imperii; *Crumeri*, *orum*, lower writers; a town of Pannonia Inferior, below Bregetio, on the Danube. Now ſaid to be *Comar*, in Upper Hungary.

CRUNI, the ancient name of *Dionyſopolis*, in Moeſia, ſo named from its neighbouring ſprings, Scimnus. Alſo a town of Peloponneſus, ſituate between Pylos and Chalcis; the reaſon of the name the ſame, Mela.

CRUPTORICIS VILLA, Tacitus; the villa of one Cruptorix, a ſtipendiary; ſituate near the foreſt of Baduhenna, in Germany.

CRUSA, Pliny; an iſland on the coaſt of the Hither Aſia, in the Sinus Ceramicus.

CRUSIS, Stephanus; a part of Mygdonia, ſo called.

CRUSTUMERIUM, Livy, Pliny; *Cruſtumeria*, Livy; *Cruſtumerii*, Virgil; *Cruſtumium*, Sil. Italicus; hence *Cruſtumini*, Livy; the people; *Cruſtuminus*, the epithet, Livy, Pliny; a town of the Sabines, on the Tiber, above Fidenae, not far from Rome, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus. Famous for its wine and its pears, Virgil, Pliny, Columella.

CRUSTUMIUM, Lucan, Pliny; a river of Umbrica, riſing in the Apenine, and running between Ariminum and Piſaurum, from weſt to eaſt, into the Adriatic; called rapacious or rapid, Lucan.

CRYPTA NEAPOLITANA, Strabo, Seneca; a ſubterraneous paſſage cut through mount Pauſilypus, between Puteoli and Naples: it receives the light from above, by openings or windings cut out in the mountain. A mile in length, and twelve paces in width and height. At its entrance is ſeen the marble monument of Virgil. Now called *la Grotta di Napoli*.

CRYPTOS, one of the ancient names of the iſland *Cyprus*, Pliny, Aſtynomus. A port of Arabia Felix, Ptolemy; of the iſland Aegina, Pauſanias.

CRYSSA, a river of Troas, Pliny.

CTEMENAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Eſtiaeotis, in Theſſaly.

CTENUS, *untis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a port on the ſouth ſide of the Cherſoneſus Taurica, next the town Cherſoneſus.

CTESIPHON, a large village, or rather a fine city of Chalonitis, Strabo; the moſt ſouthern province of Aſſyria, Pliny; ſituate on the left or eaſt ſide of the Tigris, oppoſite to Seleucia on this ſide; built by the Parthians, to rival Seleucia. Here the kings of Parthia paſſed the winter, Strabo; as they did the ſummer at Ecbatana, *Ctesiphontii*, the people, Coin.

CTYPANSA, Strabo; a town ſituate in the north of Triphylia, a maritime diſtrict of Elis.

CUARIUS, Strabo; a river running

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by Coronea, in Boeotia; called *Coralius*, Alcaeus.

CUBALLUM, Livy; a citadel of Galatia.

CUBI. See BITURIGES.

CUCCI, Notitia, Antonine; *Cuccium*, Peutinger; a town of Pannonia inferior, distant thirteen miles from Cornacum.

CUCULLAE, *Cuculli*, Antonine; a town of Noricum, below Vocarium; *Cuculle*, Peutinger.

CUCULUM, Strabo; a town on the confines of the Marsi and Peligni, not far from the Via Valeria.

CUCUSUS, or *Cocusus*, a town of Cappadocia, of no small repute in the Christian antiquities; situate midway between Sebastae and Anazarbus, Itinerary.

CUDETUS. See COSSINITES.

CUGERNI. See SICAMBRI.

CUICULI, Itinerary, Peutinger; a town of Numidia, between Idicra and Sitifi. *Cuiculitanus*, the epithet, Notitia.

CUINA. See QUINA.

CULARO, a town of the Allobroges, on the river Isara, Plancus to Cicero: called *Cularono* in the lower age. Now *Grenoble*, the capital of Dauphiné; so called from its name *Gratianopolis*, after the emperor Gratian. E. Long. 5° 28′, Lat. 45° 12.

CULCUA COLONIA, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, situate between the rivers Ampsaga and Rubricatus, almost in a parallel direction with Cirta.

CULLU, Pliny; *Chulli Municipium*, Antonine; *Chullu*, Peutinger; *Collops Magnus*, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, distant fifty miles from Rusicade.

CULUCITANAE, *arum*, Antonine; a town of Numidia, to the east of Tacatua.

CUMA. See CYME.

CUMAE, *arum*, Romans, Ptolemy; *Cyme*, Strabo; sometimes imitated by Roman writers, as by Sil. Italicus, Statius A very ancient town of Campania, a colony of Chalcidians and Cumeans, Strabo, Velleius; the poets ascribe its origin entirely to the Chalcidians of Euboea, Virgil, Statius, Ovid. *Cumani*, the inhabitants. The *Aquae Cumanae* are commended, as salutary: *Praedium Cumanum*, Cicero's villa. *Cumae*, now desolate.

CUMANIA, Pliny; a citadel of Iberia, in the Farther Asia, situate on a rock, on this side the Caucasiae Portae, through which there is a strait passage from Sarmatia to Iberia.

CUMERUM, Pliny; a promontory and mountain of Picenum, running out into the Adriatic, above Ancona. Now called *il Monte S. Ciriaco*, Baudrand.

CUNEUM, Pliny; a promontory in the south of Lusitania. Now *el Cabo de S. Maria*, in Algarve, running out into the Sinus Gaditanus.

CUNEUS, an extent of country, lying between the Ocean and the Anas, in Lusitania; so called from its wedge-like form, Mela, Strabo. *Cunei*, the people.

CUNI, Ptolemy; an inland town of Gedrosia, at the foot of mount Becius.

CUNICI, Pliny; a Latin town of the Balearis Major.

CUNICALARIAE, Pliny; islands on the coast of Sardinia, in the Sinus Caralitanus.

CUNION CHARION, Ptolemy; a promontory of Sardinia. Now *Cabo Ferrato*, Niger.

CUNISTORGIS, Appian; a large town of the Cunei; *Conistorgis*, a famous city of the Celtici, Strabo; both seem to be the same place, situate in the south of Lusitania.

CUPHE, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, situate on the north side of the Niger.

CUPPAE, Antonine; a village of Moesia Superior, distant twenty-four miles from Viminiacium. *Cuppensis*, the epithet, Notitia Imperii.

CUPRA MARITIMA, Inscription, Ptolemy; a town of Picenum, on the Adriatic; the appellation *Cupra*, or *Cypra*, is the Tuscan name of Juno, Strabo, Inscription, Sil Italicus.

CUPRA MONTANA, Ptolemy; a more inland town of the Picenі, opposite to the Maritima. *Cuprenses, cognomine Montani*, Pliny; the people; *Ager Cuprensis*, the territory, Balbus.

CURCUM, Ptolemy; a town of Liburnia. Now *Cruch*, a citadel in the district of Morlachia, on the Adriatic.

CURES,

CURES, *ium*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus, Virgil; maſculine, Ovid; *Curis*, *is*, Greeks; a principal town of the Sabines; in Strabo's time a pitiful village. It is now thought to be *Correſe*, or *Cureze*, ſituate on a cognominal river, its ancient name being *Amnis Curenſis*, mixing with the Tiber, below Tarſa, Holſtenius. *Curenſes*, Pliny; the gentilitious name; *Curites*, Stephanus; hence the Romans were, in all public addreſſes, called *Quirites*, Livy.

CURETES. See CORYBANTIUM.

CURGIA, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town on the Baetic, or weſt ſide of the Anas, to the ſouth of Badia.

CURIA, Antonine; a town of the Rhaeti, near the Rhine, on the rivulet Pleſur. Now *Coire*, or *Chur*, capital of the Griſons in Switſerland. E. Long. 9° 25′, Lat. 46° 40′.

CURIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Ottadini, in Britain. Now *Corbridge*, Camden in Northumberland, on the Tyne, above Newcaſtle to the weſt.

CURIAS, *ados*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory of Cyprus, on the ſouth ſide, ſtretching out very far into the Egyptian ſea.

CURICA, Antonine; an ancient town of the Farther Spain, ſituate between the Baetis and Emerita.

CURICTA, Pliny, Ptolemy; the inhabitants, *Curictae*: an iſland on the coaſt of Illyrium, near the Absyrtes, in the Adriatic; and nearer the coaſt than the latter: *Cyrattica*, Strabo.

CURIOSOLITAE, *Curioſolites*, Caeſar; *Curioſulites*, Pliny; in the lower age *Corioſolites*, and *Civitas Curioſopitum*, the laſt people on the ſouth ſide of the Peninſula Armorica, in Gaul. Now *Lower Brittany*.

CURIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Curias*, Pliny; a town of Cyprus, near the promontory Curias, which is the reaſon of Pliny's calling it *Curias*: a colony of the Argives, Strabo; on the ſouth ſide of the iſland.

CUROBIS. See CURUBIS.

CURRUS DEORUM. See DEORUM.

CURTA, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Inferior, on the Danube, very near Bregetio. Now *Curta*, Lazius; but *Buda* according to others, in Lower Hungary.

CURTIANA. See GURTIANA.

CURTIUS FONS, Pliny; a fountain, whoſe water was conducted to Rome at the diſtance of forty miles, by an arched work, or aquaeduct, of ſuch height, as to deal out its water to all the hills of Rome.

CURUBIS, Pliny, Antonine; *Curobis*, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria; about thirty miles to the ſouth of Clupea: called *Libera*, Pliny.

CUSA, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, running from the Atlas Minor into the Atlantic.

CUSSAEI. See COSSAEA.

CUSUS, Tacitus; a river of Dacia, which, riſing in the Carpathian montains, falls into the Danube on the left or north ſide. Now the *Waag*, a river of Hungary, riſing on the borders of Poland, and running into the Danube over-againſt the iſland Schut.

CUTELETOS, Mela; an iſland near the Syrtis Major.

CUTHAEI. See COSSAEA.

CUTIAE, Peutinger; a town of the Tranſpadana: now *Cozo*, midway between Vercelli and Lomello.

CUTILIA, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; *Cutilium*, Livy; a famous town of the Sabines, at the foot of a mountain, ſituate on the Lacus Cutilienſis, Varro; in which was a floating iſland, Seneca; called *Nymphae Commotae*, Pliny; the centre of Italy, Varro; where were medicinal waters, called *Aquae Cutiliae*. See AQUAE. The town now ſaid to be called *Contigliano*, Leander.

CUTINA, Livy; a town of the Veſtini, in the Picenum, of unknown poſition.

CYAMUM. See CIMARUS.

CYANE, Pliny; a fountain in the territory of Syracuſe, in Sicily; celebrated by the poets, Ovid, Claudian; a lake according to Vibius Sequeſter, through which the river Anapus runs, Ovid, Theocritus, Livy; running down between Syracuſe and the ſuburbs called Olympieum, into the Portus Magnus. Now called *la Piſma*, and large as a pond, Cluverius; from which a ſtream running, pours into the right ſide of the Anapus, at about the diſtance of a mile.

CYANEAE INSULAE, Strabo; two ſmall iſlands, or rather rocks, Ammian; at the north mouth of the Boſporus Thracius, in the Euxine; the one adjoining to Europe, the other to Aſia; diſtant twenty ſtadia from the Boſporus or ſtrait. Moveable or floating in fable, as ſeeming to meet and dath together, and again to part and remove from each other; a mere deception of ſight. Called alſo *Symplegades*, Mela, Lycophron, Ovid; *Syndromades*, Theocritus.

CYANEAE, Pliny; an inland town of Lycia, mentioned alſo in the Notitia Eccleſ. as a biſhop's ſee.

CYANEUS, Ptolemy; a river of Colchis, running from eaſt to weſt, into the Euxine.

CYBELE, Strabo, Ovid; a mountain of Phrygia Magna; not far from Celaenae. Strabo has *Cybela, orum*, a place taking name from *Cybele*.

CYBELES FANUM. See PESINUS.

CYBISTRA, *orum*, Strabo, Cicero; a town of Cappadocia, in the territory of Tyana: Ptolemy places it in the Praefectura Cataonia.

CYCESIUM, Strabo; a town near Piſa, in Elis.

CYCLADES INSULAE; ſo called from the *Cyclus*, or orb in which they lie, Pliny; beginning from the promontory Geraeſtum of Euboea, and lying round the iſland Delos, Pliny, Strabo; what they are, and what their number, is not ſo generally agreed. Strabo ſays, they were at firſt reckoned twelve, but that many others were added: yet moſt of them lie to the ſouth of Delos, and but few to the north, ſo that the middle or centre, aſcribed to Delos, is to be taken in a looſe, not a geometrical ſenſe. Strabo recites them after Artemidorus, as follows: *Helena, Ceos, Cynthus, Seriphus, Melus, Siphus, Cimolus, Prepeſinthus, Olearus, Naxus, Parus, Syrus, Myconus, Tenus, Andrus, Gyarus*; but he excludes from the number, *Prepeſinthus, Olearus*, and *Gyarus*.

CYCLOBOROS, Stephanus; a noiſy torrent of Attica. A term proverbially applied to clamorous and obſtreperous perſons.

CYCLOPES, Diodorus Siculus; a gigantic people of Sicily; inhabiting chiefly about Aetna, and the Campi Leontini, Strabo, Homer; and dwelling in caves, and living on the ſpontaneous productions of the earth, a life which Plato calls *Vita Cyclopum*, deſcribed by Homer. They and the Phaeaces, which laſt afterwards removed to Corcyra, being expulſed by the *Cyclopes*, were the firſt inhabitants of Sicily, Homer; Thucydides joins the Laeſtrygones and the *Cyclopes*. That there was a race of gigantic people formerly in Sicily, appears from ſeveral bodies of an enormous ſize being found in different caves of Sicily, in the ſixteenth century, ſeemingly entire and ſound, but on the touch mouldering to duſt, except the teeth, which were perfectly ſound, and of an uncommon ſize, and the ſkull, Fazellus.

CYCLOPUM TRES SCOPULI, Pliny; three ſmall conical rocks, on the coaſt of Sicily, to the eaſt of mount Aetna; now commonly called *li Fariglioni*, placed in a right line, one after the other, diminiſhing gradually in ſize from the firſt to the laſt, Cluverius.

CYDATHENAEUM, Stephanus; a demos of the tribe Pandionis; of which was the comedian Nicochares, id. And Andocydes the orator, Plutarch; though doubtful whether of this demos, or of Thorae.

CYDISSUS, Hierocles; a town of Phrygia Magna, ſituate between Midaeum and Nacolia, Agathedaemon; but Holſtenius places it on the confines of Bithynia. *Cydiſſenſes*, the people.

CYDNA, a town in the north of Lycia, mentioned only by Ptolemy.

CYDNUS, Strabo; a river of Cilicia, which riſes in mount Taurus, to the north of Tarſus, through whoſe middle it runs, in a very clear and cold ſtream, which had almoſt proved fatal to Alexander, on bathing in it, falling into the ſea at a place called Rhegma, a breach, the ſea breaking in there, a marſhy ſpot, and affording the people of Tarſus a ſtation or port for their ſhips. The water of the *Cydnus* is commended by Strabo, as of ſervice in nervous diſorders and the gout.

CYDONIA, Mela, Strabo; *Cydonea*, Florus;

Florus; one of the three moſt illuſtrious cities of Crete: a colony of Samians, Herodotus; the metropolis, Florus; ſituate in the north-weſt of the iſland, with a locked port, or walled round, Scylax, Diodorus Siculus; Pliny calls it *Cydon*. *Cydoneatae*, the people, Livy; *Cydones*, Strabo; among the moſt ancient people of Crete, id. *Cydonius* and *Cydoneus* the epithet, Virgil, Sil. Italicus.

CYGNEIA TEMPE, a place in Boeotia, near mount Teumeſſus; ſo called from the fate of Cygnus, ſon of Neptune and Hyrie, there ſlain by Achilles.

CYLIPENUS SINUS, Pliny; a bay of the Tranſmarine Germany, thought to be that of Livonia.

CYLLENE, Thucydides, Strabo; the port of the Eleans, on the Ionian ſea.

CYLLENE, Pauſanias, Strabo; a very high mountain of Arcadia. On whoſe top ſtood the temple of Mercurius Cyllenius, Pauſanias; there he was ſuppoſed to be born, Virgil.

CYME of Campania. See CUMAE.

CYME, a city of antiquity and character, built by Pelops, on his return from Greece: *Cyme* the Amazon gave it name, on expelling the inhabitants, Mela; Latin authors, as Nepos, Livy, Mela, Pliny, Tacitus, retain the appellation, *Cyme*, after the Greek manner; and we have *Cyme* on the marble baſe of a coloſſus, erected to Tiberius, by the cities of Aſia, that were overthrown by an earthquake, made tax free by Tiberius. *Cyme* ſtood in Aeolia, between Myrina and Phocaea, Ptolemy; and long after, in Peutinger's map, is ſet down nine miles diſtant from Myrina. *Cymaei* the people, Coins, Livy. From this place was the Sibylla Cumaea, called Erythraea, from Erythrae, a neighbouring place. It was the country of Ephorus: Heſiod was a Cumean originally, Stephanus; his father coming to ſettle at Aſcra in Boeotia.

CYNAETHA, Polybius; a town of Arcadia, near Clitoris; among the deſolate and ruined cities, in Strabo's time. *Cynaethaeis*, Polybius, Pauſanias; the people, or *Cynaethaenſes*.

CYNAPES, Ovid; a rocky river of Pontus, falling into the Euxine.

CYNARA, Pliny; an iſland of the Egean ſea. *Cynareus*, the epithet, Statius.

CYNIA, Strabo; a very large lake of Oeniadae, a town in Acarnania, near the Achelous.

CYNON, or *Cynopolis*, Antonine; a town in the Delta, ſituate between Athribis and Onuphis; ſacred to the dog Anubis. Another *Cynopolis* of the Heptanomis; ſituate in an iſland of the Nile, to the ſouth of the Delta.

CYNONNESUS, Stephanus; the iſland of dogs, lying on the coaſt of Libya.

CYNOSARGES, Stephanus, Heſychius, &c. a place in the ſuburbs of Athens, named from a white or ſwift dog, who ſnatched away part of the ſacrifice offering to Hercules. It had a gymnaſium, in which ſtrangers, or thoſe of the half-blood performed their exerciſes; the caſe of Hercules, to whom the place was conſecrated. It had alſo a court of judicature, to try illegitimacy, and to examine whether perſons were Athenians of the whole or half blood. Here Antiſthenes ſet up a new ſect of philoſophers, called Cynics, either from the place, or from the ſnarling, or the impudent diſpoſition of that ſect.

CYNOSCEPHALAE, Strabo; a place in Theſſaly, near Scotuſſa; where the Romans, under Q. Flaminius, gained a great victory over Philip, ſon of Demetrius, king of Macedon, Livy, Plutarch. Theſe *Cynoſcephalae*, are ſmall tops of ſeveral equal eminences; named from their reſemblance to dogs heads Plutarch; who ſays, the battle was fought near Scotuſſa, a proof that theſe eminences were near it too.

CYNOSSEMA, Pliny; the tomb of Hecuba, on the promontory Maſtuſia, over-againſt Sigeum, in the ſouth of the Cherſoneſus Thracia; named either from the figure of a dog, to which ſhe was changed, or from her ſad reverſe of fortune, Mela.

CYNOSURA, *ae*, Stephanus; *Cynoſurae*, *arum*, Cicero; *Cynoſuris*, *idos*, a place in Laconica; but whether maritime

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maritime or inland, uncertain. Here Aeſculapius, being thunderſtruck, was buried, Cicero.

CYNOSURA, Ptolemy; the promontory of Marathon, in Attica, obverted to Euboea.

CYNTHUS, Virgil; a mountain of the iſland Delos, ſo high as to overſhadow the whole iſland. On this mountain Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana; hence the epithets, *Cynthius*, Virgil; and *Cynthia*, Lucan, Statius.

CYNURIA, Thucydides; or *Cynurius Ager*, a diſtrict of Laconica, on the confines of Argolis. A territory that proved a perpetual bone of contention between the Argives and Spartans, id. For the manner of deciding the diſpute, ſee THYREA.

CYNUS, *i*, Homer, Strabo, Pliny; the port of the Opuntii, in Locris, ſixty ſtadia above Opus, towards Thermopylae, Strabo; this was the boundary of the Opuntii.

CYONESUS, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Nile, not far from the Delta, oppoſite to Cynopolis, within the Delta.

CYPAERA, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of the Theſſaliotis, or Theſſalia Propria, to the ſouth of the Peneus, within the fork formed by the Peneus and Apidanus.

CYPARISSA, Pliny; *Cypariſſae*, Ptolemy; *Cypariſſia*, Strabo; *Cypariſſiae*, Pauſanias; a town of Meſſenia, on the borders of Elis: thought to be now *l'Arcadia*, in the Morea, from the coincidence of ſituation. *Cypariſſius Sinus*, Pliny; *Cypariſſium Promontorium*, Ptolemy; named from it. E. Long. 22°, Lat. 37° 30′.

CYPARISSIA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of the iſland *Samos*, in the Egean ſea.

CYPARISSUS, Homer; a town or village of Phocis, near Delphi. Strabo ſays, ſome took it to be the village *Lycorea*; Stephanus calls it a town on Parnaſſus, near Delphi, from the great number of cypreſs-trees growing there.

CYPHANTA, *orum*, Polybius, Ptolemy; a port of Laconica, on the Argolic bay: in ruins, Pauſanias.

CYPHATA, Livy; a citadel of Theſſaly.

CYPRIAE, Pliny; three barren iſlands, near Cyprus, in the ſea of Lycia.

CYPRON, Joſephus; a citadel of Judea, to the north of Jericho, built by Herod, in honour of his mother. In Nero's time it was taken by the ſeditious Jews and demoliſhed, id.

CYPRUS, Strabo, Pliny, &c. a very noble iſland in the Sinus Iſſicus of the ſea of Cilicia, to the eaſt and weſt, oppoſite to Cilicia and Syria; ſo fertile as to be called *Macaria*, Virgil, Horace; the ſeat of nine kingdoms formerly, Pliny; ſtretching out into one ſtraight ridge, between Cilicia and Syria, Mela. Its compaſs, including all its bays, three thouſand four hundred and twenty ſtadia; in length, from Clides to Acamas, or from eaſt to weſt, twelve hundred ſtadia, Strabo. It was an iſland ſacred to Venus, Horace; and hence the appellations *Cypria*, *Cypris*, *Cyprigena*, given that goddeſs. The iſland is named from *cyprus*, a certain fragrant tree, or flower, according to others; *copher* in Hebrew; in our tranſlation of the bible, *camphire*; in the Dutch *cyprus*; in Arabic *alchenna*. *Cyprites*, *ae*, and *Cypritis*, *idos*, the gentilitious names, male and female, Stephanus. *Cyprius* the epithet, id. *Aes Cyprium*, Pliny; copper.

CYPSELA, *ae*, Stephanus; *Cypſella*, *ae*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, towards the mouth, and to the eaſt of the Hebrus. *Cypſela*, *orum*, Livy. Alſo a citadel of Arcadia, walled round by the Mantineans, Stephanus.

CYRA, a mountain of Cyreniaca, which hangs over the city Cyrene, Trogus Pompeius; and thence the name *Cyrene*.

CYRA, *orum*, Strabo; a town of Sogdiana, near the ſprings of the Jaxartes, Pliny; on the Jaxartes, Strabo; called alſo *Cyreſchata*, the laſt town built by Cyrus, id. and *Cyropolis*, Stephanus.

CYRACTICA. See CURICTA.

CYRANIS, Herodotus; an iſland of Africa, abounding in olives and vines; and therefore Bochart would chooſe to call it *Ceramim*.

CYRBA. See HIERAPYTNA.

CYRBIANA, Strabo; a province of Elymais.

CYRE,

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CYRE, Callimachus; a fountain in Cyrene.

CYRENAICA, Ptolemy, Strabo; a diſtrict of Africa, ſeparated from Egypt by Marmarica to the eaſt, extending from the Cherſoneſus Magna, or Axilis, an adjoining village, to the Sinus of the Syrtis Magna, Ptolemy; or to the Arae Philenæan, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; bequeathed to the Romans by Ptolemy, Apion; and by them made a Roman province, in the time of the Cretan war, and conjoined or incorporated with Crete, Strabo, Eutropius.

CYRENE, Strabo, Pliny; the capital of Cyrenaica, and one of the cities called *Pentapolis*, diſtant eleven miles from the ſea, Pliny; from Apollonia, its ſea port, eighty ſtadia, or ten miles; ſituate in a plain, of the form of a table, Strabo. *Cyrenaeus*, the gentilitious name; *Cyrenaicus* the epithet. A colony of the Thereans, inhabitants of Thera, an iſland of Laconica; at the head of which was Battus, of Thera, id. the anceſtor of Callimachus. From him the Cyreneans came to be called *Battiadae*, Sil. Italicus. Though they were deſcendants of the Lacedaemonians, Joſephus; yet they differed from them in their turn of mind, or diſpoſition, applying themſelves to philoſophy; and hence aroſe the Cyrenaic ſect, at the head of which was Ariſtippus, Cicero, Strabo; who placed all happineſs in pleaſure. The Cyreneans, a people much given to aurigation, or the uſe of the chariot, from their excellent breed of horſes, Pindar, Ephorus, Strabo. The herb laſerpitium grows here, Catullus; who ſhortens the firſt ſyllable in Cyrena, lengthened by others.

CYRESCHATA. See CYRA.

CYRETIAE. See CHYRETIAE.

CYRNUS. See CORSICA. *Cyrnaeus*, the epithet, Virgil.

CYRNUS, a river. See CYRUS.

CYROPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of Media Atropatene; ſituate between the rivers Cyrus and Amardus.

CYRRHESTICA, an inland diſtrict of Syria; ſituate between Seleucis, Commagene, and the Euphrates, Ptolemy, Cicero. The name is of Macedonian original, there being in Macedonia, a city named *Cyrrhus*, and a people called *Cyrrheſtae*; as theſe alſo in Syria were, Coins; in this territory ſtood the temple of Minerva Cyrrheſtica, diſtant twenty ſtadia from Heraclea, Strabo.

CYRRHESTIS, the more inland part of Emathia, a diſtrict of Macedonia. *Cyrrheſtae*, the people, Pliny.

CYRRHUS, Thucydides; a city of Cyrrheſtis, to the weſt of Beroea, and north of the river Aliacmon, in Emathia of Macedonia. Another of Syria, the metropolis of the Cyrrheſtica, Ptolemy, Stephanus, Tacitus. The people, *Cyrrheſtae*, Coins. The name *Cyrrhus*, was in imitation of that in Macedonia. Later writers, particularly Chriſtian, call it *Cyrus*, deceived by the Jewiſh fable, that it was built by Cyrus, their deliverer. The country of Avidius Caſſius, who rebeled againſt Marc Antony, Xiphilin.

CYRRHUS, a river of Iberia in Aſia. See CYRUS.

CYRTA, Vibius Sequeſter; a river of Gallia Narbonenſis, on which the Maſſilians built Agatha.

CYRTHANEUS. See SCYTHRANIUS.

CYRTONION. See CORTONA.

CYRUS, Strabo; *Cyrnus*, Plutarch; *Cyrrhus*, Ptolemy; a river of Iberia. It riſes in the mountains of Iberia, namely, thoſe that ſeparate Iberia, from Armenia, Plutarch; and after running for ſome time north-eaſt, at length falls into the Caſpian ſea, from weſt to eaſt, at twelve mouths, Plutarch, Strabo. *Cyrus*, Strabo; a river of Perſis, before called *Agradatus*: *Corus*, Dionyſius Periegetes; which, according to Salmaſius, is the genuine appellation; *Cyrus*, the prince, who gave name to the river, being called *Cores* in Scripture.

CYSSUS, *υτις*, the name of the port of Erythrae, in Ionia, Livy.

CYTA, a city of Colchis, on the Phaſis, the country of Medea, Stephanus. Hence Medea is called *Cytaeis*, *idos*, Propertius; and *Colchis*, *Cytaea Terra*, Val. Flaccus.

CYTHERA, *orum*, Strabo, Scylax, Virgil, Pliny; an iſland oppoſite to Mallea,

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Malea, a promontory and to Boiae, a town of Laconica; with a cognominal town, which has an excellent port, called *Scandea*. The iſland was ſacred to Venus, with a very ancient temple of that goddeſs exhibited in armour at Cythera, as in Cyprus, Pauſanias. Now *Cerigo*; anciently *Porphyris*, Pliny; *Porphyruſſa*, Ariſtotle; from the beauty of its purple. *Cytherii*, the people; *Cytherea* the ſurname of Venus, Virgil.

CYTHERIUS, Strabo; *Cytherus*, Pauſanias; a river of Elis, which waſhes Heraclea. Alſo a town of Attica, Strabo; and a village in the tribe *Pandionis*, Stephanus.

CYTHNUS, Livy, Strabo, Ovid, Mela; one of the Cyclades, near *Cea*, Strabo. Here the Pſeudo-Nero, or Pretender Nero, made his appearance, Tacitus. Famous for its cheeſe, Stephanus, Pollux. *Cythnii*, the people, Demoſthenes; *Cythnius* the epithet, Pollux. *Cythniae calamitates*, are thoſe of an extraordinary nature, from Amphitryo's devaſtation of the iſland, Heſychius.

CYTINIUM, Strabo; a town of Aetolia, one of the *Tetrapolis Dorica*; to the left or weſt of Parnaſſus, Thucydides.

CYTIS, Pliny; an iſland in the mouth of the Arabian gulf; famous for producing the Topaz.

CYTORUM, or CYTORUS, Homer, Apollonius Rhodius, Strabo; a town of Paphlagonia, of Greek original, Scylax; a colony of Mileſians, the port-town of the Sinopenſes, Strabo. *Cytorus*, Pliny; a mountain, near, or on which ſtood the town; and where the beſt box-wood grew, Catullus, Pliny, and Virgil. *Cytoriacus*, the epithet, Ovid; for *Buxeus*.

CYZICUM or CYZICUS; one of the nobleſt cities of the Hither Aſia; ſituate in a cognominal iſland of the Propontis, on the coaſt of Muſia; joined to the continent by two bridges, Strabo; the firſt by Alexander; the city, a colony of the Mileſians, Pliny. Rendered famous by the ſiege of Mithridates, which was raiſed by Lucullus, Cicero, Appian; made a free people by the Romans; but they forfeited their freedom under Tiberius, Sueton. It was adorned with a citadel, and walls round it; had a port and marble towers; three magazines, one for arms, another for warlike engines, and a third for corn. *Cyziceni*, the people; noted by the ancients for their timidity and effeminacy: hence the proverb in Zenodotus and others, *Tinctura Cyzenica*, applied to perſons guilty of an indecency through fear: but *Stateres Cyziceni*, *nummi Cyziceni*, denote things executed to perfection.

D.

DAE, See DAHAE.

DABERETH, Joſhua xix. a levitical city, in the tribe of Iſſachar.

DABIR, or *Debir*, Joſhua; a town of the Amorrhites, on the other ſide Jordan, between Bethabara, and Betharan: not to be confounded with the Dabir or Dabira, a village of Mount Tabor.

DABRONA, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland. Now *Broadwater*, Camden, in the county of Cork. Anciently called *Avon More*, the great river.

DACIA, a country, which Trajan, who reduced it to a province, joined to Moeſia, by an admirable bridge. This country lies extended between the Danube and the Carpathian mountains, from the river Tibiſcus, quite to the north bend of the Danube; ſo as to extend thence in a direct line to the mouth of the Danube, and to the Euxine; on the north-ſide next the Carpates; it is terminated by the river Hieraſus, now the Pruth; on the weſt by the Tibiſcus, or Teiſs; compriſing a part

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part of Upper Hungary, all Tranſylvania and Walachia, and a part of Moldavia, Cellarius; Daci, Virgil, Statius, the people; a name which Strabo takes to be the ſame with the Davi of Comedies; neighbours on the weſt to the Getae; an appellation common alſo in Comedies. The diviſion of Daci into Daci and Getae is of an old ſtanding, Strabo; thoſe to the weſt towards Germany being called Daci, as thoſe to the eaſt, or towards the Euxine, were called Getae. Joſephus mentions a ſet of religious men among the Daci, whom he calls Pliſti, and compares with the Eſſeni; of theſe Pliſti no other author makes any mention. Dacicus, the epithet, aſſumed by ſome emperors, Juvenal. There was a Dacia Aureliani, a part of Illyricum, which was divided into the eaſtern and weſtern; Sirmium being the capital of the latter, and Sardica of the former. But this belongs to the lower age.

DACICAE AQUAE. See AQUAE.

DACTYLI IDAEI, See CORYBANTIUM.

DAHAE, or DAAE, Strabo, Ptolemy; a Scythian nation, to the ſouth of the Caſpian; and to the eaſt, neighbours to the Maſſagetae and Sacae.

DAEDALIUM, See ECNOMOS.

DAESITIATES, Inſcription, Pliny; a people of Dalmatia.

DAI, Herodotus; a people of Perſis, following the profeſſion of ſhepherds.

DAIX, Ptolemy; a river of Scythia, intra Imaum, riſing in mount Noroſſus, and running from north to ſouth into the Caſpian Sea.

DALMANUTHA, Mark; a place on the eaſt ſide of the ſea of Galilee.

DALMATIA, Scylax, Strabo, Ptolemy, Dio; *Delmatia*, Coins, Inſcriptions; becauſe ſuppoſed to take its name from *Delminium*, a conſiderable city of it: one of the two diviſions of Illyris, the other being Liburnia, Ptolemy. Situate between the river Titius on the weſt, and mount Scardus to the eaſt, on the borders of Macedonia and Moeſia; having the Montes Bebii to the north, and the Adriatic to the ſouth. *Dalmatae*, or *Delmatae*, the people; remarkable for ferocity and cruelty: the country of Diocletian, the inhuman perſecutor of the Chriſtians. *Dalmaticus*, or rather *Delmaticus*, Inſcriptions, *Faſti Capitolini*, the epithet. *Dalmatica veſtis*, a ſacerdotal tunic; which was white, having clavi or ſtripes of purple; becauſe firſt wove here. *Dalmaticus*, the ſurname of L. Metellus, after defeating the *Delmatae*.

DALMIUM, *Dalminium*, Strabo; *Delminium*, Ptolemy; anciently a great and powerful city, which gave name to the *Delmatae* or *Dalmatae*, Strabo, Appian. Its ſituation cannot with any certainty be determined; from Ptolemy's numbers and poſition we are directed to place it to the north between Andretium and Narona. It was taken by Scipio Naſica, about five years before the third Punic war; and at length the whole country was entirely ſubdued by Auguſtus

DAMASCENE, Strabo; the territory of Damaſcus, in Syria.

DAMASCUS, a city of Syria, mentioned by ancient authors, both ſacred and prophane; called *Damaſek* and *Darmaſek* by the Hebrews, and *Damaſcus* by the Greeks. Situate in an extenſive plain, ſurrounded by diſtant mountains. Anciently the capital of Syria; watered by two rivers, the Pharphar, which runs through, and the Amana, which runs by, the city, Benjamin Tudelenſis. Damaſceni, Coins, the people. E. Long. 36° 10′, Lat. 33° 15′. Of this city was Nicolaus Damaſcenus, the friend of Herod and Auguſtus, a peripatetic philoſopher. The *Pruna Damaſcena* of Juvenal; and the *Cottana* of Juvenal and Martial, a ſpecies of ſmall figs, as their name denotes, were from the territory of Damaſcus.

DAMASIA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Vindelicia on the Licus. Afterwards called *Auguſta*. Now *Augsburg* in Suabia, on the Lech. E. Long. 10° 50′, Lat. 48° 20′.

DAMNII, Ptolemy; a people of Britain; ſituate between the Selgovae to the ſouth, and the Caledonii to the north. Now *Clydeſdale*.

DAMNONII, *Dumnonii*, Ptolemy; call-

ed the weſtmoſt of the Britons; beginning at the mouth of the Severn; they extended to the outmoſt weſt corner, ſo as to occupy the whole peninſula. Now *Devonſhire* and *Cornwal*, Camden.

DAMNONIUM, See OCRINUM.

DAN, or *Jordan*, Bible; this laſt literally denotes the river *Dan*; ſo named from the people where it has its ſource, which is a lake called Phiala, from its round figure, to the north of its apparent riſing from the mountain Panium or Paneum, as was diſcovered by Philip, Tetrarch of Trachonites; for on throwing light bodies into the Phiala, he found them to emerge again at Paneum, Joſephus. From Paneum it runs in a direct courſe to a lake called Samachonites; as far as this lake it is called *Jordan the Leſs*; and thence to the lake Geneſareth, or of Tiberias; where it comes increaſed by the lake Samachonitis, and its ſprings, and it is called the *Greater Jordan*, id. Continuing its direct courſe ſouthwards till it falls into the Aſphaltites.

DAN, a town to the weſt of the ſource of the Jordan; formerly called *Lais*, Joſhua, Judges, Joſephus. This was the north, as Beerſheba was the ſouth, boundary of the Iſraelites, as appears from the common expreſſion in Scripture, from *Dan* to *Beerſheba*. At *Dan*, Jeroboam erected one of the Golden Calves. 1 Kings xii.

DAN, the tribe, extended itſelf weſtward of Judah, and was terminated by Azotus and Dora, on the Mediterranean, Joſephus.

DANA. See TYANA.

DANAPRIS. See BORYSTHENES.

DANASTER. See TYRAS.

DANEON, Pliny; a port on the Arabic Gulf, from which Seſoſtris intended to make a cut to the Nile.

DANTHELETAE, Ptolemy, Strabo, Livy; ſuppoſed to be the *Denſeletae* of Cicero and Pliny; a people of Thrace, dwelling on the right or weſt ſide of the Hebrus, on each ſide mount Haemus.

DANUBIUS, the nobleſt river of Europe, which it divides in two, Herodotus; the boundary of Germany to the ſouth, Ptolemy; a binominal river, Ovid. Now called *Danubius*, again *Iſter*; but how far the one, and how far the other appellation extends is uncertain; in general the former obtains, to the weſt, within Germany, Pliny; the latter to the eaſt, Mela, Strabo, Ptolemy; but to fix the bounds, where the one name ends and the other begins, appears difficult, as not being diſtinctly determined by the ancients. Greek writers, towards its middle, oftener call it *Iſtros*; Roman writers more frequently, *Danubius*. But in the lower age, both names were promiſcuouſly uſed. It riſes in mount Abnoba, now Abenow. The particular part of the mount being called the Baar in the Duchy of Wirtemberg. It runs through ſeveral nations, till at length it burſts forth at ſix mouths into the Euxine, the ſeventh being ſwallowed up by marſhes, Tacitus. Ephorus makes them only five; Pliny, ſix; Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy, ſeven. The reaſon of this difference is, that ſome reckon the ſmaller mouths while others overlook them. Now called *Danube*: by the Germans, *Donau*, from the noiſe of its waters, as ſome ſay; or which, according to others, is more probable, from its being a terminating, or limitaneous river, the limits of Germany on the ſouth ſide.

DANUM, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Doncaſter*, Cainden, in Yorkſhire.

DAPHNE, Antonine, Stephanus; a town of the Lower Egypt, ſixteen miles to the ſouth of Peluſium: the *Daphnae Peluſiae* of Herodotus: probably ſo called from a grove of bay-trees, which ſeems to be Herodotus's opinion. The Septuagint tranſlate the Hebrew *Tahpanhes*, *Taphne* and *Taphnae*, a town of Egypt mentioned by Jeremiah; followed in this by the Vulgate: but whether the ſame with that of Herodotus and Stephanus, is not ſo certain; yet more probable than that it is *Tanis*, the Septuagint tranſlation of *Zoan*.

DAPHNE, Strabo; a ſmall village near to, or in the ſuburbs of Antiochia of Seleucis in Syria; with a large

a large grove well watered with ſprings; in the middle of the grove ſtood the temple of Apollo and Diana: Its extent was eighty ſtadia, or ten miles, the diſtance from the city five miles: a place pleaſant and agreeable, from the plenty of water and the temperature of the air, and its ſoft breathing breezes. The grove was of bay-trees, intermixed with cypreſs, which laſt multiplied ſo faſt, as to occupy the whole of it. Pompey gave ſome land for enlarging the grove. Antiochus Epiphanes built a very large temple of Daphnaeus Apollo. The place at length became ſo infamous, that people of modeſty and character avoided reſorting thither: ſo that *Daphnici mores* became proverbial.

DAPHNE, Joſephus; a ſmall diſtrict on the lake Samachonitis, in the Higher Galilee, very pleaſant and plentifully watered with ſprings, which feed the Leſs Jordan; whence its name ſeems to ariſe; probably in imitation of that near Antioch of Syria on the river Orontes.

DAPHNES *Portus*, Arrian; a port on the Boſporus Thracius, ten miles above Byzantium.

DAPHNUS, *untis*, Strabo; a town of Phocis, but afterwards of Locris, dividing it in the middle, and ſituate between the Sinus Opuntius, and the coaſt of the Epicnemidii: In Strabo's time levelled to the ground.

DAPHNUSA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland in the Egean ſea, near Chius; which he calls Thalluſa.

DARA, Ptolemy; a river of Carmania; which runs into the Sinus Perſicus.

DARAE. See GAETULIA.

DARANTASIA, Antonine, Peutinger; called *Forum Claudii* by the Romans, Ptolemy. A town of the Centrones in Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate between Lemincum and Auguſta Praetoria. Now *Mouſtiers*, and *Mouſtiers en Tarantaiſe*, in Savoy.

DARDANIA, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Moeſia Superior to the ſouth. Now the ſouth part of Servia, towards the confines of Macedonia and Illyricum. *Dardani*, the people, Livy; who ſeem to have been deſcendants of the *Dardani* of Troas. Alſo a ſmall diſtrict of Troas, along the Helleſpont, Mela, Virgil. And the ancient name of Samothracia, Pliny; from *Dardanus*, who removed thither, Dionyſius Halicarn, Callimachus, Pliny.

DARDANIUM PROMONTORIUM, Pliny; *Dardanis*, Strabo; a promontory of Troas, near Abydos, running out into the Helleſpont; with a cognominal town at it, called alſo *Dardanus*, *hic* or *haec*, Strabo; ſeventy ſtadia from Abydos, id. Dardanum, Ptolemy. All which give name to the *Dardanelles*.

DAREIUM, Pliny; a very fertile ſpot of Parthia.

DARGIDUS, Ammian; a river of Bactria, which falls into the Oxus.

DARGOMANES, Ptolemy; *Orgomanes*, Ammian; a river of Bactria, falling into the Ochus, and both together into the Oxus.

DARII PONS, Herodotus, Nepos; a bridge on the Danube, *ad ſtoma*, or where the Danube begins to divide into ſeveral mouths, built by Darius.

DARIORIGUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Veneti in Gallia Celtica; called in the Notitia Lugdunenſis, *Civitas Venetûm*, after the manner of the lower age. Now *Vannes*, or *Vennes*, in Brittany. W. Long. 2° 37′, Lat. 47° 40′.

DARITIS, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Media, on the confines of Aſſyria. *Daritae*, the people, Herodotus.

DARMASEK. See DAMASCUS.

DARNA, Ptolemy; a town of Arrapachitis, a diſtrict of Aſſyria. *Darnei*, the people, Herodotus; corruptly *Dardanei*, in that author.

DARNIS, Ptolemy, Ammian; a town of Cyrenaica, on the ſea, at the borders of Marmarica.

DAROMA, Euſebius; a diſtrict in the ſouth of Judea.

DARSA, Livy; a town of Piſidia, near Cormaſa; mentioned by no other author.

DARVERNUM. See DUROVERNUM.

DASCON, *onis*, Thucydides, Diodorus Siculus; a bay of Sicily, to the ſouth of Syracuſe, between Olympium and Plemmyrium: on which ſtood a cognominal citadel, Philiſtus, quoted by Stephanus.

DASCYLEUM, Ptolemy; *Daſcylium*, Notitia;

citia; *Daſcylus*, Mela; a town ſituate on the ſea-coaſt of the Propontis, in Bithynia, Pliny; beyond the Rhyndacus, Mela; on the lake *Daſcylitis*, Ptolemy, Strabo.

DASSARENI, Stephanus; *Daſſaretii*, Livy; *Daſſaritii*, Appian; *Daſſaretae*, Pliny; a people of that part of Illyria next Greece; *Daſſaretis*, their country, Polybius.

DATII, Ptolemy; a people of Aquitania, bounded on the weſt by the Aquitanic ocean; ſaid to have been anciently called *Tarbelli*; the country they occupied is now the dioceſe of *Acqs* in Gaſcony, Petrus de Marca. Their capital called *Datii* in the lower age. See TASTA.

DATUM, Scylax; a town of Thrace, ſituate between Neapolis and the river Neſtus; a colony of the Thaſians, according to Euſtathius, who places it on the ſea-coaſt, near the Strymon: it is alſo called *Datus*, *hic* or *haec*, Harpocration; in a rich and fruitful ſoil, famous for ſhip-building and mines of gold; hence the proverb Δαῖος Ἀγαθῶν, denoting proſperity and plenty, Strabo. Taken by Philip of Macedon, who changed its name to *Philippi*, being originally called *Crenides*, on account of its ſprings, Appian; ſeated on a ſteep eminence, and co-extended with the eminence, id. famous for the defeat of Brutus and Caſſius by Auguſtus and Antony.

DAVIDIS CIVITAS. See SION.

DAULIA, Thucydides, Apollodorus; *Daulis*, Homer, Livy; *Daulium*, Polybius; taking name from its thickets. Pauſanias, Stephanus; a town of Phocis, ſituate on an eminence, ſo as to be impregnable, Livy; about ſeven ſtadia from Panopeum, and near Parnaſſus, Pauſanias. Famous for the ſtory of Progne and Philomela, Ovid. *Daulias*, *ados*, feminine, *Daulius* and *Daulidus*, epithets; and *Daulienſis*, the gentilitious name. In it ſtood a temple, and ancient ſtatue of Minerva, Stephanus.

DAUNIA, or *Apulia Daunia*, the ancient name of *Apulia Plana*, Strabo, Lycophron; a diſtrict of Italy; bounded on the weſt by the river Trento and the Apennin; on the ſouth by the Aufidus; on the north and eaſt by the Adriatic. Now *Puglia Piana* in Naples.

DAXIMONITIS, *idos*, Strabo; a plain of Pontus, through which, below Comana, the river Iris runs weſtwards.

DEA VOCONTIORUM, Antonine; in the lower age called *Civitas Deenſium*; called alſo a colony and *Auguſta*, Inſcription; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. *Deenſes*, the people. Now *Die* in Dauphiné. E. Long. 5° 20′, Lat. 44° 50′.

DEBIR, Joſhua; a ſacerdotal city of Paleſtine, near Hebron; but neither diſtance nor point of the compaſs, on which it lies can be determined. It was anciently called *Cariath-ſepher* or *Kirjath-ſepher*, and *Kirjath-ſanna*, id. Another *Debir*, in the tribe of Gad, beyond Jordan.

DEBLATHAIM, *Diblathaim*, or *Beth-Diblathaim*, Jeremiah; a town on the ſouth eaſt of Moab, beyond Jordan, near the ſprings of the Zared.

DEBON. See DIBON-GAD.

DEBORUS, Ptolemy; *Doberus*, Thucydides; a town of Poeonia, a diſtrict of Macedonia. *Doberienſes*, the people, Pliny. Now *Dibri*, Sophianus; ſixty miles to the eaſt of Croia, the capital of Albania.

DECAPOLIS, a diſtrict beyond Jordan, almoſt all of it belonging to the half tribe of Manaſſeh; before the captivity called *Bethſan*; but after, occupied by heathens, who could not be driven out. It compriſed, as the name denotes, ten principal cities on the other ſide the Jordan, if we except Scythopolis, which ſtood on this ſide, but its territory on the other.

DECASTADIUM, *Decaſtidium*, Antonine; a place in the Bruttii. Now *Coſitio*, Cluverius; in the Calabria Ultra, eight miles to the weſt of the promontory Zephyrium.

DECELEA or *Decelia*, a Demus, or village of the tribe Hippothoontis, Stephanus; diſtant about one hundred and twenty ſtadia from Athens, Thucydides; towards Euboea. The Spartans, by the advice of Alcibiades, fortified it, and placed there a garriſon, which blocked up Athens, Nepos; the navi-

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navigation by that means became more hazardous and expenſive, beſides harraſſing the Athenians by excurſions, Thucydides. Pauſanias diſtinguiſhes the fortreſs from *Decelia*, by calling it the fortreſs in *Decelia*.

DECEM PAGI, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Belgica. Now *Dieuſe*, in Lorrain, on the rivulet Seille, or Selna, near the lake Lindre, about ſeven German miles to the north-eaſt of Nancy.

DECIANA, Antonine, Peutinger; a town ſituate at the north-end of the Campus Spartarius, not far from the Pyrenees, in the Tarraconenſis, or Hither Spain.

DECIATES, Polybius, Mela, Florus; *Deciatii*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, next the borders of Italy, on the Mediterranean. Now the dioceſe of *Grace* and *Antibes*. *Deciatum oppidum*, Mela; a town ſituate between Antibes and Nice.

DECII FORUM. See FORUM.

DECUMATES AGRI, tithed fields, or granted on a tithe, as appears from Tacitus, to that rabble of Gauls, who ſucceeded the Marcomanni; that till then proved a check to the Roman conqueſts up the Rhine; and hence probably their name, people living on the marches, or limits of the empire. In Cicero we have *Ager Decumanus*, which is of the ſame import with the *Ager Decumas* of Tacitus. See ALLEMANIA.

DEDAN, Jeremiah, Ezekiel; a city of Idumea.

DEENSIUM CIVITAS. See DEA VOCONTIORUM.

DEI FACIES, a promontory of Phoenicia, between Tripolis and Botrys, Ptolemy; in which mount Libanus terminates, Strabo; with a citadel on it, id. Called *Euproſopon*, Mela; *Theuſopron*, Strabo.

DELAS, Stephanus; the right or weſt channel of the Tigris, after its diviſion; running through Babylonia, which Salmaſius reads *Sellas* from MSS. And ſuppoſes it to be the *Silla* of Iſidorus Characenus.

DELGOVITIA, Itinerary; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. *Godmundham*, in Yorkſhire, Camden.

DELIUM, Strabo; a hamlet of Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo, built in the form of that in Delos, diſtant thirty ſtadia from Aulis to the weſt, Strabo; not far from the ſea, Livy; over which the temple hangs, five miles from Tanagra to the north. Another *Delium* of Laconica, on the Sinus Argolicus, to the north of the promontory Malea, Strabo.

DELLI. See ACADINUS.

DELMATAE, DELMATIA, } See DALMATIA.

DELMINIUM. See DALMIUM.

DELOS. See DELUS.

DELPHI, a very famous inland town of Phocis; otherwiſe called *Pytho*, or *Pythia*, Strabo, Pauſanias, Homer, Pindar; with a temple and oracle of Apollo; ſituate at the foot of mount Parnaſſus: the temple ſtood on an eminence, above the town, Strabo. In mount Parnaſſus was a gulf, over which ſtood the tripos, which was afterwards the adytum, or moſt ſacred part of the temple. It was accounted the navel or centre of Greece, and of the whole world, Livy, Strabo.

DELPHINI PORTUS, Pliny; *Delphinos*, Antonine; a port on the coaſt of Liguria. Now *Porto Fino*, in the territory, and fifteen miles to the eaſt, of Genoa.

DELPHINIUM, Strabo; a port of Boeotia, over-againſt which ſtood Eretria of Euboea, on a bay in the Euripus, twenty ſtadia from Oropus.

DELPHINIUM, Pollux; a place in Athens, dedicated by Aegeus to Apollo, where thoſe pleaded who owned themſelves guilty of manſlaughter, but in a juſt cauſe. Here Theſeus was acquitted, on the ſlaughter of ſeditious perſons, baniſhment before that time, or *lex talionis*, being the puniſhment.

DELTA, a part of Lower Egypt, contained within the extreme channels of the Nile and the Mediterranean, into which it falls; ſo called from its figure, or reſemblance to the Greek letter of that name, Strabo, Pliny, Diodorus Siculus; called *Rahab* in Scripture, and *Rib* by the Egyptians; *Delta Magnum*, Ptolemy; to diſtinguiſh it from the *Parvum*, formed between two branches of the Nile; namely, the Bubaſticus and

and Buſiriticus; to which is added a third *Delta*, made by the Bubaſticus and Athribiticus: but theſe two laſt *Deltas* are not of the notoriety that the *Magnum* is.

DELUBRUM, in general, denotes any ſacred building; in particular, a ſpot, where the ſtatue of one or more gods was placed, Aſconius; or even a fountain or pond before the temple, where the worſhippers waſhed, Servius; or, according to Varro, the ſpot where any god is placed.

DELUS, the central iſland of the Cyclades, whence the latter appellation, Strabo. Famous in mythology for the birth of Apollo and Diana, and ſacred to them. A floating iſland formerly, Ovid, Virgil; hence called πλαγκτὴ, Callimachus, and *Errans*, Virgil; *Erratica*, Ovid. Afterwards it became fixed and immoveable, Callimachus, Virgil. No dog was allowed to be on the iſland, nor a dead body buried in it, Thucydides. *Delius*, *Deliacus*, the epithets, Cicero, Pliny. The *Problema Deliacum* was famous among the ancient geometricians; namely, to double the altar of Apollo in Delos, which was a perfect cube; a problem propoſed to the people of Delos, to be reſolved, if they would be freed from a plague, with which they were infeſted, on their conſulting the oracle with that view.

DEMETAE, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, conſidered as a branch of the Silures, occupying that inner corner, formed by the Briſtol Channel and the Iriſh Sea: *Weſt Wales*, Lhuyd; *Dyfed*, Britiſh, id.

DEMETRIAS, *adis*, Livy, Strabo; a town of Phthiotis, in Theſſaly, built by Demetrius Poliorcetes: a ſtation for ſhips, id. And ſometimes the royal reſidence of the kings of Macedonia, id. Another *Demetrias*, Strabo; a town of Aſſyria, near Arbela. A third of Arachoſia, Iſidorus; of unknown ſcite, *Demetrias* alſo one of the ancient names of *Paros*.

DEMETRIUM, Livy; a port of Samothracia, at a cognominal promontory. Another name for *Pyraſus*, which ſee.

DEMI ATTICI, boroughs, or larger villages of Attica. The Athenian tribes were diſtributed into *Demi*. Homer, in his catalogue, diſtinguiſhes the Athenians by the appellation *Demos*. And when Theſeus prevailed on them to quit the country and ſettle at Athens, they ſtill continued to frequent the *Demi*, and perform their ſeveral religious ceremonies there, Pauſanias, Livy.

DEMOPATHEIA, is to be vulgar-ſtruck, or to ſpeak in the language and according to the notions of the vulgar: as the poets generally do, when ſpeaking of the riſing and ſetting ſun; namely, its emerging out of, and again plunging into the ocean: nor are hiſtorians and other writers free from ſuch vulgariſms.

DENSELETAE. See DANTHELETAE.

DEOBRIGA, Ptolemy; a town of the Autrigones, in the Hither Spain, on the north ſide of the Iberus. Now ſaid to be *Mirando de Ebro*, in Old Caſtile, on the borders of Biſcay.

DEOBRIGULA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, to the eaſt of Segiſamo.

DEORUM CURRUS, Hanno, Mela; Θεων Ὄχημα, Ptolemy; a high mountain of Libya Interior, not far from the Sinus Heſperius, a part of the Atlantic, appearing to ſtand all on fire in the night, in the Campus Pyrrhus; ſituate on this ſide the equator, Ptolemy; thought to be what the Portugueſe call *Sierra Leona*, on the coaſt of Guinea. W. Long. 15°, Lat. 8°.

DEORUM PORTUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a port of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Mulucha, to the eaſt of Siga.

DEORUM SALUTARIS PORTUS, Diodorus Siculus; a port of Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf.

DERA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Suſiana.

DERBE, Luke; a town of Lycaonia, a place of ſtrength in Iſaurica, Stephanus; lying towards Cappadocia, Strabo; *Derbae*, *arum*, Hierocles; who alſo places it in Lycaonia. *Derbes*, *etis*, the gentilitious name, Cicero.

DERBICES,

DERBICES, Strabo, Pliny; from the ſingular *Derbix*; *Derbiccae*, and *Dercebi*, Ptolemy; *Derbii*, and *Derbiſſi*, Stephanus; an extenſive, numerous people of Margiana, Curtius; through the middle of whoſe country the Oxus runs, Pliny. A people exceeding the Stoics in ſeverity, puniſhing every the leaſt fault with death, Strabo.

DERCE, a very cold ſpring in ſummer, ſituate between Bilbilis and Segobriga, almoſt on the banks of the Salo, in the Hither Spain; the *Dercenna* of Martial.

DERE. See DIRE.

DERIS, Strabo; a port in Marmarica, near the promontory Derris.

DERRIS, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north ſide of the Sinus Toronaeus, in Macedonia. Another of Marmarica, Ptolemy; on the Mediterranean.

DERTONA, Paterculus, Pliny; *Dertum*, Ptolemy; *Derthon*, Strabo; a colony of the Ciſpadana; called *Julia Auguſta*, Inſcription, Coins; midway between Genoa and Placentia, Strabo; and ſituate to the eaſt of the Tanarus, in Liguria. Now *Tertona*, a city of Milan. E. Long. 9° 12′, Lat. 45°.

DERTOSA, Ptolemy, Coin; the capital of the Ilercaones, in Tarraconenſis, or the Hither Spain; a municipum and colony, Coin; ſurnamed *Julia Ilergavonia*, Coin. *Dertoſani*, Pliny; the people. Now *Tortoſa*, in Catalonia, on the Ebro. E. Long. 15′, Lat. 40° 45′.

DERVENTIO, Antonine; a river of the Brigantes in Britain. Now the *Darwent*, in the eaſt of Yorkſhire, falling into the Ouſe. Alſo a town of the Brigantes on the ſame river, Now called *Auldby*, ſeven miles from York, to the north-eaſt, Camden.

DERXENE. See XERXENE.

DESSOBRICA, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, ſituate between Aſturica and Tarraco.

DESTICOS, Pliny; a ſmall iſland adjoining to Thrace, not far from the Cherſoneſus.

DETUNDA, Ptolemy; a town of the Turduli in Baetica.

DEVA, Antonine; *Deuna*, Ptolemy; a town of the Cornavii in Britain. Now *Cheſter*, on the Dee. W. Long. 3°, Lat. 53° 15′.

DEUCALEDONIUS OCEANUS, or which comes nearer the original pronunciation, *Duacaledonius*, Ptolemy. So called from *Duah-Gaël*, the northern Highlanders: the ſea on the north-weſt of Scotland.

DEVELTON, Ptolemy; *Deultum*, Pliny: a colony of veterans, ſettled by Veſpaſian, becauſe ſurnamed *Flavia* in Coins; on the river Panyſus in Thrace. In a coin of Caracalla, called *Colonia Flavia Pacenſis*, with a cognominal lake, Pliny.

DEUNA, a name thought corrupted. See DEVA.

DEVONA. See CADURCI.

DEURIOPUS, Strabo; a diſtrict in the north of Paeonia Magna, in Macedonia, between the Axius and Erigon. *Deuriopi*, the people, id.

DEXTERUM, philoſophers have differently determined the four quarters of the world, according to the different poſition of the body; Pythagoras, Plato, and Ariſtotle, according to Plutarch, reckoning the eaſt the commencement of motion, the right hand, and the weſt its ceſſation, the left; and looking up to the north pole, as the cardinal point, the cynoſure or directory, and firſt principle of our contemplation of the heavens, in which caſe, the north is the upper and anterior part; the ſouth, the lower and poſterior; the eaſt, on the right, and the weſt, on the left hand. A method adopted by all the ancient geographers, who placed the north at the top of their maps; the ſouth at the bottom; the eaſt to the right and the weſt to the left hand; and is ſtill continued to this day. Whoever, therefore, affectedly departs from this eſtabliſhed order, is highly blame-worthy, from the confuſion he needleſsly introduces. With reſpect to rivers and their banks, in determining the right and left hand, we look down the rivers, or in the direction of their courſe; and then the right ſide or bank is on our right; and the left ſide on our left hand.

DIA, Stephanus; a town of Theſſaly, built by Aeacus: *Dienſes*, the people, Pliny. Another of Thrace, near mount Athos. A third of Euboea, called *Dium*, which ſee.

DIA,

DIA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland to the north of Crete, oppoſite to Matium. Now *Standia*. Formed from Εἰς τὴν Δία, the ſailor's anſwer. Another *Dia*, one of the Cyclades, Pliny; ſeventeen miles from Delos, where Bacchus married Ariadne, abandoned by Theſeus; ſacred therefore to that god, Ovid.

DIABAS, Ammian; a river of Aſſyria, thought to be the ſame with the *Lycus*.

DIABATE, Ptolemy; a ſmall iſland on the weſt of Sardinia. Now called *Faluga*, Cluverius.

DIABLINTES. See AULERCI.

DIACOPENA, Strabo; a diſtrict of Cappadocia, on the river Halys.

DIADES ATHENAE, Strabo; a town of Euboea, a colony of Athenians, by Dias, Ephorus; ſituate on the ſtrait at Cenaeum. The appellation may be alſo taken from Dium, a neighbouring town and promontory.

DIAGON, Pauſanias; a river of Peloponneſus, running north into the Alpheus, and ſeparating Piſa from Arcadia.

DIANAE FANUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Bithynia. Now *Scutari*, a citadel oppoſite to Conſtantinople, on the eaſt ſide of the Boſporus Thracius.

DIANAE PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of Corſica, ſituate between Aleria and Mariana, on the eaſt ſide.

DIANAE TEMPLUM, Strabo; the moſt famous temple in the world, ſituate between the city of Epheſus and the port, Strabo, Herodotus; which was two hundred and twenty years in building by all Aſia, at leaſt the principal cities, Pliny, Livy; burnt down by Heroſtratus; but rebuilt by the Aſiatics with greater magnificence, Strabo.

DIANIUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Conteſtani, in the Hither Spain; famous for a temple of Diana, whence the name, Nonnius. Now *Denia*, a ſmall town of Valencia, on the Mediterranean. A promontory near Dianium, Strabo, Pliny. Now *el Cabo Martin*, four leagues from Denia, running out into the Mediterranean.

DIANIUM. See ARTEMISIA.

DIARRHEUSA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland near Epheſus, on the coaſt of the Hither Aſia.

DIARRHOEA, Ptolemy; a port of Cyrenaica, between the promontories Drepanum and Boreum.

DIAULITAE, Ptolemy; thought to be a corruption of *Diablintae*.

DIBIO, Inſcription; or *Divio*, the *Divionenſe Caſtrum*, and the *Divionum* of the lower age; a town of the Lingones, in Gallia Belgica. *Dibionenſes*, the people, Inſcription. Now *Dijon*, the capital of Burgundy. E. Long. 5° 5′, Lat. 47° 15′.

DIBLATHAIM. See DEBLATHAIM.

DIBON, Iſaiah, Jeremiah; a town beyond Jordan, near Aroer, on the Arnon; taken from the Amorrhites by the Iſraelites, and in the lot of the tribe of Gad.

DIBONA. See CADURCI.

DIBONGAD, Moſes; or *Debon*, the firſt encampment, after paſſing the river Zared, beyond Jordan; of doubtful poſition.

DICAEA, Herodotus, Scylax, Stephanus; a town of Thrace, near Abdera; *Dicaeae, arum*, Pliny; *Dicaeopolis*, Harpocration.

DICAEA, or *Dicaearchia*, Pliny, Greeks; the ancient name of *Puteoli*; this latter name being no older than Hannibal's time, Strabo: the port-town of the Cumani.

DICTAEUS. See DICTE.

DICTAMNUM, Ptolemy; the *Dictynna* of Strabo and Mela; a town and promontory in the north of Crete, between Cydonia to the eaſt, and Ciſamus to the weſt. Now *Dictamo*.

DICTE, *Dictaeus*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a mountain in the eaſt of Crete, ſacred to Jupiter, whoſe cave is in fable equally aſcribed to Dicte and to Ida, Virgil.

DICTYNNA, *Dictynnaeus*, Dicearchus; a mountain of Crete on the weſt ſide; ſacred to Diana.

DIDATTIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Sequani, in Belgica. Now *Dole* in the Franche Comté. E. Long. 5° 25′, Lat. 47° 10′.

DIDYMAE, Pliny; ſmall iſlands, on the coaſt of Troas.

DIDYME, Ptolemy, Strabo; one of the Aeolian iſlands, four miles to the north-weſt of Lipara, and of the promontory Lilybaeum of Sicily.

It

It appears double to the eye; which is the reaſon of the appellation. Alſo one of the Cyclades, Ovid.

DIDYMAEUM, Strabo, Pliny; a temple dedicated to Apollo, at Miletus.

DIGENTIA, Horace; a rivulet of the Sabines, falling into the Tiber, near Mandela, the villa of Horace.

DIGLITO, Pliny; the name of the *Tigris*, towards its beginning, where it moves ſloweſt.

DII, Thucydides; a people of Thrace, inhabiting mount Rhodope; Autonomal, or a free people, governed by their own laws, id.

DILA, Antonine; a port of Gallia Narbonenſis, diſtant twelve miles from the Foſſae Marianae.

DIMASTUS, Pliny; an iſland near Rhodes: Alſo a mountain in the iſland Myconus, all whoſe inhabitants grow bald, id.

DIMON AQUARUM, Iſaiah; a place in Moab, abounding in water; which ſome take to be the ſame with *Dibon*.

DINARETUM, Pliny; a promontory at the eaſt end of Cyprus, which terminates the length of the iſland from weſt to eaſt.

DINDYMA, *orum*, Virgil, from *Dindymus*, *i*, a mountain allotted by many to Phrygia. Strabo has two mountains of this name; one in Myſia near Cyzicus; the other in Gallograecia near Peſſinûs; and none in Phrygia. Ptolemy extends this ridge from the borders of Troas, through Phrygia to Gallograecia: though therefore there were two mountains called *Dindymus* in particular, both ſacred to the mother of the gods, and none of them in Phrygia Major, yet there might be ſeveral hills and eminences in it, on which this goddeſs was worſhipped, and therefore called *Dindyma* in general. Hence Cybele is ſurnamed *Dindymene*, Horace.

DINDYMENAE TEMPLUM, Strabo; the temple of the mother of the gods, on mount *Dindymus* in Myſia, built by the Argonauts.

DINDYMIS, Pliny; the ancient name of the iſland Cyzicus.

DINIA, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Digne* in Provence. E. Long. 6° 9′, Lat. 44° 6′.

DINIAE, *arum*, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia, ſituate between Metropolis and Synnas.

DIOCAESAREA, Ptolemy Pliny, Coins; a town of Cappadocia Magna, to the weſt of the Halys. Another, the more modern name of *Sepphoris*, Jerome; a town of Galilee. A third, a town of Phrygia, Ptolemy; called *Dioſpolis*, as if built by the direction of Jupiter, Pliny; and ornamented under Auguſtus, Strabo: whence it is probable it was called *Diocaeſarea*.

DIOCLEA, Aurelius Victor; a town on the coaſt of Dalmatia, the country of the emperor Diocletian; ſo called from his former name *Diocles*, the town being originally called *Doclea*, Pliny, Ptolemy: the people *Docleatae*, Pliny.

DIOLCOS, Ptolemy, Pliny; one of the two falſe or leſs mouths of the Nile, through which the Athribiticus was diſcharged.

DIOMEDEAE INSULAE, Strabo, Pliny; two iſlands in the Adriatic, oppoſite to Apulia, over-againſt mount Garganus; the one inhabited, the other not: Ptolemy reckons up five: Mela and Ariſtotle mention one only.

DIOMEDIS CAMPUS, Livy; a territory in Apulia near Cannae and the river Aufidus; which fell to the ſhare of Diomedes, in the diviſion of Apulia, made between him and his father-in law, Daunus.

DIONYSIA. See CARETHA.

DIONYSIADES, Diodorus Siculus; two iſlands, lying to the eaſt of Crete; from which the Cretans would prove, that Bacchus was a native of their iſland.

DIONYSIOPOLIS, Antonine; a town of Moeſia Inferior, on the Euxine, to the ſouth of Tomi; anciently called *Cruni*. Now *Varna*, according to ſome, at the mouth of the Zinas.

DIOPOLIS, See CABIRA.

DIORYCTUS, Polybius, Pliny; a place of Acarnania, where a cut was made, in order to make the peninſula Leucadia an iſland; but the winds filling up the cut with ſand, it was again joined to the continent.

DIOSCORIAS, or *Dioſcurias*, *ados*, Scylax,

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lax, Strabo, Mela; a town of Colchis, on the Euxine, built by Caſtor and Pollux, in the Argonautic expedition, Mela; according to others, by their charioteers; and hence the people were called *Heniochi*, Strabo: but this favours too much of fable. It came afterwards to be called *Sebaſtopolis*, Arrian, Ptolemy. *Dioſcurias* is the laſt point in the line, in which the Euxine runs to the eaſt, and the beginning of the iſthmus, contained between the Euxine and the Caſpian, Strabo.

DIOSCORIDIS INSULA, Arrian; a large deſart iſland to the ſouth of the mouth of the Arabian gulf.

DIOSCORON, Pliny; an iſland, ſituate in the extremity of Italy, oppoſite to the promontory Lacinium.

DIOSHIERON, Ptolemy; a temple in Lydia, to the eaſt of Philadelphia, about the Cayſter. *Dioſhieritae*, the people, Coin, Pliny.

DIOSPOLIS, Strabo; a city of the Delta, or lower Egypt; to the ſouth of the Buſiritic branch, before it divides into two. Another of Bithynia, in the territory of Heraclea, Ptolemy. A third, called *Magna*, denoting Thebae of the Higher Egypt, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy. A fourth, *Dioſpolis parva*, the metropolis of the Nomos *Dioſpolites* of the Higher Egypt, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny. A fifth, *Dioſpolis* of Samaria, the ſame with Lydda, Joſephus, Jerome. A ſixth, *Dioſpolis*, the ancient name of Laodicea of Phrygia on the Lycus, Pliny.

DIOSPOLITES *Nomos*, Ptolemy; a diviſion of Thebais, or the Higher Egypt, to diſtinguiſh it from another of the Lower Egypt, or the Delta; to the ſouth of the Nomos Thinites, on the weſt ſide of the Nile, id.

DIPAEA, Pauſanias; one of the towns of the tract of mount Maenalus in Arcadia, which concurred to form Megalopolis, ſituate on the river Heliſſon.

DIPNIAS, Stephanus; a town of Theſſaly, near Lariſſa.

DIPOENA, *ae*, *Dipoenae*, *arum*, Pauſanias; one of the three towns in the tract called Tripolis of Arcadia.

DIPPO, Antonine; a town of the Farther Spain; ſituate between Corduba and Emerita.

DIPSAS, *antis*, Lucan; a river of Cilicia, running down from mount Taurus to the ſea of Cilicia.

DIPYLON, the Pylae Thriaſiae, one of the gates of Athens, ſo called becauſe larger than any of the reſt; and *Thriaſiae*, becauſe leading to the Campus Thriaſius; placed at the entrance of the Ceramicus, Philoſtratus, Xenophon, Plutarch.

DIRADES; a Demos of Attica; of which was Phrynichus, the rival of Alcibiades, Plutarch.

DIRCE, Pindar and Scholiaſt; a fountain in the city of Thebes in Greece, running with a clear and ſweet water, Aelian. *Dircaeus*, the epithet, Horace, Virgil, Strabo.

DIRCENNA, Martial; a very cold fountain, near Bilbilis, in the Hither Spain.

DIRE, or *Dira*, Ptolemy; a promontory of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, at the mouth of the Sinus Arabicus. A town there alſo of that name.

DIRIDOTIS, Arrian; a village of Chaldea, near the mouth of the Euphrates.

DIRPHYS, *os*, Stephanus; a mountain of Euboea. *Dirphyus*, the gentilitious name and epithet. *Dirphya Juno* there worſhipped.

DIVA, Ptolemy; a river of Britain. Now the *Dee*, running by Aberdeen, in North Britain.

DIVINI PORTUS, the ſame with *Deorum Portus*, which ſee.

DIVIO. See DIBIO.

DIUM, Thucydides, Herodotus; a town of Chalcidice in Macedonia, near mount Athos. A promontory of Crete, Ptolemy; on the north ſide of the iſland. A third *Dium*, Ptolemy; a promontory of Euboea: a town of that name in Euboea, Homer, Strabo; near the promontory Cenaeum, on the north weſt ſide of the iſland; called *Dia*, Stephanus. A fourth, *Dium*, Ptolemy; in Pieria of Macedonia, on the weſt ſide of the Sinus Thermaicus: Strabo and Livy place it on the borders of Pieria to the ſouth, at the foot of mount Olympus towards Theſſaly, Thucydides; that it was a ſplendid city, appears from Polybius; who relates, that its gymnaſi-

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um and walls were overthrown bythe Aetolians; from which overthrow, however, it again recovered, Alexander adding new ſplendor to it, by the braſs ſtatues, caſt by Lyſippus, and erected there in memory of the ſlain at the Granicus: an ornament which was continued down to the time of the Romans, Livy; who made it a colony, called *Dienſis*, Coin, Pliny. A fifth, *Dium* beyond Jordan, Pliny, Ptolemy, Joſephus; near Pella in the Peraea.

DIVODURUM, Ptolemy, Tacitus, Peutinger, Antonine; a town of the Mediomatrici in Gallia Belgica; ſituate on the Moſelle, in the ſpot, where now Metz ſtands; ſo called from the Mettis of the lower age; afterwards Meti, or Melti, orum. Now a city of Lorrain. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 49° 16′.

DIVONA. See CADURCI.

DIUR, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, beyond the Atlas Minor, running from eaſt to weſt into the Atlantic.

DOBERUS. See DEBORUS.

DOBUNI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain. Now *Glocester* and *Oxfordſhires*, Camden.

DOCIMAEUM, Ptolemy; *Docimeum*, Stephanus; *Docimium*, Hierocles; *Docimia*, Strabo; a village near Synnas, in Phrygia, Epictetos; though Stephanus and Peutinger ſeem to place them at ſome diſtance from each other; having a quarry of Synnadic ſtone, as the Romans call them; but the natives, *Docimites* and *Docimaea*: whence it appears, that theſe two places were at no great diſtance. This ſtone or marble is called in Cod. Theodoſ. *Metallum Docimenum*.

DOCLEA. } See DIOCLEA.
DOCLEATAE. }

DODECASCHOENUS, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a tract, lying to the ſouth of Syene, in the Higher Egypt; the former ſaying, that here the Nile winds and turns in the manner of the Maeander.

DODONA, Homer, Stephanus; a town of Moloſſis in Epirus; in Theſprotis, Pauſanias: a difference thus reconcilable: *Dodona* was anciently ſubject to the Theſproti, and the poets called it *Dodona Theſprotica*; but afterwards accounted to the Moloſſi; as the one or the other happened to prevail, Strabo; ſo that it muſt have ſtood on the confines of both. Near *Dodona* ſtood a grove of oak, ſacred to Jupiter, thence called *Dodonaeus*; and in the grove his temple, in which was the moſt ancient oracle of Greece. The prophetic doves, Herodotus explains of the fatidical women; ſo called in the language of Theſſaly. Others pretend, the trees were vocal and gave anſwers, Ovid, Propertius. *Aes Dodonaeum*, a phraſe denoting a loquacious perſon; a ſpecies of cymbals, perpetually tinkling; called *Dodonaei Lebetes*, Virgil.

DOEANTIS CAMPUS, Apollonius Rhodius, Nonnus; a plain near the mouth of the Thermodon, in Pontus. The Scholiaſt ſays, that Doeas and Alimon were two brothers; that in the plain of Doeas ſtood three towns, inhabited by the Amazons: but as their ſtory lies involved in fable, ſo muſt that of theſe towns too.

DOLICHA, Ptolemy, Livy; one of the three towns, of the diſtrict Tripolis, or Tripolitis, in the weſt of Theſſaly.

DOLICHE, Pliny, Apollodorus; the ancient name of the iſland Icarus, or Icaria.

DOLICHE, Ptolemy; a town of Commagene in Syria, to the north-weſt of Zeugma.

DOLICHISTE, Pliny, Ptolemy; an iſland on the coaſt of Cilicia, over-againſt Chimaera.

DOLIONIS, Pliny: a name of *Cyzicus*, becauſe the Doliones inhabited round it, Strabo. The name alſo of a ſmall diſtrict round Aeſepus and Cyzicus, id.

DOLONCIA, one of the ancient names of *Thrace*, ſo called from the Dolonci, a people of Thrace, Stephanus; and they from Doloncus, brother of Bithynus, id.

DOLOPIA, Polybius, Livy; a diſtrict, part in Theſſaly, and part in Epirus, Thucydides. *Dolopes*, the people, Homer, Virgil. *Dolopeius*, the epithet, Valerius Flaccus.

DOMITII FORUM. See FORUM.

DOMUS ZENODORI. See ZENODORI.

DONUSA, Pliny, Tacitus; *Donyſa*, Virgil, Mela; an iſland in the Egean ſea, to the north of Naxus, and near Patmos and Icaria; allotted for the deportation or baniſhment of criminals, Tacitus. Virgil calls it *Viridis*, becauſe, as is thought, green marble was there dug. Tho' Servius ſpeaks doubtfully, whether ſo called from its marble, or its woods.

DOR, Joſhua, Judges; a town of the half tribe of Manaſſeh, on this ſide Jordan; *Dora, orum*, 1 Maccab. Joſephus, Ptolemy; in Phoenicia, near mount Carmel, Joſephus. In Scripture compounded with Naphath, denoting a tract or diſtrict. *Dorus*, and *Dora, ae*, Stephanus; *Thera*, Peutinger. At the diſtance of nine miles from Caeſarea, in the road to Tyre, Euſebius.

DORICA HEXAPOLIS, Herodotus; ſix Dorian towns admitted to their ſolemn games, celebrated at the promontory Triopion, near Cnidus: four of which were in the iſlands Rhodes and Coos; Cnidus and Halicarnaſſus the only two on the continent of Aſia; but afterwards reduced to a pentapolis, or five towns, on the excluſion of Halicarnaſſus.

DORICA TETRAPOLIS, Strabo; four towns of the Dorians in Aetolia, viz *Erineus*, *Boium*, *Pindus*, and *Cytinium*. The Achivi returning from the ſiege of Troy, were ill received by their countrymen; which obliged them to ſettle in the *Dorica Tetrapolis*, or *Doris*, calling themſelves *Dores*, from their leader Doris, Plato. The country was rugged and mountainous, bounded on the north by Theſſaly, on the eaſt by the Locri Epicnemidii, and Phocis, on the ſouth by the Locri Ozolae, and on the weſt by Epirus. *Dorica Dialectus*, the ſame with the *Aeolica*, Strabo.

DORIS, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Caria, beginning at Halicarnaſſus, and ending at Caunus, contained in a peninſula, formed by the Egean, and the ſea of Rhodes, Strabo. Said to be the *Dodanim*, deſcendants of Javan, Wells. *Doricus* the epithet, Virgil. Alſo a diſtrict in the north of Aetolia, called *Tetrapolis Dorica*. See the foregoing article.

DORISCUM, Pliny; *Doriſcus Campus*, by others; a place in Thrace, between Cypſella and the mouth of the Hebrus, where Xerxes reviewed his vaſt army. Alſo a promontory of Attica near Sunium.

DORIUM, Homer, Pliny; a town of Meſſenia; ſituation unknown.

DORIUS, Ptolemy; the ſame with *Durius*, which ſee.

DOROVERNUM. See DUROVERNUM.

DORTICON, Ptolemy, Antonine. Peutinger; a town of Moeſia Superior, ſituate between ad Aquas and Bononia. It was a fort or place of ſtrength.

DORYLAEUM, Strabo; *Doryleium*, Ptolemy; which Euſtathius approves, as the juſt orthography; a town of Phrygia Epictetos, near the ſprings of the river Aſcanius, on the confines of Bithynia. *Dorylaeus*, Pliny; *Dorylenſis*, Cicero; the gentilitious name.

DOTHAN, Moſes; a place where Joſeph was ſold by his brethren, twelve miles to the north of Sebaſte, or Samaria, Jerome.

DRABESCUS EDONICA, Thucydides; a place or plain of the Edones in Macedonia Adjecta, between Philippi to the eaſt, and the river Strymon to the weſt.

DRABUS. See DRAVUS.

DRACONTIA, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Mediterranean, to the north of Hippo Diarrhytus, in Africa Propria.

DRACONUM, Strabo; a ſmall town of the iſland Icarus, in the Egean ſea, ſituate at the foot of a cognominal promontory, oppoſite to Samos, at the diſtance of eighty ſtadia, or ten miles.

DRAVUS, or *Drabus*, Strabo; *Dravus*, Pliny; a river of Noricum, which, riſing in Rhaetia, and running from weſt to eaſt, falls into the Danube at Murſa, or Eſſek. Now the *Drave*, riſing in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg.

DRANGIANA, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Drangina*, Diodorus Siculus; a diſtrict of the Farther Aſia, having Aria to the north, Arachoſia on the eaſt, and Carmania Deſerta on the weſt, contained between two ridges of mountains, the Bagoi,

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on the north, and the Becii on the ſouth.

DRAUS. See DRAVUS.

DREPANE, Callimachus, Scholliaſt on Homer, and Apollonius Rhodius; the ancient name of *Corcyra*, from the curvity of its figure, reſembling a ſickle.

DREPANE, or *Drepanum*, Stephanus; a town of Bithynia, ſituate between the Sinus Aſtacenus and the Boſporus Thracius; called *Helenopolis* by Conſtantine, in honour of his mother, Nicephorus Calliſtus.

DREPANUM, Strabo; the promontory *Rhium*, in Achaia, ſo called, becauſe bent in the manner of a ſickle. Another *Drepanum*, Ptolemy; on the Arabic Gulf, on the ſide of Egypt. A third on the north ſide of Crete, Ptolemy; ſituate between Cydonia and the Sinus Amphimallus. A fourth on the weſt ſide of Cyprus, Ptolemy. A fifth, a promontory of Cyrenaica, on the Mediterranean, Ptolemy.

DREPANUM, *i*, Polybius, Virgil, Ptolemy; *Drepana, orum*, Polybius; a town and port on the weſt ſide of Sicily, and to the weſt of mount Eryx. *Drepanitani*, the people, Cicero. Now *Trapano*, a city and port-town on the weſtmoſt point of Sicily. E. Long. 12° 8′, Lat. 38°.

DRILO, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Drinus*, Vibius; *Drinius*, Pliny; a double river, ſeparating Dalmatia from Macedonia, and falling into the Adriatic at Liſſus or Aleſſio, one branch riſing in mount Scardus, and now called *Drino Bianco*; the other from a lake at Lichnidus in Macedonia, and called *Drino Nero*, which uniting, form the *Drilo*.

DRINUS, Ptolemy; a river running between Illyricum and Moeſia Superior, with a north-weſt courſe into the Savus or Save.

DROIUM. See DRUIDAE.

DROMISCUS, Pliny; an iſland conjoined to Miletus.

DROMOS ACHILLIS. See ACHILLIS DROMOS.

DROSICA, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Thrace, ſituate between mount Pangeus to the north, and the Egean ſea to the ſouth.

DRUENTIA, Livy, Sil. Italicus; *Druentius*, Ptolemy; a very rapid river of Gallia Narbonenſis, rolling down from the Alps large maſſy ſtones, which renders it unfit for navigation, and falling into the Rhone between Arles and Avignon. Now the *Durance*.

DRUIDAE, or *Droium*, a very ancient town, the principal place of the *Druides*, or *Druidae* in Gaul, as they are called, Caeſar, Cicero. Now *Dreux*, in the Orleanois; all which come pretty near the original Celtic term *Draoi*, denoting wizzards, magicians, or perſons having familiar ſpirits. Here they met every year in a conſecrated grove, Caeſar. The diſcipline or doctrine of the Druids took its riſe in Britain, Caeſar, Tacitus; under Tiberius the Druids of Gaul became extinct, Pliny. They were wont to offer human ſacrifices, a horrid practice, aboliſhed by Claudius, Suetonius. The town was alſo called *Durocaſes*, which ſee. W. Long. 1° 21′, Lat. 48° 45′.

DRUNA, Auſonius; a river of Gallia Narbonenſis, riſing in the Alps, and falling into the Rhone, below Valentia. Now called *Dronia*.

DRUSIANA FOSSA, Mela, Tacitus; a trench or cut made from the Rhine to the Iſala, by Druſus, by which the Rhine ran into the lake Flevus, and thence into the ocean, forming its right or north branch.

DRUSIAS, Ptolemy; a town of Samaria, near Neapolis, or Sichem: ſuppoſed to be built by Herod, in honour of the family of Auguſtus: in the ſame manner that he built a very large tower in the port of Caeſarea, calling it *Druſus*, or *Druſio*, Joſephus.

DRUSIPARA, Ptolemy; or *Druſiparum*, Antonine; a town of Thrace, ſituate between the river Melas to the eaſt, and mount Rhodope to the weſt.

DRUSOMAGUS, Ptolemy; a town of Vindelicia. Now *Memmingen*, a town in Suabia, as appears from an ancient Inſcription. E. Long. 10° 5′, Lat. 48°.

DRYLAE, Ptolemy; a village near Trapezus of Pontus.

DRYMAEA, a diſtrict, Pliny; a town Pauſanias; of Phocis, twenty ſtadia from Tithronium, *Drymia*, Ste-

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phanus; *Drymos*, Herodotus, Demoſthenes.

DRYMUS, Demoſthenes; a town between Attica and Boeotia, near Panactus.

DRYMUSA, Livy; *Drymuſſa*, Thucydides, Polybius; an iſland near Clazomenae, on the coaſt of the Hither Aſia.

DRYOPE, or *Dryopis*, Stephanus; a town of Magneſia in Theſſaly, near Hermione. *Dryopaeus*, the gentiiitious name. *Dryopeis*, and *Dryopia*, the country.

DRYOPES, Strabo; a people to the ſouth of mount Oeta, in Theſſaly, of whom the *Dryopes* of Peloponeſus are deſcendants; mentioned by Virgil, Lucan.

DRYS, *yos*, Scylax, Stephanus; a town of Thrace, built by Iphicrates, the Athenian general, Theopompus. *Dryeus*, and *Dryſis*, *idos*, the gentilitious names, maſculine and feminine.

DRYUSA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of *Samos*.

DUBIS. See ALDUABIS.

DUBRIS, Antonine; *Dubrae*, *arum*, or *Dubri*, *orum*, Notitia Imperii; a town of Britain. Now *Dover*, from the *Dubria* of the lower age. A port-town of Kent, oppoſite to Calais.

DULCIS PORTUS, Strabo, Dio Caſſius; a port of Theſprotia, in Epirus, into which the Acheron empties itſelf, which is the reaſon of the appellation, the water there being ſweet and freſh.

DULGIBINI, Tacitus; *Dulgumnii*, Ptolemy; a people of Germany, on the Viſurgis, to the weſt of the Cheruſci and Catti, and to the eaſt of the Marſi and Tubantes; occupying the Montes Teutonici, quite to the Viſurgis, being clients of the Cherulci, where Varus with his legions fell.

DULICHIUM, Homer, Virgil, Strabo; one of the Echinades; iſlands not far from the mouth of the Achelous; and called *Dolichua* in Strabo's time. Méla diſtinguiſhes *Dulichium* from the Echinades. It was one of Ulyſſes's iſlands. *Dulichius*, Virgil; the epithet.

DUMA, Iſaiah; a town of Edom, becauſe ſaid to be ſituate in mount Seir; different from the *Duma* in Daroma, a diſtrict of the tribe of Judah, Joſhua.

DUMNONII. See DAMNONII.

DUNUM, a Celtic term, denoting a hill or eminence, and which often concurs to form the names of towns, to ſignify their high ſituation, places of ſtrength or citadels, hills or eminences being adapted to ſuch ſtructures.

DUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of Ireland. Now thought to be *Down*, or *Down-Patrick*, in the county of Down. W. Long. 5° 57′, Lat. 54° 23′.

DUR, in Britiſh ſignifies water, a term concurring to form the names of places.

DUR, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland, on the weſt ſide. Now *Dingle-bay*, Ware.

DURA, *orum*, Polybius; a town of Aſſyria, in the territory of Apolloniatis, beyond the Tigris. Another *Dura*, *ae*, or *orum*, Polybius, a town of Meſopotamia, built by the Macedonians, Iſidorus Characenus.

DUREN, a Celtic term, added in forming the names of towns, and denoting the paſſage or ford of a river.

DURIA, Pliny; two rivers of that name in the Gallia Citalpina; the *Major Duria* of the Salaſi, riſing in the Alpes Graiae; the *Minor* of the Taurini, in the Cottiae, and both of them falling into the Po: and now both called the *Doria*.

DURIUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Dorius*, Appian; a river, and the boundary of Luſitania to the north, riſing in the Hither Spain, and running from eaſt to weſt, ſaid to roll down gold, Sil. Italicus. Now the *Duero*, or *Duro*, a river of Portugal, which riſing in the north-eaſt of Old Caſtile, runs from eaſt to weſt, and croſſing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic at Oporto.

DURNIUM, or *Durnovaria*, Antonine; a town of the Durotriges in Britain. Now *Dorcheſter*, the capital of Dorſetſhire, on the Frome, Camden.

DURNOMAGUM, or *Durnomagus*, Antonine; a town of Gallia Belgica. Now *Durſmagen*, on this ſide the Rhine, below Cologne.

DURNOVARIA. See DURNIUM.

DURO-

DUROBRIVAE, *arum*, Antonine; a town of the Catyeuchlani. Now in ruins, which lie on the Nen, between Caſter and Dornford, in Northamptonſhire, on the borders of Huntingdon, Camden, Speed.

DUROBRIVAE, or *Durocobrivae*, Antonine; a town of the Trinobantes, in Britain; whoſe ruins are ſituate between Flamſtead and Redburn, in Hertfordſhire, Camden.

DUROBRIVIS, Antonine; twenty-five miles to the weſt of Durovernum, or Canterbury; from which it appears to be *Rocheſter* town, confirmed by the charter of foundation of the church, in which it is called *Durobrevis*.

DUROCASES, Antonine; *Durocaſſium*, Peutinger; *Durocaſſae*, and *Durocaſſes*, a town of the Carnutes, in Gallia Celtica; now *Dreux*. See DRUIDAE.

DUROCATALAUNI. See CATALAUNI.

DUROCOBRIVAE. See DUROBRIVAE.

DUROCORNOVIUM, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Cirenceſter*, in Glouceſterſhire, Camden. Called *Corinium*, Ptolemy.

DUROCORTORUM, Caeſar, Ptolemy; *Daricortora*, Strabo; a town of the Rhemi in Belgica. Now *Rheims*, in Champaign. E. Long. 4°, Lat. 49° 20′. See ATHENAE NOVAE.

DUROLENUM, Antonine; a town of the Cantii in Britain. Now *Leuham*, in Kent, Camden; *Charing*, Talbot.

DUROLITUM, Antonine; a town of the Trinobantes. Now *Leiton*, on the Ley, in Eſſex, Camden.

DURONIA, Livy; a town of Samnium in Italy. Its particular ſituation unknown.

DURONUM, Antonine; a town of the Veromandui, in Belgica. Now the citadel called *la Capelle*, in Picardy.

DUROTRIGES. See DURNIUM.

DUROVERNUM, Antonine; a town of the Cantii. Now *Canterbury*: confirmed by Beda, who calls the *Eccleſia Cantuariorum*, *Eccleſia Dorovernenſis*.

DURRACHIUM. See DYRRACHIUM.

DYME, Polybius, Strabo; *Dymae*, Livy; the laſt town of Achaia, on the Ionian ſea, diſtant about forty ſtadia to the north of the river Lariſſus, the common boundary of the Acheans and Eleans, Pauſanias.

DYME, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, ſituate between Plotinopolis and Trajanopolis. Now ſaid to be in ruins.

DYRASPES, Ovid; a river of Scythia Europea.

DYRRACHIUM, Mela, Pliny; a town on the coaſt of Illyricum, before called *Epidamnum*, or *Epidamnus*, an inauſpicious name, changed by the Romans to *Durrachium*, Pliny; a name taken from the peninſula on which it ſtood, Strabo; originally built by the Corcyreans, id. A Roman colony, Pliny. A town famous in ſtory: its port anſwered to that of Brunduſium, and the paſſage between both was very ready and expeditious. It was alſo a very famous mart for the people living on the Adriatic: and the free admiſſion of ſtrangers contributed much to its encreaſe: A contraſt to the conduct of the Apollonians; who, in imitation of the Spartans, diſcouraged ſtrangers from ſettling among them. *Epidamnii* the people, Aelian; *Dyrrachini*, Cicero, Livy.

DYRZELA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Pamphylia.

E.

EBAL, Moſes, Joſhua; a mountain of Samaria, to the weſt of Sichem or Neapolis: that and mount Gerizim were famous for the ſolemn recital of the law of Moſes.

EBLANA, Ptolemy; thought to be *Dublin*, ſo called from *Develin*, the name the Saxons gave it. The native Iriſh call it *Bal a-cleigh*; literally, the town built on hurdles, becauſe

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becauſe the foundation is laid on hurdles. *Eblanii*, the people.

EBORA, a town of Luſitania, called alſo *Liberalitas Julia*, and enjoying the jus Latium, Pliny, Inſcription, Coins. Now *Evora*, or *Ebora*, a city of Portugal. W. Long. 8° 20′, Lat. 38° 32′.

EBORACUM, Antonine; a famous city of the Brigantes in Britain, the reſidence of Septimius Severus, and Conſtantius Chlorus, and where they both died, Ammian, Eutropius. A Roman colony, Inſcription. And the ſtation of the Legio Sexta Victrix, Coin. Now *York*. W. Long. 50′, Lat. 54. *Caer-frock*, or *Caer effroc*, in Britiſh, Camden.

EBORODUNUM, Ptolemy; *Eburodunum*, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Embrun*, or *Ambrun*, in Dauphiné. E. Long. 6° 6′, Lat. 44° 35′.

EBREDUNENSE CASTRUM, Notitia; *Eburodunum*, Peutinger; a town of Belgica, agreeing in name and ſituation with *Yverdon*, formerly conſiderable, but now a ſmall village of Bern in Swiſſerland, on the lake of Neufchattel.

EBRON, Joſhua; one of the limitaneous towns to the north, in the Upper Galilee.

EBROVICUM. See MEDIOLAUNUM AULERCORUM.

EBUDAE, Ptolemy; *Hebudes*, Pliny; iſlands on the weſt of Scotland. The ancients differ greatly as to their ſituation, number, and names; ſaid in general to lie to the north of Ireland, and weſt of Scotland. Now called the *Weſtern Iſles*, alſo *Hebrides*; this laſt a modern name, the reaſon of which does not appear, unleſs it be a corruption of *Hebudes*. By Beda called *Mevaniae*, an appellation equally obſcure.

EBUROBRITIUM, Pliny; a town of Luſitania, ſituate between the Monda and Tagus.

EBURODUNUM. See EBORODUNUM, and EBREDUENSE CASTRUM.

EBURODUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Quadi, which, from its ſituation is thought to be *Brin*, a famous town of Moravia. E. Long. 16° 20′, Lat. 49° 14′.

EBURONES, } See TUNGRI.
EBURONIA, }

EBUROVICES. See AULERCI.

EBURUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Quadi, on the ſame ſpot where now *Olmutz* ſtands, a city of Moravia. E. Long. 16° 45′, Lat. 49° 40′.

EBUSIUM, Inſcription; *Ebuſus*, Sil. Italicus; who ſhortens the middle ſyllable; a town of the iſland Ebuſus, a colony of Carthaginians, id.

EBUSUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; the greater of the two iſlands called Pityuſae, in the Mediterranean, near the eaſt coaſt of Spain, to the ſouthweſt of Majorca. Famous for its paſtures for cattle, and for its figs. Now *Ivica*, a hundred miles in compaſs; without any noxious animals but rabbits, who often deſtroy the corn.

ECBATANA, *orum*, Greeks; *Ecbatana*, *ae*, Lucilius; who ſhortens the penult; *Achatana*, Herodotus; the royal reſidence, and the capital of Media; built by Deioces, king of the Medes, Herodotus; Pliny ſays, by Seleucus; but that could not be, becauſe it is mentioned by Demoſthenes. It was ſituate on a gentle declivity, Diodorus Siculus; diſtant twelve ſtadia from mount Orontes. In compaſs an hundred and fifty ſtadia, id. Here ſtood the royal treaſury and tombs, Iſidorus Characenus. An open, unwalled town, Polybius; but with a very ſtrong citadel, Herodotus; encompaſſed with ſeven walls, one within, and riſing one above another. The extent of the utmoſt was equal to the whole extent of Athens, Herodotus; the ſituation favouring this conſtruction, as being a gentle aſcent, and each wall was of a different colour. Another *Ecbatana* of Perſia, a town of the Magi, Pliny. A third of Syria. See *Carmelus*.

ECDIPPA, the ſame with *Achzib*, which ſee.

ECETRA, Livy; *Echetra*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; a town of the Volſci, not far from the Aequi and Hernici. *Ecetrani*, the people, Livy.

ECHEDORUS, Ptolemy; the *Chidorus* of Herodotus; whoſe waters could not ſuffice Xerxes's army, id. It ran near Thermae or Theſſalonica, in Macedonia, from north to

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to ſouth, into the Thermaic bay.

ECHETLA, *ae*, Polybius, Stephanus; a town of Sicily, ſituate on the confines of the territory of Syracuſe to the weſt. *Echetlata*, Stephanus; *Echetlenſis*, Pliny; the gentilitious name.

ECHETRA. See ECETRA.

ECHELIDAE, *arum*, a demos, or village of Attica, ſituate between the Piraeus and the Tetracomus Heracleus, where gymnic games were performed, during the Panathenaea. *Echelidae*, the people.

ECHINAE, Stephanus; *Echinades*, Polybius, Strabo; penult ſhort, ſmall iſlands oppoſite to the mouth of the Achelous, by the ſoil of which, ſome of them came to be joined to the continent, Thucydides, adding, that in time, it was to be hoped, the reſt would be joined, which actually happened in Euſtathius's days: the moſt diſtant from the continent was but fifteen ſtadia, and the neareſt five, Strabo; moſt of them deſart.

ECHINUS, *i*, the middle ſyllable either ſhort or long; a town of the Phthiotis in Theſſaly, Ptolemy, Polybius, Livy; an hundred and fifty ſtadia above Phalara, Strabo.

ECHINUSSA, Pliny; an iſland near Euboea, afterwards called *Cimolus*.

ECNOMOS, Diodorus Siculus, Polybius; a mountain of Sicily, at the mouth of that Himera which runs from north to ſouth, on the right or eaſt ſide of it. Now called *Monte di Licata*, from a cognominal town at its foot. On it ſtood the citadel of Phalaris, with the brazen bull, Diodorus; called *Daedalium*, Antonine.

ECREGMA, Diodorus, Ptolemy, Strabo; the eruption or mouth of the lake Sirbonis, at which it flows from the ſea, in the ſouth-weſt of Paleſtine.

EDEN, Moſes; the name of a country, with a garden, in which the progenitors of mankind were ſettled by God himſelf; the term denotes pleaſure or delight. It would be endleſs to recount the ſeveral opinions concerning its ſituation, ſome of them very wild and extravagant. Moſes ſays, that *a river went out of Eden to water the garden, and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads.* This river is ſuppoſed to be the common channel of the Euphrates and Tigris, after their confluence; which parted again, below the garden, into two different channels: ſo that the two channels before, and the other two after their confluence, conſtitute the heads mentioned by Moſes. Which will determine the ſituation of the garden to have been in the ſouth of Meſopotamia, or in Babylonia. The garden was alſo called *Paradiſe*; a term of Perſic original, denoting a garden.

EDER, or *Ader*, Moſes; a tower in the territory of Bethlem, about a mile off the town, Jerome; but to what point is no where mentioned.

EDESSA, of Macedonia. See AEGAE.

EDESSA, Tacitus, Pliny; a town of Meſopotamia; formerly called *Antiochia* and *Callirrhoe*, from a fountain or lake in its adjacency. *Edeſſeni*, the people, Coins. A colony, Coins.

EDETA, called alſo *Leria*, Ptolemy; a town of Celtiberia, in the Hither Spain, on the Turias, above Saguntum, which ſtood at about the diſtance of a mile from the ſea, Livy; or three miles, Pliny.

EDETANIA, Pliny; *Sedetania*, Appian; a diſtrict of the Hither Spain, in the neighbourhood of Celtiberia. *Edetani*, or *Hedetani*, Pliny; the people; *Sidetani*, Strabo; *Sedetani*, Livy. Its limits towards the coaſt Pliny places from the Sucro almoſt to the Iberus; but every other way, quite to the Iberus. Its length reached from Carthage to the Sucro, Strabo; its breadth from Caeſarauguſta to Saguntum, Ptolemy.

EDISSAE PORTUS, Cicero; a vicious reading for *Odyſſeae Portus*; ſo called from the promontory Odyſſea, near the promontory Pachinum, in the ſouth-eaſt of Sicily.

EDOM, Moſes; *Idumaea*, Greeks; *Idume*, Sil. Italicus, Lucan. The gentilitious name and epithet, *Idumaeus*, Martial. A diſtrict of Arabia Petraea; a great part alſo of the ſouth of Judaea was called Idumaea, becauſe occupied by the Idumaeans, upon the Jewiſh captivity, quite to Hebron. But the proper

Edom or *Idumea* appears not to have been very extenſive, from the march of the Iſraelites, in which they compaſſed it on the ſouth eaſtwards, till they came to the country of the Moabites. Within this compaſs lies mount Hor, where Aaron died; marching from which the Iſraelites fought with king Arad the Canaanite, who came down the wilderneſs againſt them, Moſes. And this is the extent of the *Idumaea Propria*, lying to the ſouth of the Dead Sea; but in Solomon's time extending to the Red Sea, 1 Kings ix. 26.

EDON, Servius; *Edonus*, Pliny, Virgil; a mountain of Thrace, or at leaſt in that part of it next Macedonia. Hence *Edonides*, the prieſteſſes of Bacchus, Ovid. Lucan ſhortens the *o*, which the others lengthen. *Edonis*, the diſtrict, Ptolemy; *Edon*, Thucydides, Herodotus, Pliny; *Edones*, Thucydides, the people.

EDONIS. See ANTANDROS.

EDREI, Moſes, Joſhua; a town beyond Jordan, on the ſouth border of Baſhan; the royal reſidence of Og, where he fought againſt Iſrael and was ſlain. Another of the tribe of Naphthali, Joſhua xix. 37.

EDRI, Ptolemy; a deſart iſland in the Iriſh ſea. Now *Bardſey*, the iſland of birds, on the coaſt of North Wales, Camden. But Ware ſuppoſes it to be *Erin-beg*, Little Ireland, at the mouth of the Slaney, in the county of Wexford.

EDRINUS LACUS, a ſmall lake to the weſt of the Benacus, in the Tranſpadana, on which Edrum ſtood, for either of which there is no other authority but conjecture, becauſe we have *Edrani*, the people, in an Inſcription. This lake tranſmitted the river Cleſius or Cluſius. The lake is now called *Idro*, in the territory of Breſcia.

EDRON, Pliny; a port of the Tranſpadana, on the Po, in the territory of Venice.

EDUI. See AEDUI.

EDULIUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of the Hither Spain. Said by ſome to be *Manduria*, which hangs over the Douro: others again, *Montſerrat*, a very high mountain in Catalonia, on the river Lobreget.

EETIONIA, Stephanus; one of the two promontories of the Piraeus; ſo called from Eetion.

EGARA, a town and municipium of the Hither Spain, Inſcriptions. Now *Terraſſa*, an inconſiderable town of Catalonia, ſix leagues to the north of Barcelona.

EGELESTA, Strabo; *Eteleſta*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain: *Egeleſtani*, Pliny; the people. Now *Yuieſta*, a village of New Caſtile.

EGERIAE FONS, Livy; a fountain in the grove of Aricia, at the foot of mount Albanus, whither Numa often retired privately, under pretence of conſulting the nymph Egeria. The place was alſo called *ad Camoenas*, Martial; becauſe conſecrated to the Camoenae, or Muſes, by Numa, Livy. And according to Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus, *Egeria* was thought to be one of the Muſes.

EGESTA. See ACESTA.

EGLON, Joſhua; a town of the tribe of Judah, near Adullam. Its king was one of the five kings ſlain by Joſhua in one battle. Between ten and twelve miles to the eaſt of Eleutheropolis, Euſebius.

EGNATIA, Strabo, Pliny; the *Gnatia* of Horace; a town of the Salentini in Apulia: on laying wood on a certain ſtone here, there immediately burſts out a flame, Pliny. This miracle is derided by Horace. There ſtill remains ſtanding a tower, commonly called *Torre d' Anazzo*.

EGNATIA VIA, Strabo; a paved way carried through Macedonia and Thrace to the Hebrus, and diſtinguiſhed by milliary ſtones: it had a double head, one from Dyrrachium, the other from Apollonia; according to the different paſſage, either from Brunduſium to Dyrrachium, or from Hydrus to Aulon or Apollonia. Theſe two heads met at Clodianae, at the diſtance of forty-three miles from Dyrrachium; and forty-nine from Apollonia. Who it was that laid it out is unknown, being only mentioned by Strabo. Doubtleſs a Roman work, becauſe conſtructed in the Roman taſte, and extending for five hundred and thirty-five miles quite to the Hebrus.

EGOSA, or *Engoſa*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain. Now thought to be *Camprodon*, Campus Rotundus; a town of Catalonia, commonly

monly *Campredon*. E. Long. 2° 12′, Lat. 42° 20′.

ELANA. See AELANA.

ELIMINACIUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Dalmatia; its particular poſition unknown.

EION, Thucydides; a colony of the Mendaei, a people of Thrace, Stephanus; the dock and port-town of Amphipolis, at the diſtance of twenty five ſtadia, at the mouth of the Strymon, Plutarch; deſtroyed by the Athenians, Harpocration.

EIRCTA. See ERCTA.

EIRETRIA. See ERETRIA.

EKRON. See ACCARON.

ELAEA, Strabo; a town of Aeolia, in the Hither Aſia; on the left or ſouth ſide of the Caicus. The dock or ſtation for ſhips of Pergamus, diſtant from it an hundred and twenty ſtadia. *Elaitis, idos*, the territory, Strabo. *Elaiticus*, the epithet, id. as *Elaiticus Sinus*.

ELAEAE PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port-town of Epirus, to the eaſt of the mouth of the Acheron: from which probably, a ſmall diſtrict takes the name *Elaeatis*.

ELAEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Cyprus, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, to the ſouth of Salamis.

ELAEUS, or *Eleus, untis*, Demoſthenes, Arrian; a town, port, and promontory in the Cherſoneſus of Thrace, on the Helleſpont, at its ſouth end, Mela. Maſculine, Strabo; feminine, Mela. *Eleuntii*, the people.

ELAEUSA. See ELEUSA.

ELAITICUS SINUS, } See ELAEA.
ELAITIS, }

ELAITIS, a nomos of Egypt, mentioned only by Strabo; to the right of the Canopic cut or trench. It is doubted whether it is not that called the *Menelaitis*, Strabo mentioning the city Menelaus, but not the nomos of that name.

ELAM, the ancient name of *Perſis*, Moſes; and hence *Elymais* the country, lying between the Eulaeus and Oroatis, from Media to the Perſian Gulf, Pliny. *Elymaei*, the people, Joſephus; *Elamitae*, Luke.

ELANA. See AELANA.

ELANITICUS SINUS. See AELANITICUS.

ELAPHITIS, Pliny; a ſmall iſland near Chius, on the coaſt of the Hither Aſia. Another, Pliny; in the Adriatic, diſtant twelve miles from Melita.

ELAPHONNESUS, the ſame with *Proconneſus*, Pliny; ſo called from the great number of deer on it. But Scylax diſtinguiſhes them, as being two different iſlands in the Propontis.

ELAPHUSA, Pliny; one of the ſmall iſlands near Corcyra.

ELARIS. See ELAVER.

ELATAS, Ovid, Ptolemy; a river of Bithynia, running between the river Hypius and the town Heraclea, into the Euxine.

ELATEA, or *Elatia*, Livy; a town of Theſſaly, near the defile, which gives entrance to Tempe. Another *Elatea*, or *Elatia*, a town of Phocis, on the Cephiſſus, thro' which it runs, the largeſt of the Phocic towns, next to Delphi, Strabo, Pauſanias, ſituate oppoſite to Amphiclea, Pauſanias.

ELATH, Moſes; a city of Edom, to which the children of Iſrael came from Eziongeber.

ELATRIA, Demoſthenes, Theopompus; a town of Caſſiopea, a diſtrict of Epirus.

ELAVER, (*hoc*) *eris*, Caeſar; a river of Aquitania, which running from the ſouth, falls into the Liger at Bibracte, equally navigable with the Liger. In the lower age called *Elaris*, or *Elauris*. Now the *Allier*.

ELCETHIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Sicily, on the ſouth-weſt ſide, towards Lilybaeum. *Elcetienſes*, Pliny; the people. Thought to be *Caſtro Veterano*, Cluverius.

ELEA, Greeks; originally called *Hyele*, which ſee; and afterwards *Velia*, Cicero, Pliny, Mela, Velleius; *Veliae*, Ptolemy; *Belea*, or *Velea*, Stephanus; a town of Lucania, ſituate on a ſmall bay of the Tuſcan ſea, to the ſouth of the Sinus Paeſtanus, taking its name from the river Heles; but Servius, from Ἕλη, marſhes or bogs in its neighbourhood. *Eleates* the gentilitious name, Cicero; and *Velienſis*, id. *Velinus*, the epithet, Virgil. Of this place was Parmenides, the philoſopher, Strabo; who firſt divided the earth

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into five zones; two of which only the ancients believed to be habitable; and Zeno, ſurnamed Eleates, Cicero; was alſo a native of this place, Strabo. He choſe rather to die under the torture, than reveal thoſe concerned with him in the attempt of freeing his country from tyranny; ſpitting his tongue bit off into the tyrant's face. He was the ſcholar of Parmenides; Ariſtotle makes him author of dialectics, fitter to confound, than clear up the truth; and of the ſophiſm, uſed againſt the poſſibility of the exiſtence of motion, commonly called Achilles. And therefore, as he lived long before Diogenes, the Cynic, this laſt could not confute his argument by getting up and walking.

ELEA, or *Elis*, Ptolemy, Scylax, Strabo; a diſtrict of Peloponneſus, ſituate between Achaia and Meſſenia, reaching from Arcadia quite to the weſt or Ionian ſea: ſo called from Elis, a cognominal town; only that the diſtrict forms Elidos, not ſo the town; a groundleſs ſurmiſe, contradicted by Strabo. The promontory Araxus is the boundary of *Elea* to the north, Strabo, Polybius. *Eleatae*, and *Elei*, the inhabitants, Diodorus Siculus.

ELEALE, Moſes, Iſaiah; a town beyond Jordan, about a mile from Heſhbon, Euſebius; but to what point is not mentioned.

ELECTRIDES. See AUSTRANIA.

ELEGOSINE, Pliny; a plain of Armenia Major, in which is the ſpring, from which the Tigris riſes.

ELEI. See ELEA.

ELEPHANTINE and *Elephantis, idos*, Strabo, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Nile to the ſouth of Syene; with a cognominal town, Mela; where the navigation on the Nile ends, Pliny; becauſe juſt below the leſs cataract. And here to the weſt of the Nile, ſtood the laſt Roman garriſon, Notitia Imperii.

ELETHYIAE OPPIDUM and *Templum*, Strabo; a town and temple, ſo called from Lucina in the Thebais: for the Egyptians called moſt of their towns from the names of the deities they worſhipped, Euſebius.

ELUI, *Helui*, Caeſar; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, on the weſt ſide of the Rhone, and ſouth of the Arverni, from whom they were ſeparated by mount Gebenna, and to the north of the Areconici.

ELEUS. See ELAEUS.

ELEUSA, Strabo; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Caria, ſcarce a mile in compaſs; ſituate between the Sinus Glaucus and Rhodes. Another on the coaſt of Cilicia, not three hundred paces off it, occupied by Archelaus; where he built a palace, called Sebaſte, Joſephus; *Elaeuſſa*, Stephanus, who calls it alſo *Sebaſte*.

ELEUSA, Pliny, one of the two ſmall iſlands oppoſite to the promontory Sunium, of Attica, in the Saronic bay.

ELEUSIN, or *Eleuſis, inos*, Scylax, Mela; a demos of Attica, on the right or weſt bank of the Cephiſſus, towards Megara, on the ſea coaſt; ſacred to Ceres; and the place where the Eleuſinian myſteries were performed: and hence *Eleuſin* is called *Sancta*, Cicero, now in ruins; there only remaining a place called Lepſina, conſiſting of a few huts.

ELEUSIS, a place near Nicopolis, in the territory of Alexandria, on the Canopic cut, Strabo; with apartments for revellers; from which Canobiſm, or Canopic luxury, took its riſe, id. Juvenal.

ELEUTHERAE, *arum*, Strabo, Diodorus; a place formerly on the confines of Boeotia and Attica; but after the Athenians became maſters of it, mount Cithaeron came to be the common boundary. In Pauſanias's time a few ruins remained in a plain at the foot of mount Cithaeron. It was built by Bacchus, Diodorus Siculus.

ELEUTHERAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; *Eleuthera, ae*, Dio. Caſſius; a town of Crete; ſaid to be formerly called Aoros, Stephanus: alſo *Eleutherna*, or *Eleuthernae*, Scylax, Pliny. *Eleuthernaei*, the people, Polybius, Coin.

ELEUTHERI. See CADURCI.

ELEUTHEROCILICES, Diodorus Siculus, Cicero; a people of Cilicia Campeſtris, whoſe diſtrict was called *Eleutherocilicia*, Stephanus; who were never ſubject to kings, and ever

ever enemies to the Roman province.

ELEUTHEROLACONES, Pauſanias; a part of Laconica, to the number of eighteen towns, ſituate on the ſea-coaſt, exempted from the juriſdiction of Lacedaemon, under which they formerly were, and declared free by Auguſtus, Pliny.

ELEUTHEROPOLIS, a more modern city of Judea; but here to be mentioned, becauſs Euſebius and Jerome refer to it the poſition and diſtances of ſeveral towns: its origin is unknown; no mention being made of it before the times of Chriſtian princes; but was then a flouriſhing and famous city; from which and Aelia, or Jeruſalem, Euſebius and Jerome, as was ſaid, compute the diſtances of towns and villages. Joſephus and Ptolemy no where make mention of it; a proof that it was poſterior to them. Its poſition is no where more diſtinctly determined than in what is called Antonine's Itinerary; namely by drawing an oblique line from Aelia to Aſcalon through *Eleutheropolis*: and therefore diſtinct from Hebron and Keila, with which it is confounded by ſome. And thus it lay in the tribe of Judah, and nearer the Mediterranean than the Dead Sea.

ELEUTHERUS, Strabo; a river dividing Seleucis from Phoenicia. Another of Sicily, running from ſouth to north, and falling into the Tuſcan ſea to the eaſt of Panormus; mentioned only by Ptolemy.

ELIAE. See ALIAE.

ELIBERI, *Iliberi*, Pliny; indeclinable; Ptolemy; a town of Baetica in Spain, two leagues diſtant from Granada. Now demoliſhed and reduced to a village, called *Elvira*.

ELIBERRI, Mela; *Illiberi*, Livy; indeclinable; *Iliberis*, Ptolemy; *Illiberis*, Pliny; *Ilybirris*, Strabo; a famous city, beyond the Pyrenees, or on the ſide of Gaul; a conſiderable city; but afterwards fallen to decay, through the injury of time, and become a village, the ſlender remains of a great and opulent city, Mela; with a cognominal river running by it from the Pyrenees, Strabo. Reſtored by Conſtantine, with a fortreſs; and both called Helena, after his mother.

ELIMEA, *Elimiotis*, Livy; *Elymiotis*, Arrian, a diſtrict; and *Elyma*, Ptolemy, a town; in the poſition of which Ptolemy and Livy greatly differ; the former placing them on, or near the Aous in Illyrica; the latter, on the Aliacmon, in the heart almoſt of Macedonia. And again, Livy ſeems to differ from himſelf. *Elymiotae*, Ptolemy, the people.

ELIS, *idis*, a diſtrict of Peloponneſus. See ELEA.

ELIS, *idis*, or *is*, the capital of the diſtrict of that name in Peloponneſus; ſituate on the Peneus, which runs through it, Strabo; originally formed by the coalition of adjoining villages, id. It ſtood near *Olympia*: ſome have confounded it with Piſa and Olympia; but erroneouſly, according to the obſervation of the ancient ſcholiaſt on Pindar; who ſays, it is diſtant fifty ſtadia from Piſa. It was built after the war of Troy, at firſt without walls, Strabo; but afterwards walled round, Pauſanias. *Elei*, both the civic and national name. *Elidaeus*, Stephanus; *Elidenſis*, A. Gellius: whence it may be ſeen, that *Elis* the diſtrict, as well as *Elis* the city, forms *Elidis*; confirmed by Strabo. Cicero's MSS. indeed conſtantly read *Eli*, in the ablative. The country of Phaedo, the philoſopher, ſcholar of Socrates and friend of Plato; who inſcribes with his name the dialogue on the immortality of the ſoul. Pyrrho alſo was of this city, at the head of the ſect, called after him Pyrrhoniſts, Diogenes Laertius: he was originally a painter, who applied himſelf to the ſtudy of philoſophy under Anaxarchus, with whom he travelled to the Eaſt Indies: he maintained with Arceſilas the incomprehenſibility of all things, or that truth and falſhood were undiſcoverable; that the diſtinction between good and evil, conſequently virtue and vice, was only cuſtomary, or aroſe from human laws and cuſtoms. His indifference of temper was ſuch, as with the greateſt unconcern to paſs by his maſter Anaxarchus, fallen into a pit,

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a pit, without deigning to lend a hand to help him out. This ſect was alſo called Sceptics, from their conſidering things, without ever coming to any determination about them. Alſo Zetetics, Seekers, ever ſeeking and never finding the truth; and laſtly, Ephectics, from their ſuſpenſe or with holding their judgment, called Ἐποχή.

ELLOPIA, Strabo; a place towards the north of Euboea, at the foot of mount Telethrius: where were hot baths called *Aquae Ellopiae*, Pliny. *Ellopia* was alſo the name of Euboea, Stephanus.

ELONE, Homer, Strabo; a town of Theſſaly, at the foot of mount Olympus, near the river Eurotas: which is the Titareſius of Homer, and Titareſus of Lucan.

ELORIA TEMPE, ELORINA VIA } See HELORUS.

ELURO, Mela; *Iluro*, Pliny; a town of the Laletani, in the Hither Spain; ſituate between Blanda and Baetulo, near Ptolemy's promontorium Lunarium.

ELUSA, Ammian; a town of Aquitania. *Eluſates*, the people, Caeſar, Pliny; *Eluſani*, Apollinaris Sidonius: of this place was Rufinus, againſt whom the Poet Claudian wrote two invectives. Now *Euſe*, an obſcure place in Gaſcony, Baudrand.

ELYMA, ELYMAEI, ELYMIOTAE, ELYMIOTIS, } See ELIMEA.

ELYMAEI, ELYMAIS, } See ELAM.

ELYMAIS, 1 Maccab. vi. Joſephus; a town extremely rich, and with a rich temple of Diana: it is thought to have been the capital of *Elymais*, a province diſtinct from Perſis.

ELYMI, a people of Sicily; originally fugitives from Troy, Thucydides, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; but diſtinguiſhed from the Trojans, Scylax; and made a colony from Italy three generations before the war of Troy, Hellanicus: they are therefore thought to have been a branch of the Sicani, who entered into a league with the Carthaginians; and to have taken their name from the high places they occupied, as Eryx, Aegeſta and Entella, Bochart.

ELYRUS, a town of Crete, Stephanus; ſtill extant in Pauſanias's time, in the mountainous parts of the iſland. *Elyrii*, the people, Coin.

ELYSII CAMPI, Propertius, Virgil, Tibullus; but they all borrow from Homer; fine plains of Boeotia. In mythology, the abode of the bleſſed after death, Homer, Virgil.

EMATHIA, formerly called Poeonia, Livy; the moſt valuable part, and containing the nobleſt cities, of Macedonia, Ptolemy: bounded on the north by Pelagonia and Mygdonia; on the weſt, by Daſſaretia; on the ſouth by Theſſaly; and on the eaſt by Pieria and the Sinus Thermaicus. *Emathius*, the epithet, Lucan.

EMATHRABA. See HEMATH.

EMAUS, *Emmaûs*, or *Ammaûs*, *untis*, Luke, Joſephus; a village, ſixty ſtadia to the north-weſt of Jeruſalem, or about ſeven miles: it afterwards became a town, and a Roman colony; but at what time, is not ſo clear; and was called *Nicopolis*, Jerome. Reland has another *Emmaus* towards Lydda, twenty-two miles from Jeruſalem, Itinerary: a third, near Tiberias.

EMBOLIMA, Arrian, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India, near the rock Aornus; or according to Ptolemy, at the confluence of the Cophen and Indus.

EMERITA. See AUGUSTA.

EMESA, Strabo; *Emiſa*, Coins; or *Emiſſa*, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of Syria on the Orontes, near mount Libanus, Stephanus. The birthplace of Heliogabalus, Strabo. Now called *Hamſa*; to the ſouth of Apamea. *Emeſeni*, or *Emiſeni*, the people, Coins, Strabo.

EMIM, Moſes; a gigantic people, ſuppoſed to have occupied the country, which was afterwards that of the Moabites.

EMISA, EMISSA, } See EMESA.

EMMAUS, *untis*, or *Ammaus*, hot baths of Tiberias, Joſephus, Pliny. See EMAUS.

EMODUS, Strabo; *Hemodus*, Ptolemy; *Emodorum promontorium*, Pliny; a very extenſive mountain of the Far-

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Farthar Aſia, a part of mount Taurus, ſeparating India from Scythia.

EMONA. See AEMONA.

EMPOREUM. See EMPORIAE.

EMPORIA, *Byzacium* ſo called, Polybius; on account of its fertility and extraordinary produce.

EMPORIAE, *arum*. Ptolemy; a double city of the Hither Spain, near the Pyrenees, Strabo, Livy; ſeparated by a wall; one occupied by the Greeks of Phocaea, whence originally are the Maſſilienſes; the other, by native Spaniards; to whom was added by Auguſtus a Roman colony, Livy. *Emporium*, Scylax; *Emporeum* Polybius, Strabo. Now *Ampurias*, in Catalonia. E. Long. 2° 50'. Lat. 42° 15'.

EMPORIUM, the port-town of Medama, in the Bruttii, on the Tuſcan ſea.

EMPORIUM, Livy; of which there were two near Placentia; and one well fortified, and guarded by a ſtrong garriſon; at which Hannibal met a repulſe. The other, Hannibal took and plundered. Now thought to be *Ponte Nura*, in the duchy of Placentia.

ENDERUM, Ptolemy; a town of *Illyricum: Enderoduni*, Pliny, the people. Now *Endero* in Albania; ſituate northwards, near the borders of Servia.

ENDIDAE, *arum*, Antonine; a town of Rhaetia; ſituate at the confluence of the Atagis and Atheſis. Now *Bolzano*, in the county of Tyrol, midway between Trent and Breſcia.

ENDIGETAE. See INDICA.

ENDOR, a town of Galilee, four miles to the ſouth of mount Tabor; in the tribe of Manaſſeh, where the Pythoneſs was conſulted by Saul: at this day, ſays Jerome, a large village.

ENGADDI, or *Engeddi*, Joſhua; near the city of Salt on the Dead Sea. There alſo was the wilderneſs of *Engeddi*, 1 Sam. xxiv. where David lay concealed: and the vineyard of *Engeddi*, Solomon; in the vale of Jericho, Jerome: and if ſo, to the north of the Dead Sea; three hundred ſtadia from Jeruſalem.

ENGOSA. See EGOSA.

ENGYUM, Diodorus, Siculus, Ptolemy; hence *Civitas Eggyna*, Cicero; *Engyium*, Plutarch; a city of Sicily near Petra, at the beginning of mount Maro, where it joins the Montes Heraei, near the ſprings of the Aleſus, towards the north of Sicily. *Engyini*, Diodorus; *Enguini*, Cicero; the people.

ENINGIA. See FINNINGIA.

ENIPEUS, Livy; a river of Macedonia, which falls below Dium into the Sinus Thermaicus; which running from weſt to eaſt, riſes in a valley of mount Olympus; ſmall in ſummer; but ſwelled by winter rains, forms deep and large eddies, and hollowing its mid-channel, forms ſteep banks on each ſide. Another, *Enipeus*, Strabo; a river of Theſſaly, which, riſing in mount Othrys, runs northwards to the weſt of Pharſalus, and falls into the Apidanus, and both together into the Peneus. Between Pharſalus and the Enipeus, Pompey drew up his men, Appian. A third, *Enipeus*, Strabo; a river of Peloponneſus, falling into the Alpheus, and called *Barnichius* in Strabo's time.

ENISPE, Homer, Statius, Pliny; a town of Arcadia; but where ſituate, uncertain.

ENNA, a town of Sicily, ſituate on an eminence to the ſouth of the Chryſas; called the centre of Sicily; and famous for a ſacred grove, in which the rape of Proſerpina happened, Diodorus Siculus, Cicero; and for a temple of Ceres, Mela; thence ſurnamed *Ennaea*, Sil. Italicus; *Ennenſis*, Cicero; and for fine ſprings, whence the name Bochart; it is alſo written *Henna*, or *Hennae*, Coin; *Hennenſes*, the people, Pliny.

ENNEACRUNOS. See CALLIRRHOE.

ENOPE, Homer; a town of Peloponneſus, near Pylos, ſubject to Agamemnon.

ENOSIS, Pliny; an iſland on the ſouth of Sardinia. Now called *l'Iſola di Sant Antioco*.

EN-RIMMON. See RIMON.

ENTELLA, Ptolemy; a river of Liguria. Now *Lavagna*, a river of Genoa.

ENTELLA, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of Sicily, on the ſouth-weſt ſide; ſituate on a cognominal eminence,

nence, beyond, or on the weſt ſide of the river Crimiſſus: where now its ruins are ſaid to lie. *Entelini*, the people, Cicero.

EORDAEA, Livy; a diſtrict of Macedonia, towards Illyrica, on the Aous. *Eordaei*, id. *Eordetae*, Ptolemy; the people.

EPAGRIS. See ANDROS.

EPETIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Illyricum, ſituate between Salona to the weſt, and the mouth of the Naro to the eaſt. Now in ruins. *Epetini*, the people, Pliny.

EPHA, Iſaiah; a diſtrict of Arabia Petraea: ſo called from Epha, ſon of Midian, and grandſon of Abraham, Moſes.

EPHER. See HEPHER.

EPHESINUS CONVENTUS, Pliny; the ſeventh conventus juridicus in order, though meriting to be the firſt, on account of Epheſus a capital city.

EPHESUS, the moſt illuſtrious city of Ionia, on the ſouth ſide of the Cayſter; the bright ornament of Aſia, Pliny. The moſt famous mart or ſtaple town of the Hither Aſia: greatly ennobled by the famous temple of Diana, Herodotus, which ſee. Enlarged and walled round by Lyſimachus, Pauſanias; and owing its encreaſe of trade and riches to Lyſander, the Lacedaemonian, Plutarch. *Epheſii*, the people, Coins. *Epheſus* was ſometimes called *Smyrna*, theſe two people, the Epheſians and Smyrneans anciently cohabiting, Strabo. Of this place was Heraclitus, the weeping philoſopher, ſurnamed the Obſcure, from his affectedly dark ſtyle; alſo Hipponax, the poet; Parrhaſius, that famous painter. *Epheſiae literae*, a ſort of ſpells, by which one eaſily obtained his wiſh, the Epheſians being thought to be given to the uſe of ſome magic words.

EPHIALTIUM, Ptolemy; one of the two promontories of the iſland Carpathos.

EPHRAIM, Joſhua; one of the diviſions of Paleſtine by tribes: Ephraim and the half tribe of Manaſſeh are blended together by the ſacred writer; and it only appears that Ephraim occupied the more ſouthern, and the half tribe of Manaſſeh the more northern parts, but both ſeem to have extended from the Jordan to the ſea. *Ephraim* alſo denotes a kingdom, on the ſeparation of the ten tribes from the houſe of David, called alſo the kingdom of Iſrael, and of Samaria.

EPHRAT, or *Ephrata*, the ancient name of *Eethlehem*, Moſes. Both names joined together, Micah. It ſometimes denoted the territory of Bethlehem, Euſebius.

EPHREM, or *Ephraim*, John; there ſaid to be near the Wilderneſs, which Joſephus joins with Bethel, and therefore it muſt have been to the north of Jeruſalem.

EPHYRA, Apollodorus, Pliny; the ancient name of *Corinth*. *Ephyreius*, Virgil; and *Ephyraeus*, Lucan, the epithet; *Ephyreias, ados*, Claudian. *Ephyra*, or *Ephyre*, Apollodorus, Strabo; a town of Theſprotia, in Epirus: built by Phidippus, grandſon of Hercules, Velleius. See CICHYRUS. A third *Ephyra* of Elis, Homer; on the river Sellees; which afterwards, either loſt its name, or fell to ruin.

EPIACUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Papcaſtle*, Camden, in Cumberland, on the Iriſh ſea.

EPICARIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Dalmatia; its particular ſituation unkown.

EPICNEMIDII. See LOCRIS.

EPICRANE, Pliny; in the Doric; in the common dialect, *Epicrene*, a fountain of Boeotia, its ſituation unknown.

EPIDAMNUS. See DYRRACHIUM.

EPIDAPHNE. See ANTIOCHIA, in Seleucis of Syria.

EPIDAURUM, Pliny; *Epidaurus*, Antonine; feminine, Ptolemy; *Epitaurum*, Peutinger, Inſcription; a colony, Pliny, Inſcription; a town of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, built the ſame year, as is ſaid, with Dyrrachium; namely, four hundred and thirty years after the deſtruction of Troy: a conſiderable town formerly, but now reduced to a ſmall village, called *Raguſi Vecchio*; diſtant ſix miles from the modern Raguſi. E. Long. 19°, Lat. 42° 20

EPIDA-

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EPIDAURUS, *i*, feminine, Strabo; a town of Argolis, in Peloponneſus, on the Saronic bay, to the ſouth of the Promontorium Spiraeum; called *ſacred*, Plutarch; becauſe of the religious veneration paid Aeſculapius; whoſe temple ſtood at the diſtance of five miles from the town, rich in preſents made by recovered patients, Livy. The Romans, during a peſtilence, were adviſed to convey the god to Rome; but while the Epidaurians were in ſuſpenſe to part from their god, a huge ſerpent ſailed to the ſhip, ſent by the Romans, with a ſolemn embaſſy, for the paſſage of the god, and coiled himſelf up in the ſtern; which being taken for the god, was carried to Rome in great ſolemnity, Livy, Ovid.

EPIDAURUS, with the ſurname *Limera*. Thucydides, Strabo, Pauſanias, Pliny; to diſtinguiſh it from the *Epidaurus* of Argolis; called ſo, either from its meadows or commodious harbours, Stephanus, Apollodorus; a town of Laconica, on the Ionian ſea, to the ſouth of the Sinus Argolicus, ſituate where now *Malvaſia* ſtands, in the Morea. E. Long. 23° 30′, Lat. 35° 40′.

EPIDIUM, Ptolemy; an iſland of Albion. Now *Yla*, Camden; one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland. Alſo a promontory: now called the *Mule of Cantire*, in Argyleſhire, id. *Epidii*, the people, Ptolemy.

EPIGONI, Euripides, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus; the deſcendants of thoſe heroes, who fell in the firſt Theban war, which happened thirty-ſeven years before the deſtruction of Troy, Clemens Alexandrinus; and who, ten years after the firſt, undertook the ſecond Theban war, under their general Alcmeon, ſon of Amphiaraus, to revenge the death of their parents, and who, having defeated the Thebans in the field, took and plundered Thebes, and put an end to the ſecond war. The deſcendants of the veteran Macedonians, who ſerved under Alexander the Great, and who had children by Aſiatic women, were alſo called *Epigoni*, Juſtin.

EPIPHANEA, Cicero, Ptolemy; an inland town of Cilicia Campeſtris, not far from Iſſus, and the Arae Alexandri, the monument of the victory gained there, near the river Pinarus. Another *Epiphanea*, Antonine; in the territory of Seleucis, in Syria, midway between Lariſſa and Arethuſa, on the river Orontes, as Evagrius, the hiſtorian, a native of the place, teſtifies. *Epiphaneenſes*, Pliny; the people.

EPIPOLAE, one of the five ancient parts or diviſions of Syracuſe, Thucydides, Diodorus Siculus; a ſteep rugged eminence, with a gentle declivity towards, and overlooking the city, whence the name; to the north weſt of Syracuſe. Now called *Belvedere*, from its fine extenſive proſpect, Cluverius.

EPIRUS, Greeks and Romans; a diſtrict of Greece, next Illyricum, and to the north of the Montes Ceraunii, where Epirus begins, extending quite to the Sinus Ambracius, and the river Arachtus, which falls into it. The *Epirus*, which formerly conſtituted the kingdom of the Aeacidae, and is alone called *Epirus*, by ancient writers, is divided into Chaonia, Theſprotia, and Moloſſis, to which others add Caſſiopia, or Caſſiope, alſo Ceſtrine and Pindus. *Epirus* was reduced to a wilderneſs by the Romans, becauſe of the obſtinate and frequent revolts of the people. Famous for its excellent and large breed of cattle, Homer, Virgil, Ovid; and for its fertility, Homer. Hence *Epirota*, and *Epiroticus*, the national name and the epithet.

EPIRUS NIGRA, Homer; a name of the iſland *Cephallenia*.

EPITALIUM. See THRYON.

EPIZEPHYRII. See ZEPHYRIUM in the Bruttii.

EPOISSUS, Antonine; a town of the Treveri in Belgica. Now *Ivois*, a ſmall city in the ſouth-weſt of the duchy of Luxemburg, near the borders of Champagne, on the ſmall river Choſe or Chirſe. It ſeems to be the *Epuſus* in the Notitia Imperii.

EPOMEUS, Strabo; a mountain in the iſland Pithecuſa, in the bay of Naples, belching out fire.

EPOPE, Stephanus; the *Acrocorinthus* ſo called; becauſe from thence Siſyphus ſaw Aegina raviſhed by Jupiter.

EPORA, Inſcription; a town of Baetica in Spain; diſtinct from the *Ebora* of Luſitania: called *Reſpublica Eporenſis*, and *Municipium Eporenſe*, Inſcriptions. Now *Montori*, twenty-eight miles from Corduba.

EPOREDIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Salaſſi, at the foot of the Alps, on the Duria Major, built by the Romans, as Pliny ſays, at the command of the oracle. A Roman colony, Paterculus; afterwards a municipium, Tacitus. Now *Ivrea*, or *Jura*, a city of Piedmont, on the Doria. E. Long. 7° 36′, Lat. 45° 22′.

EPUSUS. See EPOISSUS.

EQUESTRIS COLONIA. See COLONIA.

EQUI, Strabo; four ſmall iſlands oppoſite to Erythrae of Ionia. Called *Hippi* by the Greeks. A promontory of Numidia, with a cognominal town and lake, Scylax, Ptolemy.

EQUUS TUTICUS, Cicero; a name ſignifying the *Great Horſe*, according to the author of the Jeruſalem Itinerary; a town of the Hirpini, ſituate on the road from Beneventum to Brunduſium: Horace deſcribes, but does not mention it, as being unfit for verſe. Ptolemy writes *Tuticus* only. Now *Ariano*, Cluverius; in the Principato Ultra; *Troia*, Holſtenius; in the Capitanata of Naples.

ERAE, *arum*, Strabo, Thucydides; a ſmall town near Teium, or ſubject to the Teians, in the peninſula of Ionia, near the ſea.

ERANA, Cicero; the capital of mount Amanus, on the eaſt of Cilicia; a large village. Another *Erana* of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus, Strabo; ſituate between Cypariſſia and the mouth of the river Pamiſus, otherwiſe Amathus.

ERANIA. See URANIA.

ERANUSA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland in the Sinus Scyllacius, near the coaſt of the Bruttii in Italy.

ERASINUS, *i* long, Strabo; a river of Argolis, which, riſing in mount Stymphalus, or from the lake Stymphalis, in Arcadia, falls into the Sinus Argolicus, near Temenium. Herodotus ſays, this lake pours into an obſcure chaſm or gulf, and again appears in the territory of Argos, Ovid. Another *Eraſinus*, Strabo; riſing in Arcadia, and running through Achaia into the Sinus Corinthiacus, at Bara, Statius. A third, Strabo; in Attica.

ERBESSUS, or *Herbeſſus*, Polybius, Ptolemy, Livy; a town to the north of Agrigentum, in Sicily; made the Roman granary, or magazine, in the ſiege of Agrigentum. Cluverius places another *Erbeſſus*, at the ſprings of the Anapus; but ancient authors mention only one. *Herbenſes*, Pliny, the people.

ERBITA. See HERBITA.

ERCHIA, one of the Demi, or hamlets of Attica, the native place of Xenophon, Diogenes Laertius.

ERCTA, Diodorus Siculus; *Eirkta*, Polybius; a mountain of Sicily, with a cognominal citadel; ſituate on the Tuſcan ſea, between Panormus and mount Eryx.

ERDONIA. See ARDONEAE.

EREBANTIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north-weſt of Sardinia, near the ſtrait, that ſeparates it from Corſica.

EREC, or *Erech*, Moſes; thought by Bochart and Wells to be *Aracca*, or *Arecca* of Ptolemy, which ſee.

ERECHTHEIS, Mythology; a ſalt ſpring contained in the temple of Neptune, at Athens, ſurnamed *Erechtheus*, feigned to have burſt out of the earth, on a ſtroke of Neptune's trident.

EREMBI, Homer, Dionyſius Periegetes, Strabo; people dwelling on the Arabian Gulf, the name denoting the ſame thing as *Troglodytae*, inhabitants of caves, Strabo. Others derive the name from Arabia, and affirm that Homer calls the Arabians *Erembi*.

ERESSUS, Scylax, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy; *Erejus*, Thucydides, Stephanus, Pliny; a town of the iſland Leſbos, placed by Ptolemy between Pyrrha and the promontory Malia; but more truly by Strabo, between Pyrrha and the promontory Sigrium; ſituate on an eminence, and reaching down to the ſea. The country of Theophraſtus the philoſopher, the ſcholar and ſucceſſor of Ariſtotle, in the Peripatetic ſchool, Strabo, Stephanus; at firſt called Tyrtamus, but for his eloquence afterwards Theophraſtus, by his

master Ariſtotle. He died at the age of eighty-five years, and was honourably buried by the Athenians, Diogenes Laertius.

ERETRIA, Scylax, Strabo, Polybius; *Eretrea*, Dio Caſſius; *Eiretria*, Homer; a town of Euboea, a colony of Athenians, Velleius; ſituate on the Euripus, in the ſouth-weſt of the iſland. A very ancient city, and the largeſt of the iſland, after Chalcis. A place of ſtrength, with a citadel, Livy. Its elegance appears from its ſtatues, paintings, and other ornaments of ancient workmanſhip, id. *Eretrieis*, Thucydides; *Eretrienſes*, Livy: the people. After being demoliſhed by the Perſians, it was reſtored on an adjoining ſpot, Strabo, who mentions a ſchool of Eretrian philoſophers there. The Abantes of Homer were of Euboea.

ERETRIA, Demoſthenes; *Erotriae, arum*, Ptolemy; a town ſurnamed of Phthiotis in Theſſaly, Livy.

ERETUM, the penult long, Strabo, Livy, Virgil; a hamlet of the Sabines, on the Tiber, eighteen miles from Rome, Antonine. So called from *Ere*, Juno, there worſhipped, Solinus. Famous for its pottery. *Eretinae mentes*, denoted ſtupidity.

ERGAVICA, Coins, Ptolemy; a noble city of the Celtiberi, diſtinct from the *Ergavica*, or *Ergavia*, an obſcure town of the Vaſcones. *Ergavicenſes*, Pliny, the people; *Ercavicenſis*, Inſcription. Now thought to be *Alcaniza*, a village of Arragon.

ERGETIUM. See HERGETIUM.

ERGINUS, Apollonius Rhodius, Mela; a river of Thrace, falling into the Propontis, but where in particular, and in what direction, not ſaid.

ERIAE, Theophraſtus; one of the gates of Athens, at which dead bodies were carried out to be buried; Ἔρια, denoting a grave.

ERIBOEA, Ptolemy; a town of Bithynia, ſituate between the Sinus Cianus and Aſtacenus.

ERICUSA, or *Ericodes*, Stephanus; the weſtmoſt of the Aeolian iſlands, lying in the Tuſcan ſea, to the north of Sicily: ſo called from *erica*, ſweet broom or heath. Another *Ericuſa*, Pliny; in the Ionian ſea; placed by Ptolemy between Corcyra and Cephallenia.

ERIDANUS, Pauſanias; a river of Attica, falling into the Iliſſus. Another *Eridanus*, the more ancient name of the *Padus*, Diodorus Siculus; an appellation aſcribed by Pliny to the Greeks; followed in this by Virgil, Propertius: it riſes in mount Veſulus, in the Alpes Cottiae, and dividing the Ciſalpine Gaul into the Ciſpadana and Tranſpadana, and ſwelled on each hand with no inconſiderable rivers from the other Alps and the Apennine, falls at ſeven mouths into the Adriatic. Famous in Mythology, from the ſtory of Phaëton; that the Viſtula was anciently called *Eridanus* and *Rhodanus*, by the Greeks, is a conjecture of Cluverius; from a river, which falls into the Viſtular near Dantzic. Now called *Reddaune* or *Radaune*.

ERIGON, Strabo; *Erigonus*, Livy; a river of Macedonia, running from weſt to eaſt into the Axius.

ERINEUS, Strabo; one of the Tetrapolis Dorica; to the ſouth of mount Pindus, between the heads of the rivers Pindus and Achelous. Alſo a port of Achaia, Ptolemy; ſituate between Rhium and Aegium, on the ſouth ſide of the Corinthian bay. A place alſo called *Erineos*, Homer, from its wild fig-trees, near Troy.

ERITHINI SCOPULI, Homer, Strabo, Apollonius Rhodius, Ptolemy; rocks in the Euxine, over-againſt the coaſt of Bithynia.

ERIZA, Livy; a town of Phrygia Magna, ſituate between Tabae and Cibyra. *Erizi*, the people.

ERMA. See ARMA.

ERNAGIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate between Arelate and Cabellio on the Druentia. *Ernaginenſes*, Inſcription, the people.

ERULI. See HERULI.

ERYBIUM, Diodorus Siculus; a town of the Dorians, at the foot of mount Parnaſſus.

ERYCE, *Eryca*, or *Eruca*, Stephanus; an ancient town of Sicily, ſituate on an eminence, near the ſprings of the cognominal river *Eryce*,

running from weſt to eaſt, into the Ionian ſea; and to the ſouth of the Lacus Palicorum. *Erycaci* and *Erycini*, the people. Its ruins are to be ſeen on mount Catalfano.

ERYCINAE VENERIS TEMPLUM, Polybius; a temple of Venus on the top of mount Eryx. In Strabo's time the veneration of that temple ceaſed, after the Romans dedicated the temple of *Venus Erucina*, without the Porta Collina, in conſequence of a vow made in the time of the ſecond Punic war.

ERYMANTHUS, Pauſanias; a mountain of Arcadia, bordering on Achaia; famous for the wild boar, ſlain by Hercules. From a part of this mountain, called Lampea roſe the river *Erymanthus*, falling into the Alpheus.

ERYMNAE, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Tralles*.

ERYSICHE. See OENIADAE.

ERYTHEA, or *Erythia*, an iſland, adjoining, according to the ancients, either to, or a part of, Gades; no where now to be found, by the deſcription given of it by ancient authors. The Poets feign this to be the habitation of the fabulous Geryon, diſarmed by Hercules, who drove away his cattle, Heſiod; Hecataeus, Ambracia in Epirus; a country famous for large cattle, called *Larini*, from Larinus, Geryon's herdſman.

ERYTHRAE, Livy; a port-town of Aetolia, on the Corinthian bay. Another, *Erythrae* of Boeotia, Homer, Pauſanias; near Plateae and mount Cithaeron. A third *Erythrae*, Strabo; a town of Ionia in the Hither Aſia, ſituate in the peninſula, at its extremity, Ptolemy; with a cognominal port. The *Erythreans* laid claim to the Sibyl Herophile, as their country woman, ſurnamed thence *Erythraea*, Pauſanias. *Erythrae* was famous for an ancient temple of Hercules, Coin, Pauſanias.

ERYTHRAEA, Florus; a town of Crete, ſituate in the ſouth-eaſt of the iſland, at the promontory *Erythraeum*.

ERYTHRAEUM MARE, erroneouſly called *Rubrum* by the Romans, Pliny. Thus the ocean, that waſhes Arabia and Perſia, and extends a great way farther, is denominated. Hence it is, Herodotus ſays, that the Euphrates and Tigris fall into the *Mare Erythraeum*. He alſo calls it the *South Sea*, on which the Perſians dwell. It takes its name, not from its colour, the error of the Romans, who tranſlated *Erythraeum*, *Rubrum*; but from *Erythras*, ſon of Perſeus and Andromeda, whoſe kingdom lay on the confines of that ſea; whence its name *Erythraeum*.

ERYTHRAEUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory of Crete, ſituate on its ſouth eaſt ſide.

ERYX, Polybius; a mountain of Sicily, on the ſea-coaſt, in the ſouth-weſt of the iſland, between Panormus and Drepanum; the higheſt mountain in Sicily, next after Aetna; with the temple of Venus on its top, Virgil; hence ſacred to that goddeſs, Solinus; the Aſtarte of the Phoenicians. The city *Eryx*, Livy; ſtood below its top; to which there was on every ſide a difficult aſcent.

ESBUS. See HESBON.

ESCAMUS. See ESCUS.

ESCHOL, Moſes; the name of a valley, and torrent, or brook, in the neighbourhood of Hebron, in the tribe of Judah; ſo called from the large cluſter of grapes, cut by the ſpies, ſent out by Moſes.

ESCO, *onis*, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia, on the Licus; in a place where now ſtands *Schonga* on the left or weſt ſide of the Lech, in the duchy of Bavaria, on the borders of Suabia, nine German miles to the ſouth of Augſburg.

ESCUS. See OESCUS.

ESDRELON. See MAGNUS CAMPUS.

ESEBON, } See HESBON.
ESBONITAE, }

ESERNIA. See ABSERNIA.

ESIONGEBER. See ASIONGEBER.

ESQUILIAE, *arum*, Horace; one of the ſeven hills of Rome, which Varro will have to be two, viz. Ciſpius and Oppius, Verrius Flaccus: alſo *Mons Eſquilinus*, ſoftened from *Exquilinus*; and this again from *Excubinus*; from the watch or guard Romulus kept here, Propertius; from a jealouſy he entertained of

of his colleague Titus Tatius. On the eaſt ſide it reaches the city walls; on the ſouth, the Via Lavicana; on the weſt, the wide valley between mount Coelius and the Palatine; on the north, the Mons Viminalis; on the eaſt ſide is the *Porta Eſquilina*. This hill by ſome of the ancients was called *Suburranus*, from the ſtreet *Suburra* to the north of it: by the poets, *Eſquilius*, Ovid.

ESSEDONES, Pliny; *Iſſedones*, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a people of Scythia intra Imaum, to the eaſt of the Maſſagetae, placed in Sarmatia Europea, to the north of the Maeotis, Pliny; in Serica and Scythia extra Imaum, Ptolemy; perhaps originally thence.

ESTHEMO or ESTHEMOAH, Joſhua; a ſacerdotal city of Judah, beyond Lachis, on the borders of the territory of Eleutheropolis, Euſebius; a large village in Jerome's time.

ESTIAEOTIS, Herodotus; a diſtrict of Theſſaly, to the ſouth of Oeta and Olympus, mountains in the eaſt parts of Theſſaly: but Herodotus owns, that the Pelaſgi, who are Theſſalians, were a very roving, vagrant people, always ſhifting their habitations; whence it ſeems to happen, that the names of countries changed with the inhabitants: for, it is certain, that the weſt part of Theſſaly was afterwards called *Eſtiaeotis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Eſtiotae*, the national name.

ESTIONES, Strabo; a people of Vindelicia, ſituate between the Licates to the eaſt; the Brigantii to the ſouth; the Tigurini to the weſt; and the Danube to the north. Now the *Algow*, a diſtrict of Suabia, in Germany, Cluverius.

ESURIS, Antonine; a town of Luſitania, near the mouth of the Anas.

ETAM, 1 Chron. iv. 32. a town of the tribe of Simeon: probably the ſame with Samſon's Rock *Etam*, Judges xv. 8. afterwards built into a city and fortified, 2 Chron. xi. 6.

ETEA, Stephanus; a town of Crete, the country of Myſo, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, Diogenes Laertius. Another Timon, a manhater, id. He died at the age of 97, id.

ETELASTA. See EGELESTA.

ETENNA, a town of Pamphylia, towards Piſidia: *Etennenſes*, the people, Polybius.

ETEOCRETAE, Diodorus Siculus; a very ancient people of Crete.

ETESIAE, anniverſary winds, returning at ſtated periods, and blowing from the north-weſt during the dog-days, Ariſtotle, Diodorus Siculus: They are called *Somniculoſi*, by the mariners, and *Delicati*, from their ſleeping, or ceaſing to blow in the night; and not riſing till late in the morning, Seneca.

ETHAM, Moſes; a place ſaid to be ſituate in the extremity of the Wilderneſs, on the Arabic Gulf. This is the firſt ſtage of the Iſraelites, after their departure from Succoth. Between theſe two places we have an account of the firſt appearance of the miraculous cloud, which guided their march in the Wilderneſs; called Anan or Onan in Hebrew: of which it is probable, the Greeks made ὄνος, Aſs, for a handle of reproach; adopted by Tacitas, Petronius Arbiter, and Juvenal: this laſt, ſpeaking of the Jews, ſays, according to the common reading;

—*Nubes et coeli numen adorant.*

The latter clauſe *coeli numen*, can in no ſenſe be a reproach; which yet the poet certainly intended it for. It is therefore probable he wrote *Cilli numen*; κίλλος in the Doric, being of the ſame import with ὄνος in the common dialect. And the following line in Petronius Arbiter ſeems plainly to require this reading:

Judaeus—
Et coeli ſummas advocat auriculas,

according to the common editions.

ETHELEUM, Pliny; a river which he calls the ancient boundary of Troas, and the beginning of Myſia, diſtinguiſhing it from Aeſepus, Homer's boundary of that kingdom.

ETOCETUM, Antonine; *Uttoxeſter*, according to ſome; the *Wall* near Litchfield, Camden; ſo called from the remains of a wall there.

ETOSCA. See ILEOSCA.

ETRURIA, Romans; *Tyrrhenia*, Greeks; a country of Italy, extending from the river Macra, the boundary of Liguria, to the Tiber;

ber; written without an aſpiration by the ancient Latin writers, and in ancient Inſcriptions; as was alſo *Etruſci*, the gentilitious name; which was alſo *Tuſci*, Inſcriptions; not *Thuſci*, from Θυω; a very ancient appellation: but whether *Tuſcia* was a name of that country, of equal antiquity, is doubtful: all the older writers have *Etruria*. It was anciently divided into twelve departments, or diſtricts; which took their names from twelve principal cities, Livy, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus. But under the Caeſars the number was increaſed, Inſcriptions.

ETRUSCUM FRETUM, called *Tyrrhenum*, Lycophron; the ſtrait between Italy and Sicily; becauſe here the Tuſcan and Ionian ſeas blend or mix, Apollonius; called for the ſame reaſon *Porta*, Manilius.

ETAMANDRUS, Arrian; a river of Drangiana, running from mount Eagous through the territory of the Euergetae.

EUANTHIA, the ancient name of *Trallis*, Ptolemy; which ſee.

EUANTHIA, } See OEANTHE.
EUANTHIS, }

EUBOEA, Strabo, Mela; an oblong iſland, ſtretching out between Attica and Theſſaly, oppoſite to Boeotia; from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait, called *Euripus*: this iſland never exceeding forty, nor ever falling ſhort of two miles in breadth, is in length one hundred and fifty miles; and in compaſs three hundred and ſixty-five, Pliny. The people are called always *Abantes* by Homer: *Euboicus*, the epithet, Virgil. Now *Negropont*, from its principal town, which was anciently called *Chalcis*.

EUENUS, Strabo; a river of Aetolia, formerly called *Lycormas*, running from north to ſouth into the Achelous, and both together into the Ionian ſea, near the mouth of the Corinthian bay, after running through Calydon. Another *Euenus* of Myſia, Strabo; running by Pitane; from which the people of Adramyttum are ſupplied with water by an aquaeduct. id.

EUERGETAE. See ARIASPE.

EUGANEI, Livy; a people of the Tranſpadana, extending to the Alps between the Lacus Larius and the river Atheſis; but before the Trojan war, they dwelt on the Adriatic, whence they were expelled by the Trojans and the Heneti, afterwards called Veneti, to the Alpine parts: and hence it is, the poets often call the country of the Veneti by the name of *Euganei*, the ancient poſſeſſors, Silius Italicus, Martial. The name *Euganei* denotes their noble deſcent, Pliny.

EUHIPPIA. See THYATIRA.

EULAEUS. See CHOASPES.

EUMENIA, Strabo, Ptolemy, a town of Phrygia Magna, built by Eumenes, brother of king Attalus; ſituate on the river Cludrus, Pliny; but whether running into the Cayſter or Meander, is uncertain. *Eumeneticus*, the epithet; *Eumenetica regio*, Pliny. One of the names of Trallis, in Lydia; becauſe made a preſent of by the Romans to *Eumenes*.

EUNES or *Senes*, *ium*, (the reading doubtful) Polybius, Diodorus; a part of mount Pelorus, in Sicily.

EUONYMUS, Strabo; one of the Aeolian iſlands, to the north of Sicily; becauſe on the left hand of thoſe who ſail from Lipara to Sicily: the ſmalleſt of all thoſe iſlands, Pliny.

EUPALIUM, Livy; *Eupalia*, Stephanus; *Eupolium*, Thucydides; an inland town of Locris, on the confines of Aetolia Epictetos, or adjectitious Aetolia; not far from Naupactum, to the eaſt, inclining a little to the north.

EUPATORIA, Strabo; a town of Pontus, on the confluence of the Iris and Lycus; ſo named from the founder, which Pompey, finding imperfect, completed, and called it *Magnopolis*, adding territory and inhabitants to it: different from the *Eupatoria*, which Mithridates added to Amiſus, which lay on the Euxine, Pliny, Appian. Another *Eupatoria*, Ptolemy; on the weſt ſide of the Cherſoneſus Taurica.

EUPHORBIUM, Peutinger; a town of Phrygia Magna, ſituate between Synnada and Apamea. Hence *Euphorbeni*, the people, Pliny.

EUPHRANTA, Ptolemy; *Euphrantas*, Strabo;

Strabo; a tower of the Regio Sertica, next to Charax, the Carthagian ſtaple: *Euphrantia* was the boundary of Cyrenaica under Ptolemy.

EUPHRATES, a river univerſally allowed to take its riſe in Armenia Major; but in what particular ſpot, or in what direction it afterwards ſhapes its courſe, there the greateſt diſagreement lies. Strabo ſays, that the *Euphrates* riſes in mount Abus, which he joins with, or accounts a part of, mount Taurus; that its beginning is on the north ſide of mount Taurus; and that running, firſt weſtward, thro' Armenia, then ſtriking off to the ſouth, it forces its way through that mountain: and thus it riſes in the ſouth of Armenia, mount Taurus being the boundary on that ſide; and runs through its ſouth part, quite to Cappadocia, conterminal with Armenia Minor; or quite to this laſt, or to its ſouth limit; to reach which, it muſt bend its weſt courſe a little north; becauſe the Taurus, from which it roſe, lies lower, or more to the ſouth, and almoſt parallel with Melitene: and that then it turns to the ſouth, in order to break through the Taurus, and eſcape to Syria, and then take a new bend to Babylonia. To this account of Strabo, Pliny runs quite counter, adducing eye witneſſes, who carry the *Euphrates* from north to ſouth in a right line, till it meets mount Taurus; placing the ſprings together with mount Abus, or Aba, which inclines to the weſt, to the north of Taurus, all counter to Strabo. Ptolemy ſtrikes a middle courſe between both, placing the ſprings to the eaſt, as Strabo does; whence he ſays, it runs in a long courſe weſtward, before it bends ſouth; and that it riſes not from mount Taurus, but far to the north of it; and he makes it run ſtraight weſt from its riſe, then turn ſouth ſpontaneouſly, without any interpoſing obſtacle, in a manner quite different from Strabo, Mela, and others, who make the Taurus the cauſe of this turn. No wonder then that the ſprings of the Nile are unknown, if a river almoſt at the door is ſo little underſtood. The *Euphrates* naturally divides into two channels, one through Babylon, and the other through Seleucia, beſides the ſeveral artificial cuts made between it and the Tigris about Babylon: and theſe cuts or trenches are what the Pſalmiſt calls the rivers of Babylon, on the willows of which the captives hung their harps. It is probable that the *Euphrates* naturally poured into the ſea at one particular mouth, before theſe cuts were made, A thing, appearing ſo evident to the ancients, that Pliny has ſet down the diſtance between the mouths of the *Euphrates* and the Tigris; who ſays, ſome made it twenty-five, and others ſeven miles; but that the *Euphrates* being for a long time back intercepted in its courſe by cuts, made for watering the fields, only the branch called the Paſitigris fell into the ſea, the reſt of it into the Tigris, and both together into the Perſian Gulf. Overflowing the country through which it runs, at ſtated times of the year, like the Nile, it renders it fertile, Pliny, Cicero.

EUPILIS, Pliny; a lake of the Tranſpadana in Italy, through which the Lamber is tranſmitted.

EUPLOEA, Statius; a ſmall iſland in the Sinus Puteolanus, on the coaſt of Naples.

EUPOLIUM. See EUPALIUM.

EUPORIA, Ptolemy; a town placed between Phyſca and Apollonia, in the diſtrict of Mygdonia of Macedon.

EUPROSOPON, Mela; the ſame with *Dei facies*, which ſee.

EURANIUM, Pliny; a town of Caria, one of the ſix allotted by Alexander to Halicarnaſſus.

EURIPUS, *i*, Scylax, Strabo, Mela; a ſtrait between Aulis and Chalcis; or that narrow gut lying between Euboea and Boeotia, agitated by a continual reciprocal motion: formerly with a mole between Aulis and Chalcis, and a draw-bridge in the middle for the paſſage of veſſels. The alternate motion, or reciprocation of the *Euripus* happens ſeven times in the day, and as often in the night, with ſuch violence, as to

to baffle even the winds and veſſels in full ſail, Strabo, Mela. As to the number and regular ſucceſſion of reciprocations, Livy has ſome doubt; affirming that they are not ſtated, but happen fortuitouſly, as the ſtrait is impelled, now this, again that way, by the winds, like a mighty torrent rolling down a precipice. *Euripi* alſo denote ſmall, artificial, winding canals, made for ornaments about houſes, Cicero; as a larger ſort were called Nili, id.

EUROMUS, *i*, penult long, Strabo, Livy; a town of Caria; to the eaſt of the territory of Miletus: in Strabo's time of no repute; but in the Macedonic war of ſome reputation, having other towns in ſubjection to it. *Euromenſes*, the people, Livy.

EURONOTUS, a wind blowing between the Eurus and Notus, Pliny.

EUROPA Agathemerus, Strabo, Pliny; one of the three greater parts or continents, into which the ancients divided the world; bounded on the weſt by the Atlantic ocean; on the eaſt ſeparated from Aſia by the Tanais and the Helleſpont, and by a line carried on in that direction, Dionyſius, Strabo; on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, Mela. To the north its extent was unknown to the ancients. Herodotus owns he knows not whence either is the appellation, or who impoſed it; Bochart will have it to be from *Urappa*, fair or white face, as a diſtinction from people of a darker complexion, as thoſe more to the ſouth generally are: ſtill called *Europe*. It may be queried, whether in this caſe we may not adopt the opinion of Eratoſthenes, who ſays, that the three greater diviſions of the world took their names from particular cognominal diſtricts contained in them; as *Europa* from a ſmall diſtrict of that name in Thrace; the ſame thing holding of Aſia and Africa; names which ſeem all of them to be poſterior to Homer.

EUROPUS, Ptolemy; a town of Almopia, mentioned by Thucydides, a diſtrict in the north of Macedonia, to the ſouth of Mount Haemus. Another *Europus* in Mygdonia, a town ſituate on the right or eaſt ſide of the river Axius, Pliny. A third *Europus* in Media, Pliny, Ammian; near the Portae Caſpiae. Formerly called Ragae, and Arſace by the Parthians. A fourth *Europus*, ſo called by the Greeks, in Meſopotamia; alſo called *Dura*, a town built by the Macedonians: but Polybius ſeems to diſtinguiſh them, and make them different towns. A fifth of Syria, on the right or weſt ſide of the Euphrates, below Zeugma, a Macedonian town, Ptolemy, Pliny, Stephanus.

EUROPUS, a river. See the following article.

EUROTAS, *ae*, a river of Theſſaly, at the foot of mount Olympus; called *Titareſius* Homer; and *Titareſus*, Lucan; *Europus*, Strabo. Another *Eurotas*, a noble river of Laconica, running to the eaſt of the city of Sparta, Polybius; under the very walls, as it were, Livy; tho' having really none; from north to ſouth. Its banks allotted for the exerciſes of the young Spartans, and the river for the Lacoenae, or young women of Sparta, to bathe in. The ſauce or whet, as Cicero calls it, of their homely fare. A third *Eurotas*, running by Tarentum in Italy, a Spartan colony; which is the reaſon of the name, Polybius; being otherwiſe called Galeſus.

EURUS, called *Vulturnus* by the Romans, a ſouth-eaſt wind, Seneca.

EURYALUS, Livy, *Euryelus*, Thucydides; an eminence, with a citadel on it, of Syracuſe, a part of the Epipolae, to the weſt, inclining a little to the north; ſaid to be alſo called *Macropolis*, Stephanus.

EURYANASSA, Pliny; one of the ſmall iſlands near Chius, on the coaſt of the Hither Aſia.

EURYMEDON, *ontis*, penult in *Eurymedon* ſhort; a noble river running through the middle of Pamphylia, Mela; and mentioned by many other authors; famous for a ſea and land fight on the ſame day, in which the Athenians, under Cimon, the ſon of Miltiades, defeated the Perſians, Thucydides. The ſea-fight happened firſt in the ſea of Pamphylia, towards Cyprus; the

the land engagement the following night on the *Eurymedon*, Diodorus, Plutarch: Cimon, after defeating the Perſian fleet, armed his men with the armour of the captives, and ſet ſail for the enemy, who lay on the banks of the *Eurymedon*, in the ſhips taken from the Perſians, who on ſeeing their own ſhips and their own people in appearance, were off their guard, and thus became an eaſy conqueſt, Frontinus.

EUSEBIA, Strabo; a ſurname of *Mazaca*, the capital of Cappadocia, at the foot of mount Argaeus: afterwards called Caeſarea, in which name *Euſebia* was loſt. A ſurname alſo of the Tyanitis in Cappadocia, at mount Taurus, Strabo.

EUTAEA, Xenophon; a town on the borders of Laconica and Arcadia.

EUTRESII, Pauſanias; a people of Arcadia, whoſe towns were drained of their inhabitants by Megalopolis, in order to the peopling it.

EUTRESIS, Homer, Strabo; a village of the Theſpians, near Copae in Boeotia where Zethus and Amphion are ſaid to have dwelt, before they reigned in Thebes; lying on the road between Theſpiae and Plataeae, Stephanus; who ſays, that the appellation is from its being interſected by ſeveral roads. *Eutreſius*, the gentilitious name, and the ſurname of Apollo, whoſe temple and a famous oracle ſtood at *Eutreſis*.

EUTYCHIA, a ſmall obſcure iſland oppoſite to the Sinus Pagaſicus of Theſſaly.

EUXINUS. See AXENUS.

EX, Mela; *Sex*, *Sexi*, or *Sexti*, in all which different ways it is written; ſurnamed *Firmum Julium*, Pliny; *Sexitanum*, Antonine; a town of Baetica in Spain, towards the ſea-coaſt. *Exitani*, the people, Strabo; *Exitanus*, the epithet: hence *Salſamenta Exitana*, Strabo. Now ſuppoſed to be *Malaga*, by ſome; by others, *Motril* of Granada.

EXILISSA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Tingitana; ſuppoſed to be the *Liſſa* of Pliny, which ſee.

EXQUILIAE and *Exquilinus Mons*. See ESQUILIAE.

EZIONGEBER. See ASIONGABER.

F.

FABARIA. See BURCHANIA.

FABARIS, Virgil, Vibius Sequeſter; a river of the Sabines, beyond the Amnis Curenſis: otherwiſe called *Farfarus*, Ovid, Servius. Now *Farfa*.

FABRATERIA, Strabo, Cicero; a town of the Volſci in Latium; a colony, Velleius; ſituate on the river Trerus. *Fabraterni*, the people, Livy. Pliny diſtinguiſhes between the Veteres and Novi; called Novani, Inſcription. Now *Falvaterra*, Baudrand, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, on the confines of Naples.

FABRICIUS PONS, Horace; one of the bridges on the Tiber at Rome; built by the conſul Fabricius, Inſcription: called alſo *Tarpeius*; from the veſtal Tarpea, who betrayed the Capitol to the Sabines. This bridge joined the iſland Lycaonia in the Tiber to the city. Now called *Ponte quattro Capi*, from a double Janus, or a Janus with four faces, at its entrance.

FACELINAE, *Faſcelinae*, or *Phacelinae Dianae Fanum*; a ſmall place in the north of Sicily, at the mouth of the Melas, called alſo, *Facelinus*. The appellation is either from *fax* a torch, which the goddeſs held in her right hand, Cicero; or *faſcis* a bundle of bruſhwood, of which torches were made, or in which ſhe was conveyed concealed from the Taurica Cherſoneſus; whence alſo ſhe was called *Faſcelitis*, *idos*, Lucilius.

FACIES DEI. See DEI.

FAESULAE, *arum*, Salluſt, Ptolemy; *Faeſula*, *ae*, Silius; a town of Etruria, of no ſmall note anciently,

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three miles above Florence. Now a village called *Fieſoli* in *Tuſcany*, at the foot of the Apennine. *Faeſulani*, the people, Cicero. *Faeſulanus*, the epithet, id. Inſcription. E. Long. 12° 16′, Lat. 43° 31′.

FALARIA, or *Faleria*; a town of Picenum. *Falarienſes*, the people, Pliny; *Falerienſes*, Inſcription; *Falerionenſis ager*, the territory, Balbus. Now extinct, but the place called *Falleroni*, at the ſprings of the Tenna, in the ſouth of Ancona.

FALERII, *orum*, Livy; *Falerium*, *i*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; a town of Etruria, on the weſt or right ſide of the Tiber; *Faliſci*, the people of the town and territory, Livy, Virgil. The territory was famous for its rich paſtures, hence the *gramen Faliſcum* in authors. Eutropius and Frontinus call the town, *Faliſci*; which, according to the laſt was ſurnamed *Colonia Junonia*. The *Faliſci* are called *Aequi*, Virgil; becauſe they afforded ſupplemental laws to the Twelve Tables, Servius. Here they made an excellent ſauſage, called *Venter Faliſcus*, Martial. The treachery of the ſchool-maſter is no leſs remarkable than the juſt requital he met with, at the hands of Camillus.

FALERNUS, *Mons Maſſicus* ſo called, Martial: *Falernus ager*, a diſtrict at the foot of mount Maſſicus in Campania, Livy: famous for its generous wines, Horace, Pliny. Now called *Monte Maſſico*.

FALISCI. See FALERII.

FAMA JULIA, Pliny; a name of Seria; a town of Baetica; to the eaſt of the mouth of the Anas, and north of Onoba.

FANE TRIS COLONIA, Inſcription, Vitruvius: *Fanum*, Caeſar; or at full length, *Fanum Fortunae*, Inſcription, Pliny; a maritime town of Umbria, to the north of the mouth of the Metaurus. Now *Fano*, a port town of Urbino, on the Adriatic. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 44°.

FANUM, in general denotes a ſacred edifice; becauſe in the dedication, certain words were pronounced by the pontifex, Varro; or ſo called from Fanus, the original founder of ſuch ſtructures, Corn. Fronto. Or what ſeems more probable, from a tranſpoſition of the letters of the Greek term Ναος, whence Ανος, the ſpirit being changed, as uſual, into F. Voſſius.

FANUM FORTUNAE. See FORTUNAE.

FANUM JOVIS. See JOVIS.

FANUM VACUNAE, Horace; a village of the Sabines, ſituate between Cures and Mandela; where ſtood the temple of Vacuna, goddeſs of the idle or unemployed, in an old decayed ſtate, and hence the epithet, *Putre*, uſed by Horace. Now called *Vocone*, in the Eccleſiaſtical State.

FANUM VOLTUMNAE. See VOLTUMNAE.

FANUM URII JOVIS. See JOVIS URII.

FARFARUS. See FABARIS.

FASCELINAE. See FACELINAE FANUM.

FAVENTIA, Livy, Velleius; a town of the Ciſpadana, famous in Sylla's wars. *Faventini*, the people, Pliny. Now *Faenza*, a town of Romania, in the Pope's Territory. E. Long. 12° 38′, Lat. 44° 30′. Alſo a ſurname of Barcino, Pliny, Coin. See BARCINO.

FAVERIA, Livy; a town of Iſtria, of uncertain ſituation.

FAVONII PORTUS, Antonine; a port on the eaſt ſide of Corſica. Now *Porto Favono*, Cluverius.

FAVONIUS, the weſt wind, Lucretius, Seneca, Pliny; called *Zephyrus* by the Greeks.

FAUSTINI VILLA. See VILLA.

FAUSTINOPOLIS, Antonine, Hierocles; a town of Cappadocia, ſituate between Tyana and mount Taurus.

FEBIANA CASTRA. See PHAEBIANA.

FELSINA, the ancient Tuſcan name of *Bononia*, which ſee.

FELTRIA, Inſcriptions; a town on the borders of Rhaetia, towards Italy. *Feltrini*, Pliny, the people. Now *Feltri*, in the territory of Venice, on the Piava. E. Long. 12° 16′, Lat. 46°.

FEMINARUM PORTUS, Arrian; a port on the Mare Erythraeum; ſo called, becauſe a woman firſt commanded there

FENESTELLA, Ovid; one of the gates of Rome.

FENNI.

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FENNI. See FINNINGIA.

FENNINGIA. See FINNINGIA.

FENON. See PHUNON.

FERENTIA, Horace; *Ferentinum*, Pliny, Suetonius; a town of Etruria; its name and ruins are ſaid to be ſtill remaining near Fiaſcone; Ferentinenſis Colonia, Frontinus.

FERENTINUM, a town of the Hernici in Latium, made autonomal by the Romans, or ſuffered to be governed by their own laws, Livy. *Ferentinates*, the people, id. *Ferentinus*, the epithet, id. Now *Feretino*, a city in the Campania of Rome. E. Long. 14° 5′, Lat. 41° 45′.

FERENTUM, Horace, Diodorus; *Forentum* ſaid to be the true reading, Livy; *Forentani*, the people, id. A town of Apulia in Italy. Now *Forenza*, in the Baſilicata of Naples, at the foot of the Apennin, four miles to the north of Acherontia.

FERONIAE FANUM, Ptolemy, Inſcription; a town in Etruria on the river Veſidia. Now *Pietra Santa*. Another, a colony, Livy, Virgil, in the territory of Capena in Tuſcany, with a grove. A third, Virgil, Horace, Tacitus; in Latium, three miles from Tarracinae, with a grove and ſacred fountain. A fourth, Strabo, at the foot of mount Soracte near the Tiber, with a grove, Pliny.

FERRARIA, Antonine; a place in Sardinia, thirteen miles to the north of Caralis; probably ſo called from its iron mines and forges. This iſland abounded in iron, as is mentioned by Rutilius. Now thought to be *Capo Ferrato*, Baudrand.

FERRARIA, Mela; a promontory of the Hither Spain, running out towards the Baleares, between the Sinus Illicitanus and Sucronenſis. Three miles to the eaſt of Dianium. Now *el Cabo Martin* in Valentia, under the meridian of London, Lat. 38° 50′.

FERRATUS MONS, Peutinger, Ammian; a mountain of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, running out a great length from Rufucurium to Salde, along the Mediterranean.

FESCENNIA, Pliny; *Feſcennium* Solinus; a town of Etruria, above Falerii. Here nuptial ſongs were invented, Servius; looſe, obſcene, and abuſive, Macrobius. *Feſcenninus*, the epithet, Virgil, Horace, Seneca. Now *Galeſe*, Cluverius; in the Eccleſiaſtical State, near the Tiber.

FIBRENUS, a river of Latium, which falls into the Liris on the left or eaſt ſide, between Sora and Fregellae, Silius Italicus. Previous to its confluence it forms an iſland in which Cicero had one of his villas, Cicero. Now *il Fiume della Poſta*, Sanfelici.

FICANA, Livy, Pliny; a town of Latium, to the north of Oſtia. Now extinct.

FICARIA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland in the Sinus Caralitanus, on the eaſt of Sardinia. Now *la Serpentera*, Leandro.

FICARIA, Ptolemy; a town on the ſouth-weſt of Corſica, at the mouth of the river *Ficarius*. Now called *Ficari*, Cluverius.

FICARIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Corſica, running from eaſt to weſt, into the Portus Titianus, on the ſouth-weſt of Corſica.

FICULEA, or *Ficulnea*, Livy; a town of the Sabines beyond the Mons Sacer on the Via Nomentana, eleven miles to the eaſt of Rome. Now extinct. *Ficuleates*, the people, Varro; *Ficolenſes*, Pliny; *Ficulnenſis*, the epithet, Cicero.

FICULNENSIS PORTA, otherwiſe *Nomentana*, Varro, Feſtus; one of the gates of Rome, on the Mons Quirinalis, between the Porta Salaria and Viminalis. Now *la Porta Pia*. It gave name to the Via Nomentana, which was formerly called *Via Ficulnenſis*, Livy.

FIDENA, *ae*, Virgil, Tacitus; *Fidenae arum*, Livy, Cicero, Horace; a town of the Sabines, five miles to the north of Rome, where traces of it are ſtill to be ſeen; a colony of Alba, Strabo. *Fidenates*, the people, Livy, *Fidenas*, *atis*, the epithet, id.

FIDENTIA, Livy, Velleius, a town of Gallia Ciſpadana. *Fidentiola*, Itinerary; *Fidentia Julia*, Inſcription; a colony either of Caeſar or Auguſtus, ſituate between Parma and Placentia. *Fidentini*, the people,

ple, Pliny. It is called *Florentia*, Peutinger. Now *Borgo S. Donino* in the duchy of Parma.

FILAE. See PHILAE.

FILEKIA, Ptolemy. Now *Filek* or *Filnek*, a town in the extremity of Moravia, towards Silesia, Altingius.

FINNINGIA, or *Fenningia*, the true reading for *Eningia* in Pliny, which he makes an island, but is more truly a peninsula. Now *Finland*, a province of Sweden. *Fenni*, Tacitus; *Finni*, Ptolemy, Pliny; the people, whose ferocity is extraordinary, poverty extreme, herbs their food, skins their covering, the ground their couch, regardless of man and of gods, they have attained to a very difficult thing, not to have a single wish to form, Tacitus.

FIRMUM, Cicero; *Firmium*, Ptolemy; a town of the Picenum, at some distance from the Adriatic, on the Tinna; a colony as old as the first Punic war, Velleius. Now *Fermo*. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 43°. *Firmani*, the people, Pliny. *Firmanorum Castellum*. See CASTELLUM.

FISCELLUS, Pliny, Silius Italicus; a mountain of the Sabines, in Umbria, on the confines of the Picenum, the hither part of the Apennin: from it the Nar rises. Now *Monte della Sibilla*.

FLAMINIA. See VIA.

FLAMINIA PORTA, that gate of Rome which struck into the Via Flaminia, between the Mons Capitolinus and Quirinalis. Called also *Flumentana*, because next the river. Now *Porta del Po olo*.

FLAMINII FORUM. See FORUM.

FLANATICUS SINUS, Pliny; *Flanonicus*, Stephanus; a bay of Liburnia in the Adriatic: so called from the *Flanates*, Pliny; a people dwelling, or from *Flanon*, a town situate, on it. Now called *il Golfo Carnero*.

FLANONA, Pliny; *Flanon*, Stephanus; a town on the Sinus Flanaticus; whence its name *Flanonicus*. Now *Fianona*, a small town of Istria.

FLAVIA, Eumenius; a surname of Augustodunum, a town of the Aedui in Gallia Celtica. *Flavienses*, the people, id. See AUGUSTODUNUM.

FLAVIA FIRMA SURA, Notitia; *Sure*, Ptolemy; a town of the Palmyrene, on the eastern bend of the Euphrates.

FLAVIA GALLICA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, on the Cinga; thought to be *Fraga* in Arragon; under the meridian of London. Lat. 41° 16′, on the Cinca.

FLAVIA IRIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Artabri, in the Hither Spain; to the south east of the promontorium Artabrum, or Cape Finisterre; thought by some to be *Padron*, by others, *Compostella*; by others again, *S. Maria*.

FLAVIA LAMBRIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, on the limits of the Astures; to the east of Flavia Iria.

FLAVIAE AQUAE. See AQUAE.

FLAVIAE ARAE, Ptolemy; a town of Vindelicia; almost on the spot, where Aurach now stands; a town of the duchy of Wirtemburg. E. Long. 9° 20′, Lat. 48° 25′.

FLAVIAS, *ados*, Ptolemy; a town of Cilicia Aspera, near the springs of the Calycadnus, and at the foot of mount Taurus; called also *Flaviopolis*.

FLAVIENSES. See AUGUSTODUNUM.

FLAVINA, Silius Italicus; a town of Etruria, but of uncertain situation; supposed to be near mount Soracte; seeing Virgil joins *Flavinia arva* with that mountain.

FLAVIOBRIGA, Pliny; a town of the Autrigones in Cantabria. Now either *Bermeo*, or a town near Bilboa, Mariana; on the bay of Biscay.

FLAVONAVIA, Pliny; a town of the Paesici, situate in a peninsula on the Oceanus Cantabricus. Now supposed to be *S. Andero*, on the bay of Biscay in Spain. W. Long. 4° 32′, Lat. 43° 20′.

FLAVIOPOLIS. See FLAVIAS.

FLAVIOPOLIS, Ptolemy; an inland town of Bithynia, called also *Cratéa*, or *Cratia*, situate near the river Parthenius. *Cratienses Flaviopolitae*, Coins, the people. Another *Flaviopolis* of Thrace, Pliny; anciently called *Zela*, situate in the Regio Caenica, on the right or east bank of the Panysus.

FLAVIUM BRIGANTIUM. See BRIGANTIUM.

FLA-

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FLAVIUM SOLVENSE, Pliny; a town of Noricum; ſo called from Veſpaſian: whether a municipium or colony, uncertain. Now *Solfeld*, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the left or north ſide of the Drave.

FLETIO, Itinerary, Peutinger; a town of Belgica, eleven miles below the Trajectus, or Utrecht.

FLEVO, Mela; that part of the Rhine, where towards its mouth it ſpreads and forms a lake, encompaſſing an iſland of the ſame name, till again contracted, it becomes a river at its mouth.

FLEVUM, or *Flevus*, Pliny; the right or north branch of the Rhine, by which it ſpreads into lakes.

FLEVUM, Tacitus; *Fleum*, Ptolemy; a citadel of the Friſii, next that branch of the Rhine called Flevus.

FLEXUM, Itinerary, Notitia; *ad Flexum*, Peutinger; namely at the bend of the Danube, on its turning off to the ſouth; a town of Pannonia Superior. Now called *Owar* by the Hungarians, and *Altenburg* by the Germans, in the weſt of Hungary, on the borders of Auſtria, on a ſmall iſland, where the Leytha falls into the Danube.

FLORENTIA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Etruria, on the Arnus; of great note in Sylla's wars, Florus. Some MSS. read *Fluentia*; a term which either ſtands for nothing, or is doubtful, Cellarius. Tacitus reckons it either among the municipia or colonies. That it was made a colony appears from Frontinus. *Florentini*, Pliny, Tacitus; the people. Now called *Fiorenza*, or *Firenza*, by the Italians, *Florence* in Engliſh. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 43° 30'.

FLORENTIA. See FIDENTIA.

FLUMENTANA PORTA. See FLAMINIA.

FLUMINUM RIPA, DEXTRA, and SINISTRA. The right and left ſide of a river is determined by its courſe, on looking down the river, the right hand is the right ſide, and the left hand the left.

FLUSOR, Peutinger; a river of the Picenum in Italy, mentioned by no other author. Now the *Chiento*, Cluverius; which riſing in the Apenine, runs through the March of Ancona, into the gulf of Venice, from weſt to eaſt.

FLUVIUS FOEDERATORUM, Mela, Ptolemy; a ſmall river of Baetica in Spain, running to the weſt of Malaga, from north to ſouth. Now called *Guadalquivirejo*.

FOEDERATUM OPPIDUM, a town in every reſpect independent, having its own laws, magiſtrates, and civil conſtitution unaltered, in alliance with the Romans; to whom they owed nothing but in virtue of the articles of confederacy, as appears from Capua, before its revolt to Hannibal. The freedom of Rome was generally denied ſuch, though ſometimes granted, on account of extraordinary ſervices.

FONS JOVIS. See JOVIS.

FONS SOLIS, a fountain of the Cyrenaica; ſo called, becauſe ſhifting its degrees of heat and cold with the motion of the ſun, Herodotus, Diodorus, Arrian, Ovid.

FONTALIS, or *Fontinalis Porta*. See CAPENA.

FONTES APONI. See APONUS.

FORENTUM. See FERENTUM.

FORMIAE, *arum*, Cicero, Horace, Tacitus; *Formia*, *ae*, Martial; a maritime town of the Adjected or New Latium, to the ſouth-eaſt of Cajeta; built by the Lacedaemonians, Strabo; called originally *Hormiae*, id. Pliny; on account of its commodious harbour. An ancient municipium, Velleius. *Formiani*, the people, admitted to the liberty of the city, the very year in which Alexandria was built, id. But not admitted to the right of ſuffrage, till a long time after the ſecond Punic war, Livy. *Formianus*, the epithet, Horace. *Formiae* at this day lies in ruins, near a place, now called *Mola*.

FORMIANUM PRAEDIUM, Cicero; a villa of Cicero, to the north of Formiae.

FORMIO, Pliny; a river of Iſtria, ſix miles to the ſouth of Tergeſte; the ancient boundary of ancient Italy to the eaſt, but afterwards carried on to Pola, and at length to the river Arſia, Strabo; which laſt was in Pliny's time the ſtanding boundary, beyond which it was never after carried. It runs from eaſt to weſt into

into the Sinus Tergeſtinus, in the Adriatic. Now *Riſano*.

FORODRUENTINUM, or *Forum Druentinorum*, Inſcriptions; *Forum Truentinorum*, Pliny; a municipium of the Ciſpadana, ſituate between Caeſena to the ſouth, and Forum Popilii to the north-eaſt.

FORONERONIENSES. See LUTEVA.

FORTUNAE FANUM, Tacitus, Pliny; a colony, called *Colonia Julia Faneſtris*, Vitruvius. See FANESTRIS.

FORTUNATAE INSULAE, Statius Seboſus, and Juba, quoted by Pliny; that theſe are the Canary iſlands, appears from *Canaria* being mentioned by Ptolemy and Pliny as one of them, which ſee.

FORULI, Virgil, Livy; a vicus or village of the territory of the Reate of the Sabines, ſituate between Amiternum and Cutiliae: rocks, according to Strabo, fitter to carry on and maintain a rebellion, than to be made a place of habitation. *Vicani Forulani*, Inſcription; the people.

FORUM, a ſquare, allotted either for a market-place, or for a court of juſtice. And for theſe purpoſes there were different forums at Rome. *Forum indicere*, was the act of the praetor appointing the place in Rome where cauſes were to be tried. *Agere forum*, denoted the bringing on cauſes out of Rome, in a Roman province, Cicero, Suetonius; the ſame with *agere conventum*, Florus. The term *forum*, added to a proper name, denotes ſome market town or borough.

FORUM ADRIANI. See FORUM HADRIANI.

FORUM ALLIENI, in ſome editions *Alieni*, a place mentioned only by Tacitus; and from what he ſays of it, thought to be *Ferrara*, capital of the duchy of that name in Italy. E. Long. 12° 5′, Lat. 44° 46′.

FORUM APPII, Cicero, Luke; a town of the Volſci, in Latium, on the Via Appia, a little beyond the Tres Tabernae; ſet down in the Jeruſalem Itinerary, as ſituate near the river Nymphaeus. Now entirely extinct, and at four miles from Setia are obſerved vaſt ruins, Baudrand, an eye witneſs.

FORUM AURELII, Antonine; a town of Etruria, near the mouth of the river Armenita, midway between Coſa and Centumcellae. Now in ruins.

FORUM BIBALORUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, on the borders of the Callaeci.

FORUM CASSII, Antonine; a town of Etruria, at the foot of mount Ciminus.

FORUM CLAUDII, Ptolemy; the capital of the Centrones, in Gallia Narbonenſis. In the Itineraries called *Darantaſia*, for what reaſon unknown.

FORUM CLAUDII, Ptolemy; *Foro Clodo*, Peutinger; *Forum Clodi*, Antonine; more fully, *Praefectura Claudia Foro Clodii*, Pliny; a town of Etruria. Now *Oriolo*, in St. Peter's Patrimony.

FORUM CORNELII, Cicero, Ptolemy, Martial; *Forum Cornelium*, Strabo; a town of the Ciſpadana, built by Sylla. *Forocornelienſes*, Inſcription, the people. Now *Imola*, a city in the Romania, and Territory of the Pope. E. Long. 12° 12′, Lat. 44° 30′.

FORUM DECII, Pliny; a town of the Sabines, but where unknown.

FORUM DOMITII, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis; probably built by Ahenobarbus Domitius, who commanded in thoſe parts. Now *Frontignan*, or *Frontigniac*, in Languedoc, near the Mediterranean. E. Long. 3° 30′, Lat. 43° 30′.

FORUM DRUENTINORUM. See FORODRUENTINUM.

FORUM FLAMINII, Pliny; *Forum Flaminium*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Umbria, on this ſide the Apenine. *Foroflaminienſes*, the people, Inſcription. Suppoſed to be now *S. Giovanni in Forfiamma*, or *Foligno*, three miles from it, in the duchy of Spoletto.

FORUM FULVII, Pliny; a town of Liguria, ſurnamed *Valentinum*: from which it is conjectured, that it is now *Valenza*, in the duchy of Milan; which is confirmed by Peutinger's diſtances. E. Long. 9°, Lat. 45°.

FORUM GALLORUM, Cicero, Frontinus, Peutinger; a ſmall town of the Ciſpadana, on the Via Aemilia, eight miles from Mutina, beyond the

the river Scultenna. Here Antony defeated Panſa, and was in his turn defeated by Hirtius, Cicero, Frontinus. Now *Caſtelfranco*, Cluverius, in the territory of Bologna. Another *Forum Gallorum*, Antonine; a town of the Vaſcones, in the Hither Spain. Now *Gurrea*, Zurita; a ſmall town of Arragon; others will have it to be *Luna*.

FORUM HADRIANI. Peutinger; a town of Belgica, towards the Meuſe. Now *Voorburg*, Cluverius; a village of Holland, ſituate between Leyden and Delft.

FORUM JULIUM; there are ſeveral towns of this name: as a *Forum Julium*, of Gallia Narbonenſis; or *Forojulium*, *Colonia Octavionorum*, Pliny: now *Frejus*, or *Frejules*, in Provence, at the mouth of the Argens. *Forum Julium Carnorum*, to the north of Aquileia, in the Tranſpadana, Tacitus, Ptolemy: *Forojulienſes cognomine Tranſpadani*, Pliny, the people. Now *Cividal di Friuli*, formerly, *Cividal d'Auſtria*, in the territory of Venice. *Forum Julium*, in Umbria, with the ſurname *Concubienſe*, of uncertain ſituation, the people *Concubienſes*, Pliny.

FORUM JUTUNTORUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Inſubres, in the Tranſpadana. Now *Crema*, capital of the Cremaſco, in the territory of Venice. E. Long. 10° 15′, Lat. 45° 20′.

FORUM LICINII, Pliny; a town of the Orobii, in the Tranſpadana, of doubtful poſition; and whether at this day *Pieve d Incino*, or, according to Cluverius, *Berlaſina*, between Como and Milan, is a queſtion.

FORUM LIMICORUM, Ptolemy; or *Limia*, Antonine; a town on the left or ſouth ſide of the river Limia, otherwiſe the River of Oblivion, or Lethe, in the Hither Spain. Now *Puente de Lima*, in the north-weſt of Portugal.

FORUM LIVII, Pliny, Antonine; a town of the Semnones, in the Ciſpadana. Now *Forli*, in Romania. E. Long. 12° 45′, Lat. 44° 25′.

FORUM NERONIS. See LUTEVA. Not to be confounded with another *Forum Neronis*, on the weſt of the Druentia; a town of the Memini, in Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Forcalquier*, in Provence, Baudrand. E. Long. 5° 36′, Lat. 44°.

FORUM NOVUM, Pliny; a town of the Ciſpadana. The people, *Foronovani*, Inſcription. Now *Fornovo*, in the duchy of Parma. Another, in the Picenum, but where unknown. *Foronovani*, the people, Inſcription.

FORUM POPILII, Pliny; a town in the Ciſpadana, to the eaſt of Forum Livii. Now *Forlimpopoli*, in Romania, between Forli to the weſt, and Ceſena to the eaſt. Another, Ptolemy; in Campania, between Capua and Trebula; a colony, Frontinus. *Foropopilienſes*, the people, Inſcription.

FORUM ROMANUM, the moſt ancient Forum of Rome, built by Romulus, called *Latium*, Martial, Statius, Ovid; *Magnum*, Ovid; and *Forum Vetus*, Herodian. It ſtood at the foot of the Mons Capitolinus.

FORUM SEGUSIANORUM, Ptolemy, Peutinger; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Liger, in Gallia Celtica. Now *Feurs*, on the Loire, in the Lionnois, capital of the territory of Forez. E. Long. 4° 15′, Lat. 45° 44′.

FORUM SEMPRONII, Ptolemy; *Forum Sempronium*, Strabo; a town of Umbria. *Foroſempronienſes*, the people, Inſcription. Now *Foſſombrone*, in Urbino. E. Long. 14° 5′, Lat. 43° 50′.

FORUM TIBERII, Ptolemy; a town of the Pagus Tigurinus, in Belgica, on the left or ſouth ſide of the Rhine. Now *Keyſerſtul*; literally the tribunal of Tiberius, which he held there, when commander in the Rhetian war.

FORUM TRAJANI, Antonine; a town of Sardinia, ſituate between Luguido to the eaſt, and the Aquae Neapolitanae to the weſt. But the particular ſpot unknown.

FORUM TRUENTINORUM. See FORODRUENTINUM.

FORUM VOCONII, Plancus to Cicero, Pliny, Peutinger; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate between Maſſilia and Antipolis, near the river Argenteus. French authors greatly differ as to its poſition. But from Plancus's letter it appears to be a little

little to the north of the river Argenteus.

FORUM VULCANI, Strabo; the *Campi Phlegraei*, of Pliny; a place in Campania, encompaſſed with rocky eminences, near Puteoli, and diſtant from it two miles, towards Naples, emitting ſmoke, and in ſome places flame, like a large extenſive furnace, and yielding ſulphur. Now called *Solfatara*, in the Terra di Lavoro.

FOSI, Tacitus; thought to be the *Saxones* of Ptolemy; a later appellation of the *Foſi*, a name ſunk in that of the *Saxones*, inhabiting the neck, or ſouthmoſt part of the Cherſoneſus Cimbrica, and extending on the ſouth to that channel of the Elbe, next to its mouth and to the Trave, and on the Elbe next neighbours to the Chauci and Cheruſci. Leibnitz places them on this ſide the Elbe, on the river Fuſe, which falls into the Aller, from ſimularity of ſound.

FOSSA, Romans; Ταφρος, Greeks; the name of the narrow ſtrait which ſeparates Corſica from Sardinia to the ſouth.

FOSSA CARBONARIA. See CARBONARIA.

FOSSA CORRBULONIS. See COBULONIS.

FOSSA DRUSIANA RHENI, Tacitus, Suetonius; a cut made from the Rhine to the Iſala, a diſtance of eight miles, from Duiſburg to Iſſeloort, as the places are now called. Suetonius mentions cuts, which ſome underſtand, either of enlarging the channel of the Iſala for receiving the Rhine, beſides the abovementioned cut, or of making cuts along the old channel of the Iſala.

FOSSA MARIANA, Strabo, Mela; *Foſſae*, Pliny; a cut made by Marius, from the eaſt branch of the Rhone to Marſeilles. Now called *Galejon*, Baudrand.

FOSSA REGIA. See ARMACALES.

FRAXINUS, Antonine; a town of Luſitania. Now ſaid to be *Alpahano*, a village of Portugal, in the Alentejo, on the road from Liſbon to Elvas.

FREGELLAE, *arum*, Strabo; a town of the Volſci, in Latium, on the Liris, above the confluence of the Trerus, towards Naples. In Strabo's time reduced to a village, from being a conſiderable city formerly, deſtroyed by the Romans on account of its revolt. *Fregellani*, the people, Pliny: *Fregellanus*, the epithet, Cicero. From its ruins aroſe *Ceperano*, a citadel of the Campania Romana.

FREGENAE, Pliny, Antonine; a town of Etruria, midway between Alſium and the Portus Romanus. Livy reckons it among the maritime colonies. Now extinct.

FRENTO, *onis*, Pliny; a river of the Frentani, a branch of the Samnites, whence their name, running from weſt to eaſt into the Adriatic.

FRETUM HERCULEUM, Sil. Italicus, Marcianus Heracleota; the *Strait of Gibraltar*, ſo called from the fabulous adventures of Hercules. Called alſo *Columnarum Fretum*, Strabo; from the two mountains on each ſide, called *Columnae*. And *Fretum Gaditanum*, Pliny; from the vicinity of Gades.

FRETUM ETRUSCUM. See ETRUSCUM.

FRISIABONES, Pliny; a canton of the Friſii Minores. The name is ſaid to be *Frieſſe a Woners*, dwellers in water: the diſtrict now called *Waterland*, in Holland.

FRISII, Tacitus, Pliny; *Phreiſii*, Dio; *Phriſii*, Ptolemy; *Friſei*, Inſcription; *Friſiones*, and *Friſones*, lower writers; a people of Germany, ſo called, either from their ardent love of freedom, or from the freſh and unbroken lands they occupied, contradiſtinguiſhed from the old lands. Tacitus divides them, from their extent of power and territotory, into the *Majores*, ſituate on the coaſt between the Rhine and the Ems; and into the *Minores*, occupying the parts about the lakes, lying between the channels of the Rhine.

FRUSINO, *onis*, Frontinus, Juvenal; *Fruſinum*, *i*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hernici, in Latium, on the weſt or right ſide of the river Coſa. *Fruſinas*, *atis*, Livy, Cicero; both the epithet, and the gentilitious name.

FUCINUS LACUS, *i* ſhort, Virgil, Livy,

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vy, &c. Now *Lago di Celano*, from a cognominal citadel, lying in the ſouth of the Abruzzo Ultra, in the kingdom of Naples, near the Apennine. Julius Caeſar attempted to drain it, which Claudius accompliſhed, Suetonius. *Fucentes*, the people dwelling on it.

FULGINIA, Silius Italicus; *Fulginium*, Appian; a town in the Ciſapennine Umbria, on the river Tinia; *Fulginates*, Pliny, Inſcription; the people, as if formed from *Fulginum*. But in another Inſcription it is *Fulginiates*. Now *Fuligno*, in the duchy of Spoletto. E. Long. 13° 30′, Lat. 43°.

FULVII FORUM. See FORUM.

FUNDI, *orum*, Cicero, Mela, Strabo, Antonine; a town of Latium, on the Via Appia, near Cajeta. *Fundanus*, the epithet, Cicero, Pliny; *Fundani*, the people, Livy; enjoying all the privileges of Roman citizens, except the right of ſuffrage, and of magiſtracy, Feſtus. *Fundanus Ager*, the territory, Cicero; *Lacus*, a lake, Pliny. Now *Fondi*, a city of Naples, on the confines of the pope's dominions. E. Long. 14° 20′, Lat. 41° 35′.

FURCULAE, or *Furcae Caudinae*. See CAUDIUM. A village called *Furche* is ſtill extant on the ſpot, Holſtenius.

G.

GAAS, Joſhua xxiv. a mountain near Timnath-Sera, in mount Ephraim, on the north ſide of which Joſhua was buried.

GABA, Joſephus; a Colonia Equeſtris, encreaſed by Herod, who ſettled there the diſcharged horſe; ſituate near mount Carmel, between which and Ptolemais it lay.

GABAA. See GIBEA.

GABAE, *arum*, one of the royal palaces, in the upper parts of Perſia, Strabo; on the extremity of Perſia, towards Carmania, Ptolemy. Arrian mentions a palace, without naming it.

GABALA, *orum*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Gabala*, *ae*, Hecataeus; two towns of this name, one in Syria, between Laodicea and Paltos; the other in Phoenicia, near Tyre and Ecdippa, and thus on the confines of Paleſtine.

GABALES, Strabo; *Gabali*, Caeſar; a people of Aquitania, occupying the Pagus Gabalicus, near the Gebenna.

GABALICUS PAGUS, Pliny; in the lower age called *Gavaldanus Pagus*, and *Gabalitana Civitas*, a diſtrict of Aquitain. Now the *Gevaudan*, a territory of Languedoc, near the Cevennes.

GABAON. See GIBEON.

GABARA, *orum*, Joſephus; a village in the ſouth of Galilee; about forty ſtadia, or five miles from Jotapata, near Tiberias.

GABATHON. See GIBETHON.

GABAZA, a diſtrict of Sogdiana, mentioned only by Curtius.

GABBATHA, John xix. a raiſed pavement, where was a tribunal, or ſeat of a judge, in Jeruſalem, interpreted *Lithoſtrotos*.

GABEA. See GIBETHON.

GABELLUS, Pliny; a river of the Ciſpadana, falling from ſouth to north into the Padus. Now *la Secchia*, Sigonius.

GABENE, Diodorus; *Gabiana*, Strabo; a diſtrict of Elymais, next Suſia, to the weſt, or on the river Eulaeus.

GABII, *orum*, Livy, Virgil; a town of Latium, midway almoſt between Rome and Preneſte, to the eaſt, often mentioned in the hiſtory of Tarquin the Proud. *Gabinus*, Livy, Tacitus, the epithet. *Cinctus Gabinus*, a particular way of tucking the gown, by drawing it forwards on the breaſt, and tying it into a knot; as the people of Gabii did at a ſolemn ſacrifice, on the ſudden attack of an enemy, in order to be fitter for action. In this manner the conſul uſed to declare

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war, to ſacrifice, and burn the ſpoils of the enemy; and then he was ſaid to be *praecinctus*. *Gabini*, Livy; the people. The place now extinct.

GABINA VIA. See PRAENESTINA.

GABRETA, *Gaubreta Sylva*, Strabo; *Gabrita*, Ptolemy; a foreſt of Germany. Now the foreſt of *Thuringia*, reaching to the Fichtelberg, on the borders of Bohemia.

GABROMAGUS, Antonine; a town of Noricum. Now *Heylige Creutz*, Cluverius; a village of the Lower Auſtria. Though Lazius takes it to be *Grobming*, from ſimilitude of name, a place in the ſame diſtrict

GABROSENTUM, Notitiae; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Gateſhead*, Camden; on the Tine, in the county of Durham.

GAD, Moſes; a diſtrict of the Tranſjordan Paleſtine, ſituate between Gilead and the kingdom of Baſhan to the north, and the kingdom of the Amorrhites to the ſouth; having the Jordan to the weſt, and bounded by various people on the eaſt; ſo called from tribe of that name.

GADARA, *ae*, or *orum*, Joſephus; a town of the Peraea, or Transjordan, in the Decapolis; a very ſtrong place, Polybius. Reſtored by Pompey, after its demolition by the Jews, Joſephus. After Herod's death joined to the province of Syria by Auguſtus. Diſtant from Tiberias ſixty ſtadia, from Hippus thirty, Joſephus. The gentilitious names, *Gadarenſis*, *Gadarita*, and *Gadarenus*. At the foot of the mountain, on which *Gadara* ſtood, there were hot baths, Jerome.

GADARENORUM AGER, Mark, Luke; the country of the Gadarenes, called by Matthew the country of the *Gergeſens*, becauſe it was a diſtrict that lay between Gadara and Gergeſa, otherwiſe called *Geraſa*, both which lay within the Decapolis, on the other ſide Jordan.

GADARIS. See GAZARA.

GADES, *ium*, *Gadis*, *is*, Livy; *Gadeira*, Greeks; from its Phoenician name *Gadir*, denoting a hedge, Pliny. An iſland of Spain, at the mouth of the Baetis. The ancients imagined, as appears from Scylax, that there were two contiguous iſlands of that name; but one of them has diſappeared, and is not now to be found; it was called *Erythia*, Strabo. *Gades* had a town of Roman citizens, called *Auguſta Julia Gaditana*, Pliny, Inſcription; alſo conventus juridicus, whither the neighbouring people reſorted. Galba, of *Gades*, a man of conſular dignity, added a new town; and both were called *Didyme*, or *Gemina*, Strabo. *Gades*, according to Timaeus, was called *Continuſſa*; by the Romans, *Tarteſſus*, Pliny. The iſland was not above an hundred ſtadia in length from weſt to eaſt, nor above three miles broad, Polybius, Pliny; on the weſt ſide of which was ſituate the cognominal town *Gades*; having to the eaſt of it the temple of Hercules, at the diſtance of twelve miles, expreſſive of Hercules's labours. *Gaditani*, the people. *Gaditanus*, the epithet.

GADILON, Strabo; a town of Pontus, ſituate between the river Halys and Amiſus. The territory, *Gadilonitis*, famous for its fertility.

GADIR. See GADES.

GADITANUM FRETUM. See FRETUM HERCULEUM.

GADROSI. See GEDROSIA.

GAESUS. See GESSUS.

GAESATAE, Strabo, Plutarch; a people dwelling on the Rhone; who together with the Senones took Rome. The name denotes mercenaries, Polybius.

GAETULIA, Ptolemy; a country of Africa, lying to the ſouth of Mauretania, called *Gaetulia Propria* and *Vetus*, the Getulians invaded and occupied Mauretania Tingitana and Caeſarienſis, Pliny. *Gaetuli*, the people, diſtinguiſhed by different epithets; as *Nigri*, *Autololes*, *Darae*, and *Baniurae*, Pliny. *Gaetulus*, the epithet, Virgil, Horace. The *Gaetuli* were among the firſt inhabitants of Africa, a rough, unpoliſhed people, living on veniſon, and the ſpontaneous productions of the earth; a roving wandering people, who took up with the firſt place in which night ſurprized them, Salluſt.

GAGARA, Ptolemy; a town of Albania, ſituate on the Caſpian ſea,

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between the rivers Albanus and Cyrus.

GAI. See AI.

GAIA, Ptolemy; an obſcure iſland, ſituate in the Syrtis Major.

GALAAD. See GILEAD.

GALAADITIS. See GILEADITIS.

GALACUM. See CALATUM.

GALAICA. See BRIANTICA.

GALARIA, Stephanus; a diſtrict: *Galeria*, Diodorus; a town to the weſt of mount Aetna, in Sicily. *Galerini*, Diodorus; the people. Now *Gagliano*.

GALASA. See GELASA.

GALATA, Pliny; an iſland on the coaſt of Africa Propria. Now *Galita*.

GALATIA, the name of *Gallia*, or *Gallia Tranſalpina*, by the Greeks: *Galatae*, the *Galli* of the Romans, or the *Gauls*. See GALLIA.

GALATIA, Pliny, Tacitus; the north part of Phrygia Magna, occupied by the Gauls, and called by a new name *Galatia*; and becauſe ſituate amidſt Greek colonies, and itſelf mixed with Greeks, *Gallograecia*, Livy; Strabo calls it *Galatia*, and *Gallograecia*: hence a twofold name of the people, *Galatae*, and *Gallograeci*, Tacitus, Florus, Inſcriptions. The boundaries lay between Phrygia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia, Strabo, Pliny. The Greeks called it *Gallia Parva*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Tranſalpina*, both which they called *Galatia*.

GALEGRA, *ae*, Livy; a tower on the wall of Tycha, one of the diviſions of Syracuſe, Plutarch.

GALEOTIS. See HYBLA.

GALEPSUS, Stephanus; a town of Thrace; beyond the Strymon, Strabo, Thucydides; a colony of Thaſians, and not far from the Strymon, Thucydides.

GALESUS, Livy, Virgil, Horace; a river of Calabria, running from eaſt to weſt, by Tarentum, into the Tarentine bay; called alſo *Eurotas*, Polybius; from the Eurotas of Laconica, Tarentum being a colony of Lacedaemonians, Ovid.

GALGAL. See GILGAL.

GALILAEA, called in Hebrew, *Galil*, Iſaiah; frequently mentioned in the Goſpels; denoting a round or compaſſed tract. It was the north part of Canaan, or Paleſtine; bounded on the north by Phoenicia, on the weſt by the Mediterranean, on the eaſt by the Jordan and the lake of Geneſareth, though others extend it on that ſide beyond theſe bounds, and on the ſouth by Samaria. Joſephus divides it into *Superior* and *Inferior*, making Berſaba their common boundary, a place unknown. A part, or the whole of *Superior Galilee*, is called in Scripture, *Galilee of the Gentiles*. The *Inferior* is ſimply called *Galilee*, as being the nobler and more populous part, Joſephus; and was in the tribe of Zabulon; where Chriſt frequently converſed, John iv. and hence he was called a *Galilean*, Matthew xxvi. and the Chriſtians *Galileans*, out of contempt, Euſebius. The *Superior* lay in the tribe of Naphthali.

GALILAEAE MARE. See CINERETH.

GALLAECIA, } See CALLAECIA.
GALLAECI, }

GALLIA, Romans; *Galatia*, Greeks; anciently an extenſive country of Europe, divided into the *Tranſalpina*, or *Ulterior*, and *Ciſalpina*, or *Citerior*, Cicero, with reſpect to Rome. The *Citerior* was properly a part of Italy, occupied by Gallic coloniſts; having the Rubicon, the ancient boundary of Italy on the ſouth, it was alſo called *Gallia Togata*, from the uſe of the Roman *toga*, the inhabitants of theſe parts being, after the ſocial war, admitted to the right of citizens. It was divided into *Tranſpadana* and *Ciſpadana* with reſpect to Rome. The *Gallia Tranſalpina*, or *Ulterior*, was called *Comata*, from the people wearing their hair long, which the Romans wore ſhort; and the ſouthern part of it, which was afterwards called *Narbonenſis*, came to have the name *Braccata*, from the uſe of *braccae*, or breeches, which were no part of the Roman dreſs, Cicero, Dio Caſſius, Diodorus Siculus. Aldus has publiſhed a ſhort diſcourſe, in which he affirms, that the *braccae* were a kind of upper dreſs, and not breeches; a Highlander of Scotland would ſay, they were his *braccan*, or plaid. This *Gallia* was ſeparated from Italy by the river Varus, and waſh-

ed on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, Mela, Pliny. The *Gallia Tranſalpina* lay extended between the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, the Alps, and the Rhine, Caeſar, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy. It was divided into three parts; viz. *Belgica*, *Celtica*, and *Aquitania*, Caeſar. There was afterwards a quadripartite diviſion made by Auguſtus, namely, into *Aquitania*, *Lugdunenſis* or *Celtica*, *Narbonenſis*, and *Beligica*. The people called *Galli*, Caeſar; *Galatae*, Greeks; *Celtae* by themſelves, Caeſar. *Gallicanus*, the epithet, Cicero; *Gallicus*, Columella; *Gallius*, Salluſt; and laſtly, *Gallus*, Juvenal.

GALLIA GRAECA, and PARVA. See GALATIA.

GALLICA FLAVIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, at the confluence of the Cinga and Sicoris. Now thought to be *Fragua*, a town of Arragon, on the Cinca. Under the meridian of London, Lat. 41° 16′.

GALLICANUS, or *Gallicus Ager*, Livy, Cicero; a diſtrict of maritime Umbria, ſituate between the Rubicon and Aeſis, and taken from the *Galli Senones*, from whom it took its name, and ſhared out among Roman citizens; properly a part of Italy, and not of the Hither Gaul.

GALLICUS VENTUS, a ſpecies of north wind, Vitruvius.

GALLIM, Iſaiah x. 30. is conjoined with Laiſh and Anathoth of Benjamin, to which it ſeems contiguous. It is alſo mentioned 1 Sam. xxv. 44. Of this place was Phalti, to whom Saul gave his daughter Michal, who had been married to David.

GALLINARIA, Varro, Columella; an iſland in the ſea of Liguria, over-againſt Albium Ingaunum; ſo called from the Gallina Ruſtica, ſaid to be the partridge or rail. It is now called *Iſola d'Albenga*; a rock rather than iſland.

GALLINARIA SYLVA, Strabo, Cicero; a wood of Campania, between the mouths of the Vulturnus and Liternus, dry, without water, and ſandy, Strabo. This is what Juvenal calls *Gallinaria Pinus*.

GALLITAE, Pliny; an Alpine people, ſubdued by Auguſtus.

GALLOGRAECIA. See GALATIAE.

GALLORUM FORUM. See FORUM.

GALLORUM OPPIDUM, Livy, Pliny; a nameleſs town, thus called by Cluverius; ſaid to be built by the Gauls, near Aquileia, in the Venetian territory, but ſoon after deſtroyed by Claudius Marcellus.

GALLUS, a river, but of what particular diſtrict authors are not agreed, Pliny aſcribing it to Galatia; Herodian making it a river running by Peſſinus; Stephanus, a river of Phrygia, formerly called *Terias*; Ovid deſcribes it running between Cybele and Celaenae, and calls it *Inſanus*, from its turning the heads of thoſe that drank plentifully of it, but moderately drank proved a cure in that diſorder, Pliny. Strabo ſays, that the *Gallus*, taking its riſe at Modra, in the Phrygia Epictetos, on the Helleſpont, falls into the Sangarius. The prieſts of Cybele took the name *Galli* from this river, after drinking the water of which, they grew furious.

GAMADIM, Ezekiel; a people of Phoenicia, ſo called from the ſtrength of their arms, cubital or brachial, as it were. Kimchi takes them for the *Pygmaei*, or dwarfs; but this ſeems not to agree with the meaning of the paſſage. The Targum renders the term *Cappadoces*.

GAMALA, Joſephus; capital of the Lower Gaulanitis, on the other ſide the Jordan, near the lake of Geneſareth; naturally impregnable; ſituate on a mountain, and ſurrounded with deep vallies; and where it hung over, eſpecially to the ſouth, it was fortified by art, and there it ſeemed to threaten tumbling down. The appellation is from the reſemblance the mountain bore to a camel. The people are called *Gamaleis*, or *Gamalenſes*; the circumjacent country, *Gamalatica*, diſtinguiſhed by Joſephus from *Gaulanitis*, as the Lower from the Upper.

GANGES, the largeſt river of the Farther India, Strabo; ſeparating it from the Hither, riſing from the Montes Emodi, and running ſouthwards into the Indian Ocean, Pliny. According to Virgil it has ſeven mouths; this Strabo denies, allowing

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ing it only one. Alexander did not proceed ſo far; and therefore the ancients give us little that can be depended on concerning it. Ptolemy gives it five or ſix mouths, and each its proper name: and the moderns agree, that it has ſeveral mouths. *Gangaridae*, Pliny; a people inhabiting towards the mouth of the *Ganges*, on each ſide.

GANGRA, *ae*, or *orum*, Athenaeus, Pliny; or *Gangrae*, *arum*; an inland ſmall town, and citadel of Paphlagonia, Strabo; its particular ſituation cannot well be aſſigned, becauſe omitted by Ptolemy and the Itineraries. Peutinger has *Gangaris*, which is thought to be *Gangra*, at the diſtance of thirty-five miles from Pompeiopolis, and twenty ſeven from Sinope. *Gangrenus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus. Famous for an eccleſiaſtical ſynod, called *Gangrenſis*, holden here, in the lower age.

GANODURUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Helvetii in Belgica; ſituate between Fines and Vindoniſſa.

GANUS, Xenophon; a town of Thrace on the Propontis; extinct in Pliny's time.

GAPHARA of Syrtica. See GARAPHA.

GAPHARA, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, ſituate between the Catabathmus, and the river, which runs from the lake Paliurus.

GARAMA, the capital of the *Garamantes* in Libya Interior, Pliny; near the ſprings of the Cinyphus. Now in ruins. *Garamantes*, Virgil, the people; to the ſouth of the Gaetuli, extending from the ſprings of the Cinyphus, and the adjacency of the river Gir, to the mountains which form the *Vallis Garamantica*, Pliny; from the ſprings of the Bagrades, to the lake Nuba, Ptolemy; *Garamanticus*, the epithet, Silius Italicus.

GARAMAS, Vilius Sequeſtris; a mountain of the Hither Aſia, from which the Phaſis riſes.

GARAPHA, Ptolemy; a port of the Regio Syrtica; which others think, ſhould be read *Gaphara*.

GARAPHI, Ptolemy; mountains of Mauritania Caeſarienſis.

GARAS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Mauretania Caeſarienſis; 25° to the eaſt of the Heſperides, and in 28° N. Lat.

GARATES, Pauſanias; a river of Arcadia; or, according to Sylburgius, *Gareates*; a river running by Garea, a village belonging to Tegea in Arcadia.

GARGANUS, penult long, Mela, Horace; a mountain of Apulia Daunia: its extremity runs out eaſtwards into the Adriatic, Strabo, Lucan; hence called by Pliny, the promontory of mount *Garganus*, Strabo; projecting into the ſea three hundred ſtadia. Now called *Monte di S. Angelo*, in the Capitanata of Naples.

GARGAPHIE, Pauſanias; *Garaphius fons*, Herodotus; a fountain of Boeotia near Plataea, where Actaeon was torn by his dogs, Ovid; and whoſe waters Mardonius tainted, on obſerving the Greeks to uſe them, Pauſanias.

GARGARA, *orum*, Pliny, Macrobius; a town of Myſia, at the foot of a cognominal promontory, called *Gargaron*, Homer, which locks the Sinus Adramythenus on the north ſide: its fruitful territory is mentioned by Virgil, Seneca. *Gargara* is alſo the name of the top of mount Ida, Homer. *Gargar*, the original word, denotes grain, Bochart.

GARGETTUS, one of the Demi, or hamlets of Attica, Diogenes Laertius; the country of Epicurus; hence ſurnamed *Gargettius*, Statius, Cicero. He denied a Providence, and the immortality of the ſoul; made happineſs conſiſt in pleaſure, which his diſciples, particularly Metrodorus, perverted to ſenſual pleaſure; he framed a world on aſſuming atoms, and a vacuum, Diog. Laertius, Lucretius. His followers were called Icadiſtae, becauſe they ſolemnized the twentieth day of the moon, on which Epicurus was born Athenaeus.

GARIANONUM, Notitiae; a town of the Iceni; in the neighbourhood of which aroſe *Yarmouth*, the Yare ſhifting its channel, a town of Norfolk on the German ſea, at the mouth of the Yare, Camden.

GARIEN, *enis*, or *Garienus*, *i*, Ptolemy,

my, a river of the Iceni. Now the *Yare*, a river of Norfolk.

GARIZIM, *Gerizim*, or *Griſim*, a mountain of Samaria, at the foot of which ſtood Sichem; ſo near that Jotham could be heard by the Sichemites from its top, Judges ix. 7. Famous for the temple built on it by Sanballet, in favour of his ſon-in-law Manaſſeth, by the permiſſion of Alexander the Great, and two hundred years after deſtroyed by John Hyrcanus, ſon of Simon, the fourth in ſucceſſion of the Aſmoneans, Joſephus.

GARITES, Caeſar; a people of Aquitain, in Gaul; of unknown poſition.

GARNA, a port of Apulia, on the Adriatic, Pliny. Now called *Rhodia*, Cellarius; a ſmall town in the Capitanata of Naples, on the Adriatic, to the north of Monte di S. Angelo.

GARSABORA, or *Garſavora*, Strabo; a ſmall town of Cappadocia; to which the road from Epheſus thro' both the Laodiceas carries eaſtwards, and from thence to Mazaca the capital.

GARSAURIA, Ptolemy; *Garſauritis*, Pliny; a weſtern diſtrict of Cappadocia Magna, extended along Phrygia.

GARSAURITIS, Pliny; *Garſauria*, Ptolemy; a province, ſituate on the weſt of Cappadocia.

GARUMNA, a noble and navigable river of Gaul, which riſing from the Pyrenees, formerly bounded Aquitain on the north, Caeſar; but by the new regulation of Auguſtus divided it in the middle, emptying itſelf, to the north of Burdegala, into the Aquitanic ocean. Now the *Garonne*. Mela obſerves concerning it, that unleſs it is ſwelled by winter rains, or the melting of the ſnow, it is for a great part of the year ſhoaly and ſcarce navigable: but when encreaſed by the meeting tide, whereby its waters are repelled, it is ſomewhat fuller, and the farther the river advances, it is broader, till at length it reſembles a large frith or arm of the ſea; not only bearing larger veſſels, but alſo ſwelling like a raging ſea, toſſes them extremely, eſpecially if the direction of the wind be one way and that of the current another.

GASER. See GAZARA.

GASORUS, Ptolemy; *Gazorus*, Stephanus; penult. in both long; a town of Macedonia: ſituate between Philippi and Amphipolis, but lying towards the north.

GATH, Hebrew Bible; *Geth*, Septuaginta; *Gitta*, Joſephus; one of the pentarchies, or five ſatrapies of the Philiſtins, and the royal reſidence and capital in David's time; ſuppoſed to be to the weſt of, and not far from, Kegila, where David reſided. Famous for the birth of Goliah, the Philiſtin champion.

GATH HEPHER, Joſhua, Jonah; a place or town in the territory of *Hepher*, *Epher*, or *Opher*, in the tribe of Zabulon; whoſe king Joſhua ſlew; the birth and burial place of, Jonah; near Eleuthoropolis, Jerome.

GATH RIMMON, Joſhua; called alſo *Geth Remmon*; a town of Dan, aſſigned to the Levites; diſtant twelve miles from Dioſpolis, Jerome. Another in the half tribe of Manaſſeh, on this ſide Jordan, allotted alſo to the Levites, Joſhua.

GAVALDANUS PAGUS. See GABALICUS.

GAUBRETA. See GABRETA.

GAUDOS, Mela; a ſmall iſland near Crete, to the ſouth-eaſt.

GAUGAMELA, penult. long, Arrian, Strabo; a village of Aturia, lying between the Tigris and Lycus; famous for Alexander's victory over Darius; ſaid to be allotted by Darius Hyſtaſpis for the maintenance of a camel, and hence the name, Strabo. Not far from Arbela, a more conſiderable place, and which therefore gave name to the victory.

GAULANITIS, or *Gaulonitis*, Joſephus; according to the different manner of writing the capital, *Golan* or *Gaulon*; the extreme part of Baſhan to the ſouth, and bordering on the tribe of Gad. It was divided into the Superior, which to the eaſt extended to Arabia; and into the Inferior, which lay on the lake of Geneſareth, Joſephus.

GAULON,

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GAULON, or *Golan*, the capital of the *Gaulanitis Superior*; a Levitical city and place of refuge, Moſes, Joſhua.

GAULONITIS. See GAULANITIS.

GAULOS, Mela, Diodorus Siculus; a a ſmall iſland of Sicily, in the African ſea, adjoining to Melite or Malta; with commodious harbours; a colony of Phoenicians, with a cognominal town, Diodorus: it was a Municipium, Inſcription. *Gaulonitae*, the people, Inſcription. Now called *Gozo*, five miles to the weſt of Malta, Baudrand.

GAURANI MONTES, Pliny; *Gaurus*, Cicero, Livy: a mountain of Campania, near the Lacus Avernus and Lucrinus, Lucan. Capaccius, in his Antiquities of Puteoli, thinks, there were three mountains in Campania called *Gauri*; others chuſe not to disjoin them, but make them one continued ridge; and ſay, that the appellation, *Gaurus*, principally prevailed about Avernus and Puteoli; viny towards its foot, and higher up covered with pines, Statius, Sil. Italicus.

GAURUS, Stephanus; an iſland near Carthage. Alſo a mountain of the Troglodytice in Egypt, on the Arabian gulf, Ptolemy.

GAUSANITIS, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Meſopotamia, lying between the rivers Chaboras and Saocoras.

GAZA, Greeks; *Aza*, Hebrew Bible; a principal city, and one of the five ſatrapies of the Philiſtins. Diſtant about one hundred ſtadia from the Mediterranean; a great city, built on an artificial mount or eminence, and walled round; the laſt city towards Egypt, placed at the entrance of the deſart, Arrian; deſtroyed by Alexander, it remained deſolate, Strabo: though this ſeems to be contradicted by Polybius, who ſays, that it was a ſecond time deſtroyed by Antiochus: and in the time of the Macchabees it was a ſtrong city and well inhabited; but deſtroyed a third time by Alexander Jannaeus; from which time it remained deſolate, as Strabo ſays. But it alſo roſe from this deſtruction, Coins. Its port-town, *Portus Gazaeus*. Strabo, Ptolemy called *Maiuma*, was rather a village than a city, till Conſtantine made it one, calling it *Conſtantia*, from the name of his daughter; about ſix miles to the north-weſt of the city of *Gaza*; a city devoted to the ſuperſtition of the Cretan Jupiter, whom they called Marnas, Coin, Stephanus. Another *Gaza*, *orum*, Strabo; *Gazae*, *arum*, Pliny; a town of Media; a royal reſidence, ſituate in a plain, at an equal diſtance from Artaxata and Ecbatana. A third *Gaza* of Sogdiana, Arrian; ſituate in the territory, called *Gabaza*.

GAZACA, Stephanus, Ammian; the greateſt town of Media, placed by Ptolemy near the river Amardus.

GAZARA, Maccabees, Joſephus; *Gaſer*, Septuagint; *Geſer*, or *Gezer*, Hebrew Bible; a town of the Philiſtins, on the borders of Azotus. The Gadaris of Strabo, taken and deſtroyed by Pharaoh, and given to his ſon-in-law, Solomon, who rebuilt it, 1 Kings ix. 15—17.

GAZORUS. See GASORUS.

GEBAL. See EBAL.

GEBENNICI MONTES. See CEBENNA.

GEDOR. See GEDUR.

GEDROSIA, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Cedroſia*, Diodorus Siculus. Alexander Polyhiſt. a very extenſive country, running out from India to Carmania, and extenſively to the north, bounded on the weſt by Carmania; on the north by Drangiana and Arachoſia; on the eaſt by part of India, along the Indus; and on the ſouth by a part of the Indian ocean. *Gedroſi*, the people, Pliny; and twice *Gedruſi*, id. *Gedroſi*, Strabo; *Gadroſi* and *Gadroſii*, Arrian.

GEDUR, or *Gedor*, Joſhua; a town in the tribe of Judah: in Jerome's time called *Gedrus*, a very large village, ten miles from Dioſpolis, on the road to Eleutheropolis.

GEENNON. See BEN-HINNOM.

GEGUBIA. See SEGOBIA.

GELA, a city of great extent on the ſouth of Sicily, taking its name from the river *Gelas*, which waſhes it, Thucydides, Stephanus, Virgil; about half a mile to the weſt of its mouth.

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mouth. It was built by Coloniſts from Rhodes and Crete, forty-five years after the building of Syracuſe, or in the third year of the twenty-ſecond Olympiad, ſix hundred and ninety before Chriſt; originally called *Lindii*, from the coloniſts of *Lindus*, a city of Rhodes, who ſettled there firſt, Thucydides, Herodotus. Now *Terranuova*, and the river called *Fiume di Terranuova*. *Geloi*, the people, Greeks, Coins; *Gelenſes*, Cicero; *Gelani*, Pliny; *Gelous*, the epithet, Virgil. The city *Gela*, after having ſtood four hundred and eight years, was deſtroyed by Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum, and the inhabitants were removed to a new city, called Phintias, after his name, Diodorus Siculus.

GELBIS, Auſonius; a river of Belgica. Now the *Kyle*; which riſing in the Eyffel, not far from the borders of Juliers and Cologne, runs through the electorate of Cologne, to the north-weſt, not far from Triers. into the Moſelle.

GELBOE MONTES, *Gelboe*, Jerome; *Gilboa*, Bible; mountains of Samaria, ſtretching out from weſt to eaſt, on the confines of the half tribe of Manaſſeh, and of the tribe of Iſſachar; and to the ſouth part of the valley of Jezreel, beginning weſtward at the city of Jezreel, ſituate at the foot of theſe mountains, reaching almoſt quite to the Jordan, lying at the diſtance of ſix miles from Scythopolis. Famous for the death of Saul and his ſon Jonathan, and the defeat of the Iſraelites by the Philiſtins.

GELBUS, *untis*, Jerome; a large village in the mountains of Gilboa.

GELDA, Ptolemy; a town of Albania, in the Hither Aſia, ſituate on the Caſpian ſea, between the rivers Gerrus and Caſius.

GELDUBA, Tacitus; the laſt place of the Ubii in Belgica, on the Rhine, a citadel, Pliny. Now the village *Gelb* in the territory of Cologne.

GELEATIS. See HYBLA.

GELOI. See GELA.

GELOI CAMPI, Virgil; ſpacious plains on the weſt ſide of *Gela*, extraordinarily level, lying weſtward of the *Gelas*; at the diſtance of three miles from the ſhore, from which they are ſeparated by a continued range of hills; ſo that they could not well be ſeen from the ſea, as Virgil alledges they were; remarkable for their great fertility in the fineſt corn.

GELONI, Herodotus; a people of Sarmatia Europea, on the eaſt of the Boriſthenes, originally Greeks; neighbours to the Budini and Agathyrſi; aſſuming much of the manners of the Barbarians, as painting their bodies, Virgil; branding their bodies with irons, Claudian.

GEMELLA, GEMELLENSES, } See ACCI.

GEMINIACUM, Antonine; a town of Belgica. Now *Gembloux*, from its later name *Gemblacum*; a ſmall town in the ſouth of Brabant; ſituate on an eminence, near the rivulet Orno.

GEMONIAE SCALAE, a place in Rome, into which were thrown the dead bodies of criminals who incurred public odium, after being dragged through the city, at a hook ſtuck into their bodies, Sueton. Tacitus, Juvenal.

GENABUM, GENABUS, } See CENABUM.

GENAUNI, Horace; *Genaunes*, Pliny; a people of Rhaetia, who together with the Breuni, ſeem to have occupied the paſſes or defiles of the Alps, through which Druſus was to march againſt the Vindelici.

GENERALES. See VENTI.

GENESAR, GENESARETH. See CINERETH.

GENETAE, Pliny, a people of the Regio Pontica, neighbours to the Tibareni.

GENETAEUM PROMONTORIUM, a promontory of Pontus on the Euxine, Apollonius Rhodius, Valerius Flaccus.

GENEVA, Caeſar; the laſt town of the Allobroges to the north, next the territory of the Helvetii; from which there is a bridge extending to the Helvetii; ſituate on the Lacus Lemanus, where it diſcharges the Rhone; ſtill retaining its old name, *Geneva*. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 46° 20'.

GENUA, a port town of Liguria, as Strabo calls it; entirely deſtroyed by

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by Hannibal, but reſtored again by Corn. Servilius the Conſul, Livy. *Genuateis*, in an ancient braſs plate, the people. Now *Genoa*, the name of a famous city and republic, on the Mediterranean. E. Long. 8° 41′, Lat. 44° 25′.

GENUA URBANORUM, the ſurname of Urſo, a town of Baetica in Spain. See *Urſaon*.

GENUSIUM, a town of Apulia, towards the borders of Calabria; from conjecture only, becauſe there is now a village called *Genoſa*, on the confines of the Baſilicata of Naples: *Genuſini*, the people, Pliny; *ager Genuſinus*, the territory, Frontinus.

GENUSUS, Livy, Caeſar; a river of Macedonia, running into the Adriatic, between Apollonia and Dyrrhachium.

GEORGI, Pliny; a people of Sarmatia Europea, to the eaſt of the river Panticapes, and north of the Sinus Carcinites.

GEPHYRA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Seleucis in Syria, ſituate to the north-eaſt of Antioch.

GEPIDAE, *Gepides*, *Gepidi*, Procopius; who reckons them a Gothic people; or a canton or branch of them; ſome of whom in the migration of the Goths; ſettled in an iſland at the mouth of the Viſtula, which they called *Gepidos*, after their own name; which denotes lazy or ſlothful, Jornandes; others, in Dacia, calling their ſettlement there, *Gepidia*. id.

GERAESTUM, Pliny; a promontory on the ſouth ſide of Euboea, oppoſite to Attica; with a cognominal town, *Gereſtus*, at its foot, id. a village, Stephanus; a commodious port, Homer.

GERANEA, Thucydides, Stephanus; a mountain between Megara and Corinth; from which Ino threw herſelf headlong, when purſued by Athamas, Stephanus. Another *Geranéa* of Thrace, Pliny; ſo called from the cranes waging war with the pigmies,

GERANIA, Pliny; *Gerenia*, Pauſanias, Stephanus; a town on the borders of Laconica and Meſſenia, where Neſtor was educated, Stephanus; or was an exile, Heſiod, in a work not extant. And hence ſurnamed *Gerenius*, Strabo, Homer; and here he learned horſemanſhip.

GERANTHRAE, *Geronthrae*, Pauſanias; a town of Laconica, taken and deſtroyed by the Lacedaemonians, while in the hands of the Acheans; diſtant one hundred and twenty ſtadia above the ſea from Acriae; but afterwards the Lacedaemonians ſettled a colony there; and in Pauſanias's time, it was one of the Eleutherolacones: here ſtood a temple and grove, and anniverſary ſolemnities were there celebrated, from which women were excluded.

GERAR, Moſes; or *Gerara*, the ſouth boundary of Canaan near Berſeba; ſituate between Cades and Sur; two deſartswell known; the former facing Egypt; the latter, Arabia Petraea.

GERASA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Petraea, to the north of the Elana, which laſt gives name to a bay of the Arabic gulf. Another *Geraſa*, on the eaſt ſide of the Palus Maeotis, Ptolemy. A third *Geraſa*, Joſephus, Ptolemy; a town of the Peraea, on the eaſt ſide of the ſea of Tiberias. *Geraſa* is alſo a more modern name of *Gilead*, Jerome.

GERENIA. See GERANIA.

GERGESA, a Transjordan town, no otherwiſe known than by the *Gergeſeni* of St. Matthew; and *Gergeſaei* of Moſes, Joſhua; ſuppoſed to have ſtood in the neighbourhood of Gadara and near the ſea of Tiberias. The *Gergeſaei*, one of the ſeven ancient people of Canaan, leſs frequently mentioned than the reſt; appear to have been leſs conſiderable and more obſcure: their name is from *Girgaſi*, one of Canaan's ſons; called *Gergeſaeus*, Vulgate.

GERGETHA, Strabo; a town of Myſia, in the territory of Lampſacus.

GERGETHIUM, Strabo; a ſpot in the territory of Lampſacus, well planted with vines.

GERGITHOS, Pliny, Herodotus; a town in the territory of Troas. Hence *Apollo Gergithius*, and *Sibylla Gergithia*. Stephanus.

GERGOBIA, or *Gergovia*, Caeſar; a town of the Boii. Now thought to be *Moulins* in the Bourbonois. Another of the *Arverni*. Now

lying in ruins on mount *Gergoie*.

GERION. See GERUNIUM.

GERIZIM. See GARIZIM.

GERMA, or *Hiera Germa*, Stephanus; a town of Myſia, on the Propontis, near Cyzicus. Another more to the eaſt, Antonine; ſituate midway between Pergamus and Thyatira. A third of Galatia, named *Colonia*, Ptolemy; but by whom ſettled, is a diſpute.

GERMANES, Strabo; a branch of the Gymnoſophiſtae (a common name for Indian Philoſophers) who led a ſolitary life in the woods, abſtaining from wine and women, and uſing many ſeverities.

GERMANIA, ancient Germany, bounded on the eaſt by the Viſtula, from its ſource to its mouth, Ptolemy, Marcianus Heracleota; on the north by the ocean, Tacitus; on the weſt by the Rhine, Caeſar; and on the ſouth by the Danube, Tacitus; though Strabo and Mela ſeem to extend it on that ſide to the Alps, ſo as to take in Noricum and Rhaetia. This was the *Germania Magna*, Ptolemy; alſo *Tranſrhenana* and *Tranſdanubiana*, Caeſar, Livy; and the *Barbara*, Tacitus. The *Ciſrhenana*, a term which anſwers to the *Tranſrhenana*, a diviſion by Caeſar, was bounded on the eaſt by the Rhine, and divided into the Superior, which was nearer the ſprings of the Rhine; and into the Interior, extending down to its mouth; a diviſion of Auguſtus's time, Dio Caſſius. But how far the *Ciſrhenana* extended weſtwards is no where mentioned. Though the Viſtula was the ancient eaſtern boundary; yet the Germans, under the common name of *Baſtarnae* or *Baſternae* extended themſelves eaſtward to the mouth of the Danube and to the Euxine; ſubdivided into many other nations, Tacitus: and this tract may be called *Germania Tranſviſtulana*. The ancients extended Germany to the fartheſt north, where now are Sweden and Denmark. What we call the Baltic, Tacitus calls *Mare Suevicum*; Mela and Pliny, *Sinus Codanus*; beyond which they placed nothing but iſlands, which may be called *Germania Tranſmarina*.

GERMANICIA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Commagene in Syria, near mount Ammanus, called alſo *Caeſarea*, Coins.

GERMANICOPOLIS, Pliny; a town on the Helleſpont, called formerly *Booſcoete*. Another of Paphlagonia, Juſtinian. Novell. called *Germanopolis*, Ptolemy.

GERMANICUM MARE, Pliny; *Germanicus Oceanus*, Ptolemy; the ſea, which waſhes Germany on the weſt, between the mouths of the Rhine and the Elbe, Ptolemy.

GERMANICUM, or *Germanicus*, as either *Oppidum* or *Vicus* is underſtood, Peutinger; a town or village of Vindelicia, on the ſouth or right ſide of the Danube, to the eaſt of the mouth of the Licus. Now *Foburg*, a village of Bavaria, near the confluence of the rivulet Iller and the Danube, Cluverius.

GERMANOPOLIS. See GERMANICOPOLIS.

GERONIUM. See GERANIUM.

GERENTEUM, Pauſanias; a mountain, the common boundary of the territories of the Pheneatae and Stymphalii in Arcadia.

GERONTHRAE. See GERANTHRAE.

GERONTIA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland in the Sinus Pagaſicus.

GERRA, *orum*, Strabo; *Gerrum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Lower Egypt on the Mediterranean, to the north-eaſt of Peluſium.

GERRHUS, Herodotus; a river of Sarmatia Europaea, running from north to ſouth into the Hypacaris, and both together into the Sinus Carcinites, a bay of the Euxine. Another, Ptolemy; a river in the north of Albania, running from weſt to eaſt into the Caſpian ſea.

GERULATA, *ae*, Antonine; *orum*. Peutinger; a town of the Higher Pannonia, fourteen miles to the ſouth eaſt of Carnuntum, on the right or ſouth ſide of the Danube. Now *Kerlburg* in Upper Hungary.

GERUNDA, Ptolemy; a town of the Auſetani, in the Hither Spain, on the ſouth or right ſide of the river Sambroca. *Gerundenſes*, the people, Pliny. Now *Gironne* in Catalonia, on the Ter. E. Long. 2° 35′, Lat. 42°.

GERUNIUM, Polybius; *Geronium*, Livy, Peutinger; Gruter reads *Gerion*

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rion; a town of Apulia on the river Frento. Now thought to be *Tragonara*, in the weſt of the Capitanata of Naples, near the Apennin. But others ſuppoſe it to be quite extinct.

GERYONIS ORACULUM. Suetonius; a place near Patavium, in the territory of Venice.

GESEM. See GOSHEN.

GESER. See GAZARA.

GESSEN. See GOSHEN.

GESSORIACUM, Ptolemy, a port and ſtation for ſhips of the Morini in Belgica: in Caeſar's time, according to Dio, there was no town; but Florus ſpeaks of it as one: and the *Geſſoriacenſes Muri* are mentioned by Eumenius in his Panegyric. The author of Tabula Theodoſiana, commonly called Peutinger's map, ſays expreſsly, that *Geſſoriacum* was in his time called *Bononia*. Now *Boulogne* in Picardy. E. Long. 1° 30′, Lat. 50° 40′.

GESSORIENSES, Pliny; a people of the Hither Spain, ſuppoſed to have extended to the Auſetani, towards the Pyrenees.

GESSURITAE, Bible; a people to the ſouth of Judah. *Geſſur* their diſtrict.

GESSUS, Mela; a river of Ionia, in the Hither Aſia; called *Gaeſus*, Herodotus; which falls into the Egean ſea, near the promontory Trogylium.

GETAE, Ovid; a people of Moeſia Inferior, towards the Euxine, called the braveſt and juſteſt of all the Thracians, Herodotus. Many of the ancients thought the *Getae* and *Gothi* to be the ſame people.

GETH. See GATH.

GETHONE, Pliny; a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Troas.

GETHSEMANE, Garden of, Evangelits; ſaid by Maundrel to be an even plat of ground, not above fifty ſeven yards ſquare, lying between the foot of mount Olivet, and the brook Cedron. Here our Saviour was in an agony, ſweating drops of blood, Luke; a ſtate of inconceivable anguiſh, conſtituting, by the judicial act of God, as being ſurety for guilty man, that part of his paſſion, which immediately affected his ſoul; and was previous to his ſuffering immediately in his body on the croſs a few hours after. This order in the infliction of the penalty ſeems highly proper; guilt took its riſe firſt in the ſoul, then broke out into overt act by the inſtrumentality of the body.

GEZER. See GAZARA.

GIBEA, Judges; a town of Benjamin near Jebus or Jeruſalem; *Gabaa*, the Vulgate; *Gaba*, Joſephus; called by Iſaiah, *Gibea of Saul*; *Gabaeni*, the people, Joſephus: It lay fifty ſtadia to the north of Bethlehem, and thirty ſtadia to the weſt of Jebus, Joſephus; called *Gibea of Saul*, Judges xx. and *Gibea of Saul*, Iſaiah x.

GIBEON, or *Gabaon*, according to the Greeks and the Vulgate; a town of Judah, made ſacerdotal, Joſhua xxi. 17. Between forty and fifty ſtadia diſtant from Jeruſalem, Joſephus; on the road from Lydda and Bethoron to Jeruſalem, id. almoſt thirty ſtadia to the north weſt of Gibea.

GIBETHON, or *Gabathon of the Philiſtins*; allotted to the tribe of Dan, Joſhua xix. and made Levitical, Joſhua xxi. called *of the Philiſtins*, to diſtinguiſh it from another in the tribe of Benjamin, called alſo *Gabea* and *Gabatha*.

GIGAEUS LACUS, Homer, Strabo; a lake near Sardes in Lydia.

GIGANTIS, Stephanus; an ancient name of Arcadia.

GIGARTA, Pliny; *Gigartos*, Strabo; a town of Phoenicia, in the neighbourhood of Botrys.

GIGIUS, Ptolemy; a mountain in the ſouth of the Regio Syrtica, ſituate between the rivers Cinyphus and Triton.

GIHON, Moſes; one of the rivers of Paradiſe; according to Wells, the eaſtern branch of the Euphrates, into which it divides after its conjunction with the Tigris. *Gihon*, *Siloa* thus called, which ſee.

GILBOA. See GELBOE.

GILDA, Stephanus, Antonine; erroneouſly *Silda*; Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Tingitana, ſituate to the north weſt of Volubilis.

GILEAD, Hebrew; *Galaad*, Septuagint and Vulgate; *Galaaditis* and

Galadena, Joſephus; a Transjordan diſtrict, ſo called from mount *Gilead* or *Galaad*; and this laſt again, from the heap of ſtones, raiſed by Laban and Jacob, in teſtimony of the covenant, entered into by them, Moſes: and thus not only the mountanous tract, between Jordan and Arabia, but the whole Transjordan, as well level as mountanous, was called *Gilead*. The higheſt part of which laſt is called *Miſpeh*, Judges xi. and tranſlated by the Septuagint literally a *Watch-tower* or *Specula*.

GILGAL, Joſhua; or *Galgal*; a place between Jericho and Jordan, noted for the firſt encampment of the Iſraelites; on this ſide Jordan, about a mile from Jericho, Joſephus: it ſometimes alſo denotes Galilee, Joſhua xii. 23.

GILON, Joſhua xv. a town in the tribe of Judah; *Gilonita*, the gentilitious name.

GINAEA, Joſephus; a village ſituate in the great plain of Samaria.

GINDARUS, Strabo; a citadel of the Cyrrheſtica, a diſtrict of Syria. *Gindareni*, the People, Pliny.

GIR, Ptolemy, Agathemerus; a river of Libya Interior, running from eaſt to weſt into the Nigir.

GIRA, Ptolemy; the metropolis of Libya Interior, on the left or ſouth ſide of the river Gir.

GIRBA. See MENINX.

GIRGIRIS, Pliny; a mountain of Libya Interior, running from weſt to eaſt, to the north of the river Gir.

GITANAE, *arum*, Strabo, Livy; a town of Theſprotia in Epirus, ten miles from the ſea.

GITTA. See GATH.

GLANIS, a river of Campania, the ancient name of Clanius, and thus alſo called by the Greeks. See CLANIUS.

GLANNOBANTA. See CLANOVENTA.

GLANUM, Ptolemy; called *Glanum Livii*, Pliny; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis: Now *S. Remy* in Provence.

GLAUCUM PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the eaſt ſide of Marmarica, upon the Mediterranean.

GLAUCUS, Strabo; a river of Colchis, falling into the Phaſis, and both together into the eaſt ſide of the Euxine. Alſo a bay of Caria, Strabo; called *Glaucus*, affording commodious harbours.

GLESSARIA. See AUSTRANIA.

GLISSA, Homer; a town of Boeotia; formed *Gliſſas*, *antos*, Euſtathius; *Gleſſas*, Stephanus; *Gliſas*, Strabo.

GLOTA, Ptolemy, Tacitus; a river and frith, or arm of the ſea, on the weſt ſide of Britain. Now called the *Clyde*, in Scotland.

GLYMPES, *ium*, Polybius; a town on the confines of Laconica and Argos.

GNATIA. See EGNATIA.

GNES, *etis*, Stephanus; one of the people called *Gnetes*, inhabiting Rhodes; the originaries of that iſland; ſometimes written *Ignetes*.

GNIDOS. See CNIDUS.

GNOSSUS. See CNOSSUS. *Gnoſius*, the Epithet, Virgil; *Gnoſiacus*, Ovid; *Gnoſus*, Lucan.

GOBAEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Gallia Celtica, on the weſt ſide of Armorica. Now Cape *St. Mahé*, in Bretagne.

GOBOLITIS, Joſephus; a diſtrict of Arabia Petraea, occupied by the Amalekites; the *Gebalene* of Euſebius, and the *Gabalene* of Jerome. The term denotes a mountainous country; which was occupied by Edomites after the deſtruction of the Amalekites.

GOBANNIUM, Antonine; a town of the Silures in Britain. Now *Abergavenny*, Camden, in the county of Monmouth, on the Uſk.

GOG and MAGOG, Ezekiel, Apocalypſe; repreſented as nations, enemies of the people of God, and who are to be deſtroyed by fire and brimſtone from Heaven; as nations ſeduced and ſeducing.

GOGARENE, Ptolemy a particular diſtrict of Armenia, on the other ſide the Cyrus, famous for its fruitfulneſs in corn.

GOLAN. See GAULON.

GOLGI, *orum*, Pauſanias; *Golgus*, *i*, Theocritus; *Golgon*, neuter, Stephanus; a town of Cyprus, ſacred to Venus, thence called *Golgia*, id. whether the ſame with *Paphos*, is diſputed.

GOLGOTHA, Evangeliſts; the Hebrew name of mount Calvary; on which

which our Saviour ſuffered; a ſmall eminence or hill on the greater mount Moriah; its name is thought to be owing to its reſemblance to a human ſkull: anciently appropriated to the execution of malefactors, and on that account ſhut out of the walls of the city, as an execrable and polluted place, Wells.

GOMARA, Ptolemy; a town of Aſſyria near Arbela.

GOMORRAH, Moſes; one of the cities of the plain, or of the Vale of Siddim, in Judea, deſtroyed by fire from heaven. To determine its particular ſituation with any certainty is impoſſible.

GOMPHI, Caeſar, Livy; a principal town of the Eſtiaeotis, Ptolemy; the moſt weſtern diſtrict of Theſſaly, Strabo; towards the ſprings of the Peneus. *Gomphenſes*, the people, Caeſar.

GONNI, *orum*, Livy, Polybius; *Gonnus*, *i*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Gonus*, Lycophron; a town of Perrhaebia, Stephanus; at the very entrance of Tempe, Polybius; in the Pelaſgiotis, Strabo; a diſtrict of Theſſaly, and at the foot of mount Olympus.

GONTIANA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Tingitana, near the river Sala, towards the Atlas Minor.

GONUS. See GONNI.

GOPHNA, Joſhua; *Guſna*, or *Guphna*, ſeems to be a town in the north-weſt of Benjamin; fifteen miles from Jeruſalem, Euſebius. The ſecond Toparchia, after that of Jeruſalem, Joſephus; called *Gophnitica*, Pliny.

GORDENE, Ptolemy; called alſo *Gorduene*, *Gordyene*, and *Corduene*, from the Montes Gordaei, or Montes Kardu, Onkelos. A diſtrict of Armenia Major. The people, *Gorduени*, *Gordyeni*, and *Cordueni*, Sextus Rufus.

GORDIAEI MONTES, Ptolemy; *Kardu*, Onkelos; placed in the ſame latitude with the ſprings of the Tigris: Strabo joins them with mount Taurus; which conjunction confirms the received opinion, that they are mount *Ararat*, on which Noah's ark reſted; becauſe from them Noah with his family came down directly into Meſopotamia, the firſt ſeat of the patriarchs. That *Ararat* is a part of Armenia, was generally agreed on among the ancients. See ARARAT.

GORDI. See GORDUS.

GORDII COME. See JULIOPOLIS.

GORDIUM, Strabo, Arrian, Curtius, Livy; a village in the north of Phrygia Magna, on the river Sangarius: in which ſtood a temple of Jupiter, where was kept the famous Gordian knot, which Alexander violently cut, inſtead of fairly untying, Juſtin, Plutarch, Curtius.

GORDIUTICHOS, Livy; a town of Phrygia, on the borders of Piſidia, towards Pamphylia; diſtant three encampments from Tabae, id.

GORDUCOME. See JULIOPOLIS.

GORDUNI, Caeſar; a people of Belgica, a branch of the Nervii.

GORDUS, or *Gordi*, Notitia; a town of Lydia; thought to be the ſame with the *Juliagordus* of Ptolemy.

GORDYNESIA, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Armenia Major, in which ſtood the capital Tigranocerta.

GORDYNIA, of Macedonia. See GORTYNIA.

GORGODYLENA, Strabo; a diſtrict of Armenia Major, at the foot of mount Niphates, a part of mount Taurus.

GORGON. See URGO.

GORGONUM INSULAE, Pliny; fabulous iſlands to the weſt of Mauretania.

GORGUS, Ptolemy; a river of Aſſyria, falling into the Tigris, between Ninus and Seleucia; ſuppoſed to be the *Zerbis* of Pliny, Harduin.

GORTYNA, Pliny; *Gortys*, *ynos*, Pauſanias; a village of Arcadia, from which the river Gortynius, falling into the Alpheus, takes its name. Another *Gortyna*, Strabo; *Gortyn*, or *Gortys*, Homer; a famous city, and for ſome time the principal of Crete, vying with Gnoſſus in dignity; ſituate on the river Lethaeus, and built by Taurus king of Crete, who raviſhed Europa, Solinus, Euſtathius. In the heart of the city ſtood the Pythium, or the oracle and temple of Apollo; whence the epithet *Gortynius*, Stephanus. *Gortynii*, the people, called alſo *Cartemnides*, Heſychius. The city lay in a low bottom, Theophraſtus, Oppian.

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Oppian. Excellent arrows and bows were the manufacture of this place, Ovid, Manilius, Lucan.

GORTYNIA, Thucydides; *Gordynia*, Pliny, Stephanus; a city of Emathia, a diſtrict of Macedonia, to the ſouth-weſt of Edeſſa.

GORTYS. See GORTYNA.

GORYA, Ptolemy; a town of the Goryaea, a diſtrict of the Hither India, ſituate between the rivers Choaſpes and Suaſtus, and thought to be the *Gorydalis* of Arrian.

GOSEN, Joſhua; a diſtrict ſuppoſed to be ſituate in the ſouth of the tribe of Judah; ſo called from a cognominal town, of uncertain poſition, called *Goſon*, Jerome, Euſebius.

GOSHEN, or *Gojen*, called alſo *Rameſes*, Hebrew; at leaſt the territory about the town of that name; *Geſem*, Septuagint; *Geſſen*, Vulgate; a diſtrict of the Lower Egypt, whoſe ſituation depends on determining that of the king's royal reſidence; becauſe it is ſaid, that Jacob and his family were to be ſettled in *Goſhen*, in order to be near Joſeph, who dwelt at the king's court. There are two royal reſidences mentioned in Scripture; viz. Zoan, tranſlated Tanis by the Septuagint; and Moph or Noph, tranſlated Memphis: If Zoan, then *Goſhen* will be at the entrance of the land of Egypt, next Canaan. There is another way of determining this *Goſhen*: Joſeph went to his father to *Goſhen*, tranſlated by the Septuagint, to *Rameſes* by Heroopolis; which is confirmed by Joſephus; a town ſituate cloſe to the Arabian Gulf: which if admitted, the land of *Goſhen* muſt be much more ſoutherly, than the diſtrict oppoſite to Tanais: and tho' Memphis be thus nearer to the land of *Goſhen* than Tanais; yet it is very probable that Pharaoh's court was at Tanis; becauſe it is ſaid Pſalm lxxviii. that Moſes's miracles were done in the land of Zoan; which, according to the Greek and Chaldee interpreters, is Tanis. So that, probably, *Goſhen* lay intermediate between them, on the eaſt ſide of the Delta, towards the Arabian Gulf.

GOSON. See GOSEN.

GOTHI, *Gotthi*, Stephanus; a barbarous people, who overran the Roman provinces, and were divided into *Oſtrogothi*, or eaſtern Goths, who inhabited towards the eaſt and the Euxine ſea; and into *Veſigothi*, *Weſtrogothi*, *Weſegothi*, *Wiſigothi*, or weſtern Goths, who dwelt to the weſt and towards Germany: Cluverius takes the *Gothi* for the ſame people with the *Gothones*; but others think theſe laſt were too inconſiderable a people, and their territory too ſcanty to yield ſuch ſwarms of people, as overſpread the whole ſouthern world; they make Scandinavia their original country; whence iſſuing eaſtwards, they occupied the country of the Daci, and afterwards croſſing the Danube, fell upon the provinces of the Roman empire; and this ſeems to be confirmed by the names Gothia and Gothland, extenſive provinces of, and iſlands adjoining to Sweden.

GOTHINI, Tacitus; a people ſituate to the ſouth-eaſt of the Quadi.

GOTHONES, Tacitus; *Guttones*, Pliny; a people of Germany, towards the Baltic, to the weſt of the Viſtula, near its mouth, between the Lygii to the ſouth, and the Lemovii to the north, confounded by ſome with the Gothi; as Cluverius has elaborately endeavoured to ſhew that they are the ſame people.

GRACCHURIS, or *Graccuris*, Livy, Feſtus, Coins; a town of the Hither Spain; rebuilt by T. Sempronius Gracchus, as a monument of the conquered Celtiberi, being before called *Ilurcis*. Now *Agreda*, a town of Old Caſtile, on the borders of Arragon.

GRAEA, Homer; the name of *Tanagrae*, Stephanus; of *Oropus*, Ariſtotle.

GRAEAE ALPES. See ALPES. Suppoſed to be ſo called from the Graei, ſome Greeks, who ſettled in the Rhetian Alps.

GRAECA VIA, Cicero; called alſo *Herculea*; a road in Campania, near the Lacus Lucrinus.

GRAECIA, *Greece* in general, contains all that country bounded by the Adriatic, Ionian, and Egean ſeas: but excluding the kingdoms of Macedonia and Epirus, Proper or Free Greece was that which the Greeks call

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call *Hellas*, *Graecia* by the Romans, occupied by various nations, and divided into ſeveral, either greater or leſs diſtricts; undergoing ſeveral changes, now free, again under foreign ſubjection; at one time cloſely united together by leagues, at another, torn and diſtracted by inteſtine wars. In Greece Proper, kingly power had long ceaſed, by the introduction of liberty, while Macedonia and Epirus ſtill had their kings; and the former a longer time than the later, which fell under the power of the Macedonians; who being conquered by the Romans, Epirus was declared free; but after the war of Corinth, added to the province of Achaia. For the Romans divided the whole of *Greece* into two provinces Macedonia and Achaia. *Greece Proper* was that country which lay to the ſouth of Theſſaly and Macedonia; an inconſiderable ſpot in Europe, yet famous above all others for the arts of war and peace: it was divided into Achaia and Peloponneſus. The Greeks bore no great character for good faith among the ancients; were taxed with vanity, ficklenеſs, and levity; they called themſelves *Helleues*; the Romans called them *Graeci*.

GRAECIA MAGNA, a part of Italy, of uncertain limits, ſome making them more, and others leſs extenſive; ſo called from ſeveral conſiderable Greek colonies ſettled there; generally agreed to be ſituate in that tract of Italy, oppoſite to Greece and Sicily: why it was called *Magna* is not ſo evident: Pliny aſcribes it to the vanity of the Greeks: Strabo comprizes Sicily under that appellation; in which caſe it may be called *Magna*. The name of *Magna Graecia* was continued in Ptolemy's days, even after it was greatly reduced in extent.

GRAMPIUS MONS, Tacitus; a mountain of Britain, which, beginning near the mouth of the Dee, not far from Aberdeen, runs weſtward to Argyleſhire and the weſtern ſea, dividing Scotland equally into two parts. Famous for Agricola's laſt battle with the Caledonii, of whom there fell ten thouſand, Tacitus. The true name is ſaid to be *Graſsbenn*, the croſs mountain, becauſe traverſing the whole breadth of that part of Britain, and reaching from ſea to ſea.

GRANICUS, generally; *Grenicus*, Homer; *i* long; a river of Myſia Minor, running north-weſt into the Propontis, Strabo, Curtius; and riſing from mount Ida. Famous for the firſt battle between Alexander and Darius, in which an hundred thouſand Perſians were ſlain, Plutarch, Juſtin; and for Mithridates's army being cut to pieces by Lucullus, after raiſing the ſiege of Cyzicus, Plutarch.

GRANIS, *idos*, Arrian; a river of Perſis, thought to be the *Bagrada* of Ptolemy; running ſouth-weſt into the Perſian Gulf.

GRANUA, Antonine; a river of Lower Pannonia, running from north to ſouth, into the Danube. Now the *Gran*, a river of Lower Hungary.

GRATIANOPOLIS. See CULARO.

GRAVIACI, *orum*, Peutinger; a town of Noricum. Now *Gurck*, in Carinthia. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 47° 20′.

GRAVII, Pliny; *Grovii*, Ptolemy, Mela; a people of the Hither Spain, a branch of the Calliaci Lucenſes; of Greek original, Sil. Italicus.

GRAVISCAE, *arum*, Livy, Rutilius, Virgil; *Graviſca*, *ae*, Velleius; *Graviſcium*, Strabo; a town of Etruria, towards the ſea-coaſt, an hundred and eighty ſtadia from Pyrgi, to the weſt, Strabo: ſo called from its unwholſome air. A colony, Velleius, Livy. *Graviſcani*, the people, Inſcription. Now extinct.

GRENICUS. See GRANICUS.

GRESTONIA, a diſtrict towards the north of Macedonia, Thucydides; *Creſtonia*, Herodotus, which ſee.

GRINARIO, *onis*, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia, near the confluence of the Guntia and Danube. Now *Gneringen*, a town of Suabia, Cluverius.

GRINNES, *ium*, Tacitus; a town of the Batavi. Now thought to be *Rhenen*, in the territory of Utrecht, ſituate on the declivity of a hill, on the

the Rhine, near the borders of Gelderland.

GRISIM. See GARIZIM.

GRIUS MONS. See LATMUS.

GRONIA, Stephanus; a town of Phocis: *Groneus*, the gentilitious name.

GROVII. See GRAVII.

GRUDII, Caesar; a people of Belgica, a branch of the Nervii.

GRUMENTUM, Livy, Ptolemy, Peutinger; an inland town of Lucania, towards the bay of Tarentum. Now *Agromento*, in the Basilicata of Naples, Holstenius.

GRUNIUM, Nepos; a citadel of Phrygia.

GRYNIA, Herodotus, Pliny; *Grynium*, Strabo; a small city of Aeolia in the Hither Asia, with a temple and ancient oracle of Apollo, situate in a sacred grove; whence the epithet *Grynaeus* given Apollo, Virgil: at the distance of forty stadia from Myrina, Strabo. Though fallen to decay in Strabo's time, yet formerly a considerable town, Diodorus Siculus, Xenophon. Whether the same with the *Grunium* of Nepos, as some think, is doubtful, because he calls it a citadel, and says, it is in Phrygia.

GUBERNI. See SICAMBRI.

GUFNA. See GOPHNA.

GUGERNI. See SICAMBRI.

GUNTIA, Antonine, Notitia; a small river of Vindelicia. Now *Guntz*, in Upper Suabia, running northwards into the Danube, to the north-east of Ulm. A cognominal town near its springs, Antonine. Now *Guntzberg*, a small town in Upper Suabia, to the north-west of Burgow: others again refer it to *Guntzburg*, at the confluence of the Danube and Guntz.

GUNUGI, *Gunugus*, Pliny; a colony of Augustus in Mauretania Caesariensis; twelve miles to the west of Caesarea. *Canuccis*, a faulty reading in Ptolemy.

GUPHNA. See GOPHNA.

GURTIANA, or *Curtiana*, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Inferior, distant forty-three miles from Bregetio.

GUTAE, whether the same with the *Gothi* is a question, mentioned only by lower writers.

GUTHALUS, Solinus; *Guttalus*, Pliny; is thought to be the *Viadrus* of Ptolemy. Now the *Oder*, which rising in Moravia, runs through Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania into the Baltic.

GUTHONES, } See GOTHONES.
GUTTONES, }

GYARUS, Virgil, Strabo, Tacitus; *Gyarae, arum*, or *Gyara, orum*, Juvenal; one of the Cyclades, to the east of Delos. A desart island allotted for the banishment of Romans; twelve miles in compass, Pliny.

GYAS, *antos*, Plutarch; a considerable part of the territory of Syracuse, the property of Dionysius the tyrant, reaching from the sea to the inland parts.

GYGAEUS, Herodotus, Propertius; called also *Colous*; a lake of Lydia, distant forty stadia from Sardes.

GYGAS, Strabo; a promontory of Troas, near the city Dardanus.

GYMNASIAE, or *Gymnesiae*. See BALEARES.

GYMNOSOPHISTAE, Strabo; Indian philosophers, divided into two kinds, *Brachmanes* and *Germanes*, whom see.

GYNAECOPOLIS, Strabo; a town of the Lower Egypt, to the west of that branch of the river called Agathodaemon; and which gives name to the Nomos Gynaecopolites, Id, Pliny.

GYNDES, Herodotus; a river of Assyria, which rising in the Montes Mantieni of Armenia Major, and running south-west, falls into the left or east side of the Tigris. Cyrus, enraged against this river, because he lost one of his favourites in it, or, according to others, because retarding his march against the Babylonians, divided it into three hundred and sixty channels, Herodotus, Seneca, Tibullus.

GYRTON, Livy, Strabo; *Gyrtone*, Homer; a town of the Pelasgiotis of Thessaly, near the confluence of the Apidanus and Enipeus.

GYTHEUM, Cicero; *Gythium*, Livy, Lycophron; the port of Sparta, Strabo; or the road for the ships of the Lacedaemonians, Polybius; lying

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lying to the ſouth of Sparta, near the mouth of the Eurotas. *Gytheatae*, the people, Pauſanias; and *Sinus Gytheates*, Pliny; the bay on which it ſtood. Mela mentions a river called *Gythius*, in the territory of Sparta.

H.

HABESSUS, Pliny; the ancient name of *Antiphellos*, a town of Lycia.

HABITABILIS ORBIS, Romans; called Οἰκουμένη, Greeks; according to ſome of the ancients, was as one to four, Agathamerus; though all did not agree in this proportion; moſt of them however did; namely, in reſtraining the habitable part to the north temperate zone, judging the torrid and frigid zones to be uninhabitable, Strabo, Mela, Salluſt. But Ptolemy placed the Ethiopians chiefly in the torrid zone, not only as far as, but ſome of them beyond the equinoctial. The ancients were leſs acquainted with the parts to the north than to the ſouth, as appears from what they ſay about the countries to the north of the Caſpian, the Euxine, and Germany. Their knowledge of Scythia muſt have been but obſcure, as at this day, eſpecially to the eaſt, Great Tartary is not perfectly known. Alexander's expedition, as far as it reached, threw ſome light on the Indias. the weſtern boundary, namely the Atlantic, Aquitanic, and Britannic oceans was tolerably well underſtood: but the countries beyond Mauretania to the ſouth, and Britain to the north, were *Terrae Incognitae* to the ancients.

HABOR. See ABOR.

HADADRIMMON, a town of Samaria, the ancient name of *Maximianopolis*, or *Maximinianopolis*, diſtant ſeventeen miles from Caeſarea, and ten from Jezreel.

HADRANUM. See ADRANUM.

HADRIA. See ADRIA.

HADRIANA. See MOPSOS.

HADRIANI FORUM. See FORUM.

HADRIANI, *orum*, Coin; a town of Bithynia, near mount Olympus.

HADRIANI MOPSUATAE. See MOPSOS.

HADRIANI MURUS, Spartian; *Vallum*, Antonine; a wall or rampart raiſed between the mouths of the Tyne and Eſk, from ſea to ſea, in Britain.

HADRIANOPOLIS, Antonine; a town of Thrace, at the ſouth bend of the Hebrus. Alſo *Stratonica*, a town of Caria, was ſo called from Adrian, who reſtored it; but it ſoon regained its ancient name. A name alſo given *Palmyra*, Inſcription; Adrian having either reſtored, or enlarged it

HADRIANUM, or *Hadriaticum Mare*. See ADRIA.

HADRUMETUM. See ADRUMETUM.

HAEMODES, Mela; a mountain of Lycia.

HAEMON, Plutarch; a river of Boeotia, running by Chaeronea, into the Cephiſus; formerly called *Thermodon*.

HAEMONIA, Horace; a country adjoining to mount Haemus towards Theſſaly. *Haemonius* the epithet, Ovid; the ſame with *Theſſalicus*.

HAEMUS, better ſo written than *Aemus*, as is done by many; from Αἷμα, the blood of Typho, there ſhed, Apollodorus; a vaſt ridge, running from Illyricum towards the Euxine, Pliny; ſo high as to afford a proſpect both of the Euxine and Adriatic, Mela. *Haemimontani*, the people, Rufus; where in after ages was conſtituted a province, called *Haemimons*, or *Haemimontus*, id.

HAGARENI, Pſalm lxxxiii. 6. a people which ſeem to be diſtinguiſhed from the Iſhmaelites; to reconcile this Kimchi ſays, that the *Hagareni* are deſcendants of Hagar by another huſband. In the lower age the

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name was revived, compriſing the Saracens and all the Arabs.

HAI. See AI.

HALES, or *Heles, etis*, Cicero; a river of Lucania, which runs into the Tuſcan ſea, near Velia. Now *Halente*. *Hales, entis*, a very cold river of Ionia, running by Colophon, Pauſanias. Hence *Halentia*, or *Alentia*, a ſurname of Venus; becauſe worſhipped at this river, Lycophron.

HALESA. See ALAESA.

HALESUS. See ALESUS.

HALEX. See ALEX.

HALIACMON. See ALIACMON.

HALIARTUS, Strabo; a town of Boeotia near the lake Copais, deſtroyed in the war with Perſeus, id. *Haliartis, idos*, the territory, Pauſanias. Before this town Lyſander was killed. *Haliartius*, Pauſanias, Livy; the gentilitious name. Another *Haliartus* of Meſſenia, Ptolemy; not mentioned by any other author.

HALICANUM. See ALICANUM.

HALICARNASSUS, a principal town of Caria, ſaid to be built by the Argives; the royal reſidence, called *Zephyra* formerly, Strabo; eſpecially of Mauſolus, made more illuſtrious by his monument: ſituate between two bays, the Ceramicus and Jaſius, Pliny. The monument was one of the ſeven wonders, and erected by Artemiſia, Mela, Strabo. *Halicarnaſſaeus*, or *Halicarnaſſenſis*, Livy; the gentilitious name of Herodotus and Dionyſius, Coins. The former was called the *Father of Hiſtory*, Cicero; and the latter was not only a good hiſtorian but alſo a critic.

HALICYAE, *arum*, Stephanus, Diodorus Siculus; a town of Sicily, ſituate between Entella, and Lilybaeum, at the head of the Halycus. *Halicyaei*, the people, iid. *Halicyenſes*, or *Halicienſes*, Cicero. Now *Salemi*, a tranſlation of the term *Halicyae* into the vulgar tongue.

HALICYRNA, Scylax, Pliny; a town of Aetolia, whoſe ſituation cannot be aſcertained.

HALIEIS, *entos*, Stephanus. See TIRYNS.

HALIMUSII, *orum*, Strabo; one of the Demi, or hamlets of Attica.

HALIZONES. See CHALYBES.

HALMYDESSUS, Mela, Pliny; *Halmydiſſus*, Ptolemy; *Salmydeſſus*, Herodotus, Strabo; *Salmydiſſus*, Xenophon: a town, a bay, a ſea-coaſt in Thrace, on the Euxine.

HALONE, Pliny; one of the ſmall iſlands near Epheſus, in the Hither Aſia.

HALONESUS, Strabo, Mela; one of the iſlands on the coaſt of Thrace, between the Sinus Thermaicus and Toronicus; about which the Athenians and Philip of Macedon went to war. One time, all the males being ſlain, it was held by the women only. Pliny mentions another, ſituate between the Cherſoneſus and Samothracia, which muſt be different from the foregoing.

HALOS, Strabo; a town of the Phthiotis, in Theſſaly, on the ſtrait of Euboea, at the foot of mount Othrys. *Halius*, or *Halenſis*, the gentilitious name, Demoſthenes.

HALSIUS CAMPUS. See TRAGSAE.

HALUNTIUM, } See ALUNTIUM.
HALUNTINI, }

HALYCUS, Diodorus Siculus, Plutarch; mentioned in the articles of pacification, made between Dionyſius and the Carthaginians; a river of Sicily, running from north to ſouth into the African ſea, at Heraclea. Now called *Platani*, Cluverius.

HALYS, the nobleſt river of the Hither Aſia, through which it has a long courſe; the boundary of Croeſus's kingdom to the eaſt, Curtius; the paſſing of which proved fatal to him; running down from the foot of mount Taurus, through Cataonia and Cappadocia, Pliny; it divides almoſt the whole of the Lower Aſia, from the ſea of Cyprus down to the Euxine, Herodotus; who ſeems to extend its courſe too far. According to Strabo, himſelf a Cappadocian, it had its ſprings in the Great Cappadocia. It ſeparated Paphlagonia from Cappadocia, Herodotus, Strabo. Its name is from the ſalt pits it runs by, Strabo.

HAM, land of; *Egypt*, frequently ſo called in the book of Pſalms.

HAMAE, *arum*, Livy; a town of Campania in Italy, near Cumae; where now

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now is a wood, called *Selva di Hami*, Baudrand.

HAMATH, a town of Naphthali, which, because joined with Cinereth, Josh. xix. 35. was probably situate on the south of the Upper Galilee. See HEMATH, a city.

HAMATH, a district. See HEMATH.

HAMAXIA, Strabo; a town of the Cilicia Aspera; on the sea, to the south-east of Sydra.

HAMAXITUS, Strabo; a small town of Troas, just at the foot of the promontory Lectum. *Hamaxitia*, id. the small adjoining district.

HAMAXOBII. See AGATHYRSI.

HAMINEA. See HANUNEA.

HAMMON. See AMMON.

HAMON, Joshua; a town of the Upper Galilee.

HAMOTH-DOR, Joshua xxi. a Levitical town in the tribe of Naphthali.

HANES. See TAHPANHES.

HANNIBALIS CASTRA, Pliny; a town and port, on the Sinus Scylacius, in the territory of the Bruttii.

HANNIBALIS INSULA PARVA, Pliny; a small island, on the south side of Majorca, opposite to the city, Palma.

HANUNEA, Antonine; written also *Haminea*; a town of Commagene, mid-way between Dolicha and Cyrrhus.

HARAN, Moses; a town in the west or south-west of Mesopotamia; read also *Charan*, and by the Seventy *Charran*, and is the *Carrae* of the Romans, which see.

HARCYNII MONTES, Aristotle; a common name for all the mountains of Germany. See HERCYNIA.

HARENACIUM. See ARENACUM.

HARMA. See ARMA.

HARMACTICA. See ARMACTICA.

HARMASTIS, Pliny; seems to be the *Armastica* of Ptolemy.

HARMATELIA, Diodorus Siculus; the last town of the Brachmans in the Hither India, taken by Alexander.

HARMENE. See ARMENE.

HARMOZIA. See ARMOZA.

HARMOZON. See ARMOZON.

HAROSETH GENTIUM, Judges iv. 2. thought with some probability to be near the lake Samachonitis, in the Upper Galilee; a part of which was called *Galilee of the Gentiles*, Joshua xii. 23.

HARPASA, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Caria, on the river Harpasus, where it falls into the Macander, on its left or south side; a river mentioned by Quintus Calaber.

HARUDES, Caesar; a Transrhenane, people of Germany, near the Marcomanni, on the right or east side of the Rhine; Cluverius ascribes to them a part of Franconia, of the Upper Palatinate of the Rhine, and of the territory of Nuremberg, and Suabia.

HATRAM, Ammian; an ancient city of Mesopotamia, situate in the midst of a desart, between the upper Tigris and Nisibis, attacked by Trajan and Severus, with considerable loss. Called *Hatra, orum*, Dio, and *Atrae, arum*, Herodian. *Atreni*, the people, id.

HAVOTH-JAIR, Moses; cities of Jair, one of the families of the tribe of Manasseh, on the other side Jordan, the particular situation unknown.

HAURAN, Moses; a Transjordan mountain, situate in Bashan.

HAZA. See AZA.

HAZEZON-TAMAR, 2 Chron. xx. 2. another name of *Engeddi*, situate on the south of Judea. The ancient name is *Hazezon*, surnamed *Tamar*, or *Thamar*, from a neighbouring town or grove. *Thamaro* is found in Ptolemy and Peutinger. And *Thamar* is made, Ezek. xlvii. 19. the south boundary of the Holy Land; so called from its palm-trees.

HAZOR. See ASOR.

HEBRON, Moses; a very ancient city, situate in the hilly country of the tribe of Judah to the south; *Chebron*, undeclined, Septuagint; Josephus sometimes declines it, and sometimes not, having *Chebronis*, &c. Its more ancient name was *Cariath-Arba*, or *Kiriath-Arba*, Moses. In antiquity vying with the best cities of Egypt, being seven years prior to Zoan, id. translated *Tanis* by the Seventy. Josephus makes it not only older than Tanis, but also than Memphis. It stood to the west of the Lacus Asphaltitis; was for some time the royal residence of David; after the captivity it fell into the hands of the E-

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domites, as did all the ſouth country of Judea, 1 Maccab.

HEBRUS, the largeſt river of Thrace, riſing from mount Scombrus, Ariſtotle; running in two channels, till it comes to Philippopolis, where they unite; it empties itſelf at two mouths into the Egean ſea, to the north of Samothrace.

HEBUDES. See EBUDAE,

HECATAE ANTRUM. See ZERYNTHIUM.

HECATAE FANUM, Strabo; a very famous temple of Hecate, in the territory of Stratonicea, a city of Caria, where the Carians held their more ſolemn aſſemblies.

HECATOMBAEUM, Polybius; a place near Dymus in Achaia.

HECATOMPEDUM, Ptolemy; a town of Chaonia, a tract of Epirus, near the city Elyme. A name of the *Parthenion*, or temple of Minerva, at Athens, becauſe an hundred foot ſquare.

HECATOMPOLIS, Homer, Virgil, Horace; a ſurname of the iſland *Crete*, from its hundred cities. The territory of Laconica anciently thus alſo called, Strabo. And the cuſtom of theſe hundred cities was to ſacrifice yearly a hecatomb, id.

HECATOMPYLOS, the metropolis of Parthia, the royal reſidence of Arſaces, at the ſprings of the Araxes, Pliny. *Thebes*, in Egypt, thus alſo called from its hundred gates, Polybius.

HECATONNESI, twenty ſmall iſlands, lying between Leſbos and the Hither Aſia; ſo called from Apollo, ſurnamed *Hecatos*, to whom they are ſacred, Strabo.

HECLITANUM. See ALICANUM.

HECUBAE TUMULUS. See CYNOSSEMA.

HEDETANI, } See EDETANIA.
HEDETANIA, }

HEDIPNUS. See HEDYPHON.

HEDUI. See AEDUI.

HEDYTIUM, Theopompus, Demoſthenes; a mountain of Boeotia, ſeparated from Parnaſſus by the river Chephiſus. *Hedilius*, Plutarch.

HEDYPHON, *ontis*, Strabo; *Hedypnus*, Pliny; a river of Perſis, which falls into the Eulaeus from north to ſouth.

HELEA. See ELEA.

HELENA, Artemidorus; an iſland near Attica, whether the firſt of the Cyclades, or to be reckoned to Attica is doubtful.

HELENOPOLIS. See DREPANE.

HELERNI LUCUS, Ovid; a grove near Rome and the Tiber.

HELES. See HALES.

HELIA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland on the weſt of Sicily, near Drepanum.

HELICE, Ovid, Pauſanias; a town of Achaia Propria, ſwallowed up by an earthquake, three hundred and ſeventy-ſix years after the building of Rome, Oroſius; two years before the battle at Leuctra, Strabo.

HELICON, a mountain on the borders of Boeotia and Phocis; of fertile ſoil, and covered with woods, Pauſanias; and very extenſive, its north ſide touching Phocis, and partly its weſt ſide, quite to Mychos, its utmoſt port-town, Strabo. There alſo we have the river *Helicon*, which, ſinking in the earth, riſes again at ſome diſtance under a new name, *Baphyrae*, Pauſanias. This mountain is the poets ſport and delight, Virgil, Horace, Propertius. *Heliconius*, the epithet; *Heliconiades*, and *Helicönides*, the Muſes. Another river of Sicily, Ptolemy; running from ſouth to north into the Tuſcan ſea, at Tyndarium.

HELIOPOLIS, Herodotus, Diodorus, Ptolemy; called *On*, Moſes, and *Bethſemes*, Jeremiah; a city of Egypt, to the ſouth-eaſt of the Delta, and eaſt of Memphis; of very old ſtanding, its origin terminating in fable, Diodorus Siculus. Here ſtood the temple of the ſun, held in religious veneration, Strabo. The city ſtood on an extraordinary mount, but in Strabo's time was deſolate. It gave name to the *Nomos Heliopolites*. Another *Heliopolis* of Coeleſyria, Ptolemy; near the ſprings of the Orontes, Pliny; ſo called from the worſhip of the ſun; a worſhip in great vogue in Syria; as at Emeſa, under the name of Elagabalus, and at Palmyra, and other places.

HELISSON, *ontis*, Pauſanias; a river of Arcadia; which riſing at a cognominal village, and running thro' the territory of Dipaea, and of mount

mount Lycaeus, falls into the river Alpheus, not long after having run through Megalopolis. It is probably this, which Statius call *Heliſos*.

HELIUM, one of the three mouths, and that the more weſterly, which Pliny and Ptolemy aſſign to the Rhine; and which, according to ſome Dutch authors, denotes lower or inferior. Now called the *Maeſe*.

HELKATH, Joſhua xxi one of the Levitical cities in the tribe of Aſher.

HELLAS, *ados*; an appellation compriſing, according to the more ancient Greeks and Romans, Achaia and Peloponneſus, Demoſthenes; afterwards reſtrained to Achaia, bounded on the weſt by the river Achelous; on the north by mounts Othrys and Oeta; on the eaſt by the Egean ſea; and on the ſouth by the Saronic and Corinthian bays, and by the iſthmus, which joins it to Peloponneſus Called *Hellas* from *Hellen* the ſon of Deucalion, Thucydides; or from *Hellas*, a diſtrict of Theſſaly, Pauſanias; whence *Hellenes*, the gentilitious name, denoting Greeks. Now called *Livadia*.

HELLAS, Strabo; a town of Theſſaly, ſituate between Pharſalus and Mehtaea.

HELLESPONTIAS, *ae*, Pliny; the wind called *Caecias*; a north-eaſt wind.

HELLESPONTUS, a ſtrait ſeparating the Cherſoneſus of Thrace from Aſia; ſo called from *Helle*, the daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned there, Mythology. It joins the Propontis to the Egean ſea. Scarce a mile over, Solinus: Homer calls it broad; Ovid, long. Homer, Muſeus and Catullus, rapid. Now the *Dardanelles*.

HELLOPIA, a diſtrict of Epirus near Dodona, Heſiod. *Hellopes*, Pliny, the people. *Hellopia*, Strabo; a name of the iſland Euboea.

HELMANTICA, Polybius; the *Hermantica* of Livy; a town of the Vaccaei, in the Hither Spain, on the north ſide of the Durius.

HELMON-DIBLATHAIM, Moſes; a place in Moab, in Arabia Petraea, ſituate between Dibon gad and the mountains Abarim.

HELORUS, or *Helorum*, Stephanus; a town of Sicily, on a cognominal river, near the promontory Pachynus, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the iſland; now in ruins, the river watered a beautiful plain, called *Helorius Campus*, Diodor. Sic. *Heloria Tempe*, Ovid; and commended by Virgil; and from its noiſe the river was called *Clamoſus*, Sil. Italicus. *Helorius* and *Helorinus*, the epithet; *Helorina via*, a road, which led from *Helorus* to Syracuſe.

HELOS, Homer; a maritime town of Laconica; ſituate between Trinaſus and Acriae; in Pauſanias's time in ruins. Its name was owing to its marſhy ſituation, Strabo. The diſtrict was called *Helotéa*, and the people *Helotes*, *Helotae*, *Helei*, and *Heleatae*, Stephanus; *Ilotae*, Livy; who being ſubdued by the Lacedaemonians, were all reduced to a ſtate of public ſlavery, or made the ſlaves of the public, on theſe conditions; viz. that they could neither recover their liberty, nor be ſold out of the territory of Sparta, Strabo; hence the term ειλωτιαν in Harpocration, for being in a ſtate of ſlavery: and hence alſo the Lacedaemonians called all ſlaves of what nation ſoever, *Helotes*, Pauſanius. *Heloticus*, the epithet, Stephanus. Another, *Helos* of Meſſenia, Pliny, in whoſe time it lay in ruins, near the river Alpheus: but Strabo, more truly, a town of Elea, the Alpheus being a river of that country, and not of Meſſenia.

HELVETII, Caeſar; a people of Belgica, in the neighbourhood of the Allobroges and the Provincia Romana; famed for bravery, and a turn for war; called *Civitas Helvetia*, and divided into four Pagi, or Cantons; ſituate to the ſouth and weſt of the Rhine, by which they were divided from the Germans, and extending towards Gaul, from which they were ſeparated by mount Jura on the weſt, and by the Rhodanus and Lacus Lemanus on the ſouth, and therefore called a Gallic nation, Tacitus, Caeſar, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; formerly a part of Celtic Gaul, but by Auguſtus aſſigned to Belgica.

HELUI. See ELUI.

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HELVIA RICINA, a town of Picenum, late under Severus become a colony, Inſcription. Now its ruins are to ſeen at the diſtance of two or three miles from Macerata on the river Potentia, Holſtenius. *Ricinenſes*, Pliny; *Ricinnas, atis*, Inſcription; the gentilitious names.

HELVILLUM, Antonine; a town of Umbria in the Apennin, between ad Calem to the north, and Nuceria to the ſouth. Cluverius thinks its ancient name was *Suillum*; whence the *Suillates* of Pliny. At this day there is a place there called *Sigillo* in the March of Ancona, which ſeems to correſpond with Pliny's *Suillum*.

HELVINA, Juvenal; a fountain of Latium, in the territory of Aquinum. Now called *Elvino*, Scopa.

HELVINUS, Ptolemy; a river of Italy, conſtituting the boundary between the Picentes and Praetutii. Now the *Salinello*, Cluverius; in the Abruzzo ultra of Naples, falling into the Adriatic near Giulia Nuova.

HEMATH, or *Hamath*, the name of a city, whoſe king was David's friend, 2 Sam. ix. to the ſouth of Lebanon; from which a territory was called *Hemath*, Jeremiah; named 1 Mac cab. xii. *Amathitis regio*; on the north of Canaan and ſouth of Syria, as appears by the ſpies, Numb. xiii. 1 Kings viii. Ezek. xlvii. Joſephus. Whether one or more cities, and diſtricts of this name lay in this tract, neither interpreters nor geographers are agreed. The eaſtern part waa called *Hemath-zoba*, 2 Chron. viii. unleſs we ſuppoſe that there was a city in *Zoba* of this name, fortified by Solomon. In defining the boundary of Paleſtine, it is often ſaid, *from the entering of Hamath*; as a province to be entered into through a ſtrait or defile. And if there was ſuch, the next queſtion is, from what metropolis it was called *Hemath*. Antioch, capital of Syria is ſuppoſed to be called *Hemath* or *Amatha*, Jonathan, Targum, &c. And again, *Epiphania*, Joſephus. Both to the north of Lebanon, conſequently not the *Hemath* of Scripture, the immediate boundary of Paleſtine to the north, and lying to the ſouth of Lebanon. Amos calls it *Hamath Rabba*; from its magnitude, and not to diſtinguiſh it from a leſs *Hamath*; as we have *Sidon Rabba*. Joſhua; without ever dreaming of a leſs.

HEMEROSCOPIUM, Strabo; a name of the promontory *Dianium*, which ſee; from its having a watch-tower on it.

HEMODUS. See EMODUS.

HENETI, Strabo, Homer; a very ancient people of the Regio Pontica, next Paphlagonia; from whom the *Heneti* of Italy, or the *Veneti*, take their origin, Strabo, Pliny.

HENNA. See ENNA.

HENIOCHI, Ptolemy; a people of Colchis, ſituate between Dioſcurias and the Boſporus Cimmerius; deſcendants of the charioteers of Caſtor and Pollux, the authors of that people, and the founders of the city Dioſcurias, Solinus, Ammian.

HEPHAESTIA, *ae*, Pliny, Stephanus; or *Hephaeſtias, ados*, Ptolemy; one of the two cities of the iſland Lemnos; more inland than the other, which ſtood on the ſea ſide.

HEPHAESTIADES INSULAE, Pliny; the *Inſulae Aeoliae*, ſo called. See AEOLIAE.

HEPHAESTIAS, *ados*. See HIERA.

HEPHAESTIUM, Pliny, Scylax; a temple of Vulcan on mount Chimaera in Lycia, a part of, or near to mount Cragus.

HEPHER, *Epher* or *Opher*, Joſhua xix. a place in Zabulon; a town and cognominal territory, Jerome.

HEPTA COMETAE, Dionyſius Periegetes; ſeven Cantons of the Moſſyni in Pontus, about Trapezus and Ceruſus; a warlike people, at leaſt ferocious.

HEPTANOMIS, *idos*, Ptolemy; called alſo *Heptapolis*, Dionyſius; becauſe the Nomi are prefectures of capital cities, Pliny. This *Heptanomis* conſtitued the Middle Egypt to the ſouth of the Delta, as far down as to the Thebais, ſituate to the ſouth of it.

HEPTAPHONOS, Pliny, Plutarch, Lucretius; the name of a porch in Olympia, which reflected the voice ſeven times.

HEPTAPYLOS, Strabo; Thebae in Boeotia,

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Boeotia, ſo called from its ſeven gates, to diſtinguiſh it from Thebae of Egypt, which from the number of its gates was called *Hecatompylos*.

HERACLEA AD ALBANUM, Ptolemy; a town of Caria; ſo called from its ſituation, ſuppoſed to be at a mountain called *Albanus*. Another *Heraclea Cherroneſus*, Pliny; *Cherſoneſus*, Ptolemy; a Greek colony, from the *Heraclea Pontica*, Strabo; its other name is from its ſituation, in the Taurica Cherſoneſus; on its ſouth-weſt ſide, and to the eaſt of the promontory Parthenium, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy. By the latter Greeks called *Cherſon*. A third *Heraclea*, of Cyrrheſtica, a diſtrict of Syria, Ptolemy; ſituate on the borders of Commagene, to the north of Hierapolis and Beroea. A fourth *Heraclea*, one of the eight cities of Elis, Strabo; a village of the Eleans, Pauſanias; ſituate on the river Cytherius, Strabo; *Cytherus*, Pauſanias; diſtant from Olympia, about fifty ſtadia, id. forty, Strabo. A fifth of Ionia, Ptolemy, Strabo; at the foot of mount Latmos; from which it was anciently called *Latmos*, Strabo, Alcman. A ſixth of Magna Graecia in Italy, ſituate on the Sinus Tarentinus, Mela; near the mouth of the river Aciris; a colony of the Tarentines, Strabo, Livy. *Heracleenſes*, the people, Cicero. A ſeventh of Media, Ammian; to the ſouth-eaſt of Ecbatana; near Arſacia to the north-eaſt. An eighth *Heraclea*, ſurnamed *Minoa*, of Sicily, Livy, Polybius; ſuppoſed to be built by Minos, in his purſuit of Daedalos, or rather built after his death, by the Cretans, whom he left upon the iſland, Diodor. Sic. near the mouth of the Halycus, on the ſouth ſide of Sicily. A ninth of Phthiotis, Ptolemy; near the Sinus Maliacus and Thermopylae, in a plain at the foot of mount Oeta, with a citadel hanging over it on a ſteep and high place, Livy. It is alſo named *Heraclea Trachiniae* or *Trachin*, from an ancient town of that name, ſix ſtadia to the north of it, Strabo; who calls it a colony of Lacedaemonians; as does alſo Thucydides. A tenth, ſurnamed *Pontica*, *Ponti*, or in *Ponto*, Ptolemy, Coins; ſituate on the river Lycus, or rather in its neighbourhood, being diſtant twenty ſtadia from it, Arrian; ſituate on the Pontus Euxinus, a colony of Megareans, Xenophon, Pauſanias; a conſiderable city, with a commodious port, Strabo. An eleventh, a ſmall town of Seleucis in Syria, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; to the ſouth of the mouth of the Orontes. A twelfth, ſurnamed *Sentica*, Caeſar; *Sintica*, Livy, Pliny; the moſt eaſtern diſtrict of Macedonia, on the weſt of the Strymon; on which ſide, at no great diſtance, ſtood this city. A thirteenth of Thrace, a more modern name of *Perinthus*, Ptolemy; which ſee.

HERACLEA, Mela; *Herculis inſula*, Peutinger; a ſmall iſland to the north of Sicily, adjoining to the Aeoliae on the eaſt. Called alſo *Heracleotes*, Itinerary.

HERACLEOPOLIS MAGNA, Ptolemy; a town of the Nomos Heracleotes in an iſland of the Nile to the ſouth of the Vertex of the Delta. Another, *Parva*, placed in an ancient map, deſigned for Ptolemy, on the right ſide of the Bubaſticus, or moſt eaſtern branch of the Nile: in Antonine placed mid-way between Peluſium and Tanis; which is confirmed by Joſephus, in deſcribing Titus's march from Egypt to Paleſtine.

HERACLEOTES, an iſland. See HERACLEA.

HERACLEOTES NOMOS, the ſecond Nomos of Ptolemy's ſeven, or *Heptonomis*; ſituate in an iſland of the Nile, called Magna, Strabo; to the ſouth of Memphis, or the Vertex of the Delta. Here religious worſhip was paid to the ichneumon.

HERACLEOTICUM OSTIUM NILI, Diodorus, Ptolemy; called *Canobicum* or *Canopicum*, Herodotus, Scylax, Strabo; which ſee. The appellation was either from a temple, or from a town having a temple of Hercules, ſituate between Canopus and the Canopic mouth of the Nile, Strabo, Tacitus.

HERACLEUM, Strabo; a town of Egypt near the *Oſtium Heracleoticum* of the Nile. Another of Crete, Ptolemy; on the north ſide of the iſland;

iſland; the port-town of Cnoſſus, Strabo. A third of Pontus, ſituate between the rivers Iris and Thermodon, Arrian. A fourth of the Taurica Cherſoneſus, on the ſouth ſide of the Palus Maeotis, Ptolemy.

HERACLIUS, Pauſanias; a river of Phocis near Bulis.

HERAEA, Pauſanias, Polybius, Ptolemy; a town of Arcadia; ſituate on the right or north ſide of the Alpheus, on the borders of Elis; built by Heraeeus, ſon of Lycaon. In the territory of this town a wine was produced, which turned the heads of the men, and made women breed, Aelian. Another of Sicily, called *Hybla Minor*; which ſee.

HERAEI MONTES, Diodorus; explained *Junonii*, Cluverius; mountains in the north of Sicily, running ſouth to the ſprings of the Gela; and eaſtwards, by forming an elbow to Pelorus: commended by Diodorus Siculus, for their pleaſantneſs and ſalubrity in ſummer; and containing the ſprings of ſeveral rivers.

HERAEUM TEMPLUM, an ancient temple of Juno, in the iſland Samos, Strabo, Tacitus, Virgil. Diſtant about twenty ſtadia on the road along the ſhore, from the city Samos, Apuleius. Another of the iſland Melita, Cicero; plundered by Verres: ſituate on the north ſide of the iſland, on a promontory, on which now ſtands the ſtrong citadel, *S. Angelo*, where at preſent ſome traces of the temple are ſeen.

HERBANUM, Pliny; a town of Etruria, at the confluence of the Clanis and Pallia. Now *Orvieto*, an appellation, which ſeems to take its riſe from the Urbs Vetus, of Paulus Diaconus, a town of Tuſcany, ſo called by him, ſituate in the tract where Orvieto now ſtands. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 43°.

HERBESSUS. See ERBESSUS.

HERBITA, Cicero, Ptolemy, *Herbitaei*, the people, Diodorus, Stephanus; *Herbitenſes*, Cicero, Pliny: a town of Sicily, placed by Ptolemy between the towns Centuripae and Menae; in which tract are found at this day the ruins of ſome ancient city, commonly called by the natives, *La Citadella*: but by others placed to the eaſt of the ſouth bend of the Montes Heraei; from whoſe ruins aroſe Nicoſia, a town in the weſt of the Val di Demona.

HERCULANEA VIA, Cicero; a cauſeway made by Hercules between the Lacus Lucrinus, and the Tuſcan ſea to Puteoli, when driving Geryon's oxen, Strabo; *Iter Herculeum*, Silius Italicus.

HERCULANEUM, Livy; a town of Samnium, of unknown ſituation.

HERCULANEUM, or *Herculanium*, Pliny, Velleius, Florus, Seneca; a town of Campania, on the other ſide Neapolis, over againſt mount Veſuvius; ſunk into the earth by an earthquake. In the ruins of which, digging up now for ſome years paſt, ſeveral antiquities have been found.

AD HERCULEM, Antonine; an encampment between Salva and Carpis, in the lower Pannonia.

HERCULEUM FRETUM. See FRETUM.

HERCULIS ARAE, Ptolemy; a town on the Tigris, in the Suſiana, over-againſt Apamia.

HERCULIS ARENOSI CUMULI, Ptolemy; a place in Cyrenaica; probably a kind of downs; from which the river Lethon takes it riſe.

HERCULIS CASTRA, Peutinger; a town of Belgica, on the Rhine, nine miles below Arenacum; mentioned alſo by Ammian among the cities ſituate on the Rhine.

HERCULIS COLUMNAE, Mela, Pliny; and ſimply *Columnae*, Ptolemy; the two mountains on each ſide the ſtrait of Gibraltar, *Abyle* and *Calpe*, which ſee.

HERCULIS DELUBRUM, Pauſanias, Coin; an ancient temple of Hercules at Erythrae in Ionia.

HERCULIS FANUM, Ptolemy; a village of Etruria, between the mouth of the Arnus, and the Lucus Feroniae.

HERCULIS INSULA, Strabo; a ſmall iſland, diſtant twenty-four ſtadia from Carthage in Spain; called alſo *Scombraria*, from the great number of ſcombri there caught.

HERCULIS INSULAE, Pliny; two iſlands near Sardinia, to the north of

of the Promontorium Gorditanum, on the north-weſt of Sardinia.

HERCULIS LUCUS, Tacitus; a wood ſacred to Hercules; which Cluverius thinks was near Minden in Weſtphalia.

HERCULIS MONOECI PORTUS, Strabo, Pliny, Virgil, &c. Now *Monaco*, a port-town in the territory of Genoa. E. Long. 7° 18′, Lat. 43° 53′.

HERCULIS PORTUS BRUTTIORUM, Strabo, Pliny; a port-town on the Tuſcan ſea, near the place called ad Tropaea.

HERCULIS LABRONIS, or *Liburni Portus*, Cicero, Antonine; a port-town of Etruria to the ſouth of the mouth of the Arnus. Now *Livorno* or *Leghorn*, in the duchy of Tuſcany. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 43° 30′.

HERCULIS PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Damnonii in Britain. Now *Hartland Point* in Devonſhire, to the ſouth of the Briſtol channel.

HERCULIS PROMONTORIUM, a promontory of the Bruttii, Strabo. Now *Spartivento Cape*, the moſt ſouthern point of Italy, on the ſouth-eaſt of Calabria ultra. E. Long. 16° 30′, Lat. 38° 20′. Another of Mauretania Tingitana, Ptolemy; ſituate between the greater and leſs Atlas, on the Atlantic.

HERCYNIA SILVA, Strabo; the largeſt of foreſts: its breadth was a journey of nine days to the beſt traveller; taking its riſe at the limits of the Helvetii, Nemetes, and Rauraci, it run along the Danube to the borders of the Daci and Anartes, a length of ſixty days journey, Caeſar; who appears not to have been well acquainted with its true breadth, ſeeing it occupied all Lower Germany: it may therefore be conſidered, as covering the whole of Germany; and moſt of the other foreſts, conſidered as parts of it, though diſtinguiſhed by particular names; conſequently the *Hartz*, in the duchy of Brunſwic, which gave name to the whole may be conſidered as one of thoſe parts. The name *Hartz* denotes reſinous or pine-trees. It is called *Orcynius* by the Greeks, as a name common to all the foreſts of Germany; in the ſame manner as *Hercynius* was the name given by the Romans. And which both Greeks and Romans uſed as a common name for all the mountains of Germany; and both from the German *Hartz*, Cluverius.

HERDONIA. See ARDONIAE.

HEREN, Ptolemy; a mountain of Mauretania Caeſarienſis.

HERGETIUM, or *Ergetium*, Philiſtus; *Hergentum*, Silius Italicus; *Sergentium*, Romans, Ptolemy: a town of Sicily, on the ſouth ſide of the river Chryſas, and eaſt of Enna, now in ruins. *Ergetini*, Pliny; the people.

HERMAEA, Strabo; a promontory, that to the eaſt locks or ſhuts the bay on which Carthage and Utica ſtand.

HERMANTICA. See HELMANTICA.

HERMINIUS, Hirtius; a mountain of Luſitania. Now *Arminno* in Portugal, almoſt in the very ſpot where Antonine places Mundobriga, or Meidobriga.

HERMINONES, Tacitus, Pliny; a people of Germany to the ſouth of the Ingaevones.

HERMIONE, Strabo, Ptolemy; no inconſiderable city of Argolis. The ancient *Hermione*, except a few temples, was in ruins in Pauſanias's time; and who ſays that the new was at the diſtance of four ſtadia from the promontory on which the temple of Neptune ſtood. Called *Hermion*, Scylax, Polybius; and the circumjacent country *Hermionis*, *idos*, Thucydides, Pauſanias. It gave name to the *Sinus Hermionicus*, a part of the Argolicus, but in a looſer ſenſe.

HERMIONES, Tacitus; a people occupying the inland parts, or the heart of Germany, and compriſing the Suevi, Hermunduri, Chatti and Cheruſci, Pliny.

HERMISIUM, Mela; a town of the Cherſoneſus Taurica towards the Boſporus Cimmerius.

HERMON, Moſes; *Aërmon*, Septuagint, Euſebius, Jerome; which laſt ſays, it was a mountain of the Amorrhites, called *Sanior* by the Phoenicians, and *Sanir*, or *Senir*, by the Amorrhites, on the eaſt of Jordan. It was alſo called *Sion*, Moſes; not

to be confounded with the Zion of Jeruſalem; and *Sirion* by the Sidonians, id *Sarion*, Vulgate. The dominion of Og, king of Baſhan, was in *Hermon*, Joſhua; which is to be underſtood of its ſouth ſide. It is never particularly mentioned in profane authors, being compriſed under the appellation Libanus or Anti-libanus, with which it is joined to the eaſt. It is alſo called *Hermonim*, plurally, Pſalm xlii. 6. becauſe extenſive, and containing ſeveral mountains.

HERMONASSA, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town of the Cherſoneſus Taurica, at the ſouth end of the Boſporus Cimmerius, as it communicates with the Euxine. Another of Pontus, Strabo; on the Euxine, to the weſt of Trapezus, at the diſtance of ſixty ſtadia, Arrian.

HERMONTHIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Higher Egypt on the weſt ſide of the Nile, over-againſt Thebes; in which Jupiter and Apollo were worſhipped, and the ſacred ox maintained. It gave name to the Nomos *Hermonthites*, Pliny.

HERMOPOLIS, Strabo; a town of the Nomos Sebennyticus, in the Lower Egypt; ſituate in an iſland formed in that branch of the Nile called Thermuthicus, to the eaſt of Butus. Another *Hermopolis* called *Magna*, to diſtinguiſh it from another called *Parva*, Ptolemy; the Mercurii Oppidum of Pliny; ſituate in the Upper Egypt, a little to the weſt of the Nile, Ptolemy, over-againſt Antinoopolis on the oppoſite ſide. *Hermopolitae*, the people, Coins. It gives name to the Nomos Hermopolitanus, the ſeventh and laſt of the Heptanomis. In it ſtood the Cuſtodia Hermopolitana, Strabo; a citadel or military ſtation; where toll was taken for goods coming down from the Thebais. And here was the beginning of the Schoeni of ſixty ſtadia; whereas about the Delta, they were only of thirty or forty, Strabo. A third, *Hermopolis*, called *Parva*, Ptolemy; a town on the weſt ſide of that branch of the Nile, which empties itſelf at the Canopic mouth; to the ſouth of Schedia, and ſouth eaſt of Alexandria.

HERMOTUM, a town of Troas, mentioned only by Arrian; from which there was but one march to the Granicus, ſpeaking of Alexander.

HERMUNDURI, Tacitus; a people of Germany; having the Danube to the ſouth, and extending northwards to the river Sala, which ſeparated them from the Catti, id. On the eaſt ſeparated from the Semnones by the Elbe, Velleius.

HERMUPOLIS, Ammian; a town of Carmania; which Valeſius ſuppoſes to be the *Armuza* of Ptolemy; which ſee.

HERMUS, Strabo; a river of Ionia; Lydia, Nonnus; becauſe that kingdom extended ſo far: which, riſing near Dorylaeum, a town of Phrygia, Pliny, in a mountain, ſacred to Dindymene or Cybele, touches Myſia, and runs through the Regio Combuſta, then through the plains of Smyrna down to the ſea, carrying along with it the Pactolus, Hyllus, and other leſs noble rivers. Its waters were ſaid to roll down gold, Virgil and other Poets.

HERNICA SAXA, *i*, ſhort, Virgil; the diſtrict of the Hernici; ſo called from the nature of the ſoil; which lay in the Latium Novum: and which alſo gave name to the people, *Hernia*, in the language of the Sabines and Marſi denoting *Saxa*, Feſtus.

HERODIA, Joſephus; a town of Judea, near Thecue, ſixty ſtadia from Jeruſalem; built by Herod, in memory of the victory gained over Antigonus; with a citadel called *Herodium*. Another *Herodium*, Joſephus; a citadel on the other ſide Jordan, in the land of Moab, built to check the incurſions of the Moabites: in one of theſe, but which of them Joſephus does not diſtinguiſh, Herod was buried with great funeral pomp.

HEROOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of Egypt, at the extremity of the weſt fork of the Arabic Gulf, next to Egypt, called *Heroopoliticus Sinus*, from which the Arabia Petraea commences; lying to the north of Arſinoe, Strabo. From this, the Nomos Heroopolites takes its name, Pliny. *Heroopoliticum Promontorium*, Mela; a promontory on the weſt ſide

ſide of the Arabian Gulf, between *Heroopolis* and Arſinoe.

HERULI. See LEMOVII.

HESBON, Hebrew; *Eſebon*, Septuagint; *Heſebon*, Vulgate; the royal city of the Amorrhites, Moſes; in the tribe of of Reuben, id. Tho' in Joſhua xxi. 39. where it is reckoned among the Levitical cities, it is placed in the tribe of Gad; which argues its ſituation to be on the confines of both. It is thus determined by Jerome, who ſays, that in his time it was called *Eſbus*, *i*, but *Eſbus*, *untis*, Euſebius; a conſiderable city in the mountains of Arabia, which lie over-againſt Jericho, diſtant twenty miles from the Jordan; not indeed in the ſame latitude with Jericho, but ſomewhat more to the north, becauſe ſituate on the borders of the Gadites, and called a city of Arabia, becauſe the Arabs were at that time poſſeſſed of the Lower Peraea.

HESPERIA, Virgil; an ancient name of Italy; ſo called by the Greeks from its weſtern ſituation. *Heſperia* alſo an appellation of Spain, but with the epithet *Ultima*, Horace; to diſtinguiſh it from Italy, which is called *Heſperia Magna*, Virgil; from its extent of empire.

HESPERI CORNU, called the great bay by the author of Hanno's Periplus; but moſt interpreters, following Mela, underſtand a promontory; ſome, *Cape Verde*; others, *Palmas Cape*; Voſſius, the former, ſince Hanno did not proceed ſo far as the latter cape.

HESPERIDUM HORTI, Pliny; a ſacred grove to the eaſt of the city of Berenice in Cyrenaica; the city being anciently called *Heſperis* and *Heſperides*, Mela, Ptolemy; the garden or grove is thus deſcribed by Scylax: it is a place eighteen fathom deep, on each ſide ſteep, without having any deſcent to it; two ſtadia in length, and as many in breadth; covered with trees of every kind. Pliny has obſerved, that the fables of the Greeks about its ſituation are roving and fluctuating, ſome placing it Mauretan or near mount Atlas, among whom is Virgil.

HESPERIDUM INSULAE, Sebaſus; iſlands near the Heſperi Cornu; but the account of them is ſo involved in fable, that nothing certain can be affirmed of them.

HESPIRIDUM PORTUS, Strabo; the mouth of the river Ladon or Lathon, running to the ſouth of Berenice, and the Horti Heſperidum in the Cyrenaica.

HESPERII, AETHIOPES. See AETHIOPIA.

HESPERIS and HESPERIDES, the ancient name of Beranice in the Cyrenaica, Mela, Ptolemy, Pliny.

HESTIAEA. See OREOS.

HESTIAEOTIS, Strabo, Ptolemy; the moſt weſtern diſtrict of Theſſaly; not ſo according to Herodotus, who calls it *Hiſtiaeotis*, and places it at the foot of Oſſa and Olympus, mountains in the eaſt of Theſſaly; but at the ſame time owns, that the Pelaſgi, who are Theſſalians, are a very vagrant people, occupying different countries at different times; by which it happened, that diſtricts changed their names with the people: for it is certain, that the weſt part of Theſſaly, was afterwards called *Eſtiaeotis*, Strabo.

HETEROSCII. See UMBRA.

HETHAEI, or *Hittaei*, Moſes; *Chettaei*, Septuagint; a people, one of the ſeven ancient inhabitants of Canaan, who lived about Hebron, called *Kiriath Arba*; among whom were the Enakim, a gigantic people, Joſhua. They took their name from Heth, a ſon of Canaan, Moſes.

HETRICULUM, Livy; a town of the Bruttii. Now *Lattarico*, Holſtenius. A citadel of the Calabria Citra in the kingdom of Naples

HEVAEI, Moſes; one of the ſeven people who occupied Canaan; a principal and numerous people, and the ſame with the *Kadmonaei*, dwelling at the foot of Hermon, and partly of Libanus, or between Libanus and Hermon, Judges iii. 3. To this Bochart refers the fables, concerning Cadmus and his wife Harmonia, or Hermonia, changed to ſerpents, the name *Hevi* denoting a wild beaſt, ſuch as is a ſerpent. Cadmus, who is ſaid to have carried the uſe of letters to Greece, ſeems to have been a Cadmonean;

of whom the Greeks ſay, that he came to their country, from Phoenicia.

HEXAPYLOS, *i*, Livy; *Hexapyla, orum*, Diodorus; either a gate of the Neapolis, one of the diviſions of Syracuſe, or a part of it, or a part of the wall, diſtinguiſhed by gates. Plutarch and Livy deſcribe it as a gate, or a place paſſable by a conſiderable gate, on the north-weſt ſide.

HIBERNIA, Caeſar, Tacitus, Pliny; *Iuverna*, Mela; *Iuernia*, Ptolemy, Agathemerus; and hence the *Hibernia* of Caeſar, &c. *b* and *v* letters of the ſame organ, being interchangeable. *Ierne*, Strabo, Ariſtotle, Claudian, Apuleius; an iſland lying to the weſt of Britain, and ſecond in magnitude to it; little known to the Romans, and leſs to the Greeks; ſeeing we read of no expedition made into it by either; Agricola had it in contemplation, but never put it in execution. The appellation *Ierne* comes neareſt the original name *Erin*, or rather *Iar in*, which denotes a weſtern country in the Celtic; probably given it by the Gaël or Highlanders of Scotland; and the native Iriſh call it by no other name. Mela obſerves, that it was no corn country, but excellent paſture-land. Strabo, that the inhabitants were wilder than the Britons. The native Iriſh and the Highlanders of Scotland, from identity of language, which both of them call *Gaelic*, and of cuſtom, ſeem to be of the ſame, or of a common original. Ptolemy mentions no Scoti among the inhabitants of Ireland; whither they came, not till towards the fifth century, under Honorius, Claudian; much about the time, or a very little after, that another colony of them came into Scotland. The native Iriſh called them *Daone Gaul*, or *Gaulte*; literally, foreign or barbarous men, expreſſed more ſhortly *Gaul*; foreigners or barbarians, by the Highlanders of Scotland: and to this day one of the northern provinces of Ireland is called *Donegal*, and occupied by the Scots.

HIBERUS, Inſcription. See IBERUS.

HIBIS. See IBIS.

HICESIA, Ptolemy; an iſland to the eaſt of the Aeoliae, not reckoned one of them, becauſe inconſiderable and barren, and to the north of Sicily.

HIERA, Ptolemy, one of the Aegates iſlands oppoſite to Lilybeum, on the weſt of Sicily, called alſo *Maritima*. Another of the Aeoliae, Appian; to the north of Sicily, called alſo *Thermiſſa*, Strabo; *Hephaeſtias*, Greeks; *Vulcania*, Romans. Now *Volcano*. A third near Crete, called alſo *Automate*, which ſee.

HIERACUM, or *Accipitrum Inſula*, Ptolemy, an iſland to the ſouth of Sardinia.

HIERAE, one of the gates of Athens, through which the ſolemn proceſſion paſſed to Eleuſis, in celebrating the Eleuſinian feſtival.

HIERA-GERMA, Stephanus; a town of Myſia near Cyzicus.

HIERA PETRA, Stephanus; the *Hiera Pytna* of Strabo, which ſee.

HIERAPOLIS, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of that name in Crete. Another town, Stephanus; ſituate between Phrygia and Lydia, abounding in hot ſprings, Strabo, Vitruvius; ſo called from the number of its temples. Ptolemy and Vitruvius call it a town of Phrygia; ſituate on the Meander, Inſcription. There are coins exhibiting figures of various gods, who had temples here. Of this place was Epictetus, the ſtoic philoſopher. A third, *Hierapolis*, called *Bambyce*, which ſee.

HIERAPYTNA, Strabo; *Hierapydna*, Dio; a town of Crete; ſo called from an eminence of mount Ida, named *Pytna*. It was formerly called *Cyrba*, then *Pytna*, after that *Camirus*, and laſt of all *Hierapytna*, Stephanus; ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the iſland. *Hierapytnii*, the people, Strabo.

HIERASUS, Ptolemy; a river of Dacia, ſo deſcribed, that it muſt be the *Pruth* of Walachia, which, riſing in Red Ruſſia, a province of Poland, and running from north to ſouth, falls into the Danube.

HIERASYCAMINOS, Pliny; *Sycaminus Sacra*, a town of the Higher Egypt, fifty-four miles to the ſouth of Syene.

HIERAX, Ptolemy; a town of the

Lower Egypt, in the diſtrict Mareotis, to the ſouth-weſt of Alexandria and the lake Marea.

HIERICHUS, *untis*, Joſephus; in the Greek of the Old and New Teſtament, *Jericho*, indeclinable; though declined *Jericho, us*, Joſephus; *Jericus, untis*, Strabo, Pliny; ſituate between Jordan and Jeruſalem, Stephanus; at the diſtance of an hundred and fifty ſtadia from the latter, and ſixty from the former, Joſephus; who ſays, the whole ſpace from Jeruſalem is deſart and rocky, and equally barren and uncultivated from Jericho to the lake Aſphaltites; yet the places near the town and above it, are extremely fertile and delicious, ſo that it may be juſtly called a divine plain, ſurpaſſing the reſt of the land of Canaan, no unfruitful country, and ſurrounded by hills in the manner of an amphitheatre. It produces opobalſamum, myrobalans, and dates; the former, the juice of an aromatic plant, like a thick milk, in great eſteem, being produced only there, Strabo. From its dates, it is called *the City of Palm-trees*, Moſes.

HIEROCAESAREA, Ptolemy; a town of Lydia, ſituate to the weſt of Thyatira, at the confines of Aeolia. *Hierocaeſarienſes*, the people, Tacitus; who boaſted, that they had a temple of the Perſian Diana, dedicated by king Cyrus, Coins: and this is the reaſon of one part of the name; but how it was called before it had the appellation *Caeſarea*, no where appears.

HIEROMIACE, Pliny; a river running by Gadara, on the other ſide Jordan, no where elſe mentioned. Lightfoot thinks it is the *Jarmoch* of the Talmudiſts. The maps, which exhibit it, make it fall into the lake Geneſareth.

HIEROSOLYMA, *ae*, or *orum*, Joſephus, Cicero, Tacitus, Strabo; *Jeruſalem*, Bible; an ancient city, the *Salem* of Melchiſedech, Joſephus, Onkelos; tranſlated *Solyma*, Joſephus. Called *Jebus*, a city of the Jebuſites, the metropolis of Judea, Strabo. Some ſuppoſe it to be called *Cadytis*, which ſee. It was ſituate both in the tribe of Judah and of Benjamin, the line of partition of theſe two tribes paſſing through Jeruſalem, the north part being in the tribe of Benjamin, and the ſouth in that of the tribe of Judah. It was adorned by David, ſtill more ſo by Solomon; deſtroyed by the Babylonians; and, after its reſtoration, haraſſed by the kings of Syria, and defended by the Aſmoneans; by whoſe diſſenſions it came to be taken by Pompey; a ſecond time by the Parthians, in favour of Ariſtobulus; and a third time by the Romans, for Herod; and after the rebellion of the Jews, taken and deſtroyed by Titus. It was a ſtrong city in Joſephus's time, with a triple wall, and ſituate on two hills facing each other, ſeparated by an intervening valley, in which on both ſides the buildings ended, Joſephus. The lower hill, called *Acra*, had a third hill oppoſite to it, ſtill lower, and divided by another wide valley, which the Aſmoneans filled up, in order to join the city with the temple.

HILEIA. See ELEIA.

HILICANUM. See ALICANUM.

HILLYRICUM. See ILLYRICUM.

HIMELLA, Virgil; a river of the Sabines, near Caſperia, which, taking its riſe above that town, runs into the Tiber, Vibius.

HIMERA, Livy, Strabo, Mela; two rivers of this name in Sicily, one running northwards into the Tuſcan ſea, now called *Fiume di Termini*; and the other ſouthwards into the Lybian, and brackiſh, Vitruvius; dividing Sicily into two parts, being the boundary between the Syracuſans to the eaſt, and Carthaginians to the weſt, not riſing from the ſame, but from different ſprings.

HIMERA, Thucydides; a town of Sicily, at the mouth of the Himera, which runs northwards, on its left or weſt ſide; a colony of Zancle: afterwards deſtroyed by the Carthaginians, Diodorus Siculus.

HIMERENSES THERMAE, Diodorus Siculus; a town of Sicily, on the eaſt ſide of that Himera which runs to the north. After the deſtruction of the town of Himera by the Carthaginians, ſuch of the inhabitants

tants as remained, ſettled in the ſame territory, not far from the ancient town, Cicero. *Thermae*, Peutinger, Antonine; now *Termini*, Made a Roman colony by Auguſtus, Inſcription.

HINNOM, valley of. See BEN-HINNOM.

HIPPADES, Heſychius; one of the gates of Athens, near which Hyperides the orator and his family were buried.

HIPPANA, Polybius; a town of Sicily, ſituate between Panormus and Mutiſtratus.

HIPPARENUM. See BORSIPPA.

HIPPARIS, Pindar, Nonnus; a river of Sicily, running from north to ſouth, into the Palus Camarina.

HIPPI PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy: a promontory to the weſt of the Arae Philenon, in the Regio Syrtica.

HIPPI. See EQUI.

HIPPICI MONTES, Pliny; mountains of Sarmatia Aſiatica, to the north weſt of the Ceraunii.

HIPPICUS, Joſephus; one of the ninety towers which ſtood on the third and outer wall of Jeruſalem.

HIPPIUS. See HYPIUS.

HIPPO, *onis*, Livy; a town of the Hither Spain, near Toletum. Another *Hippo* of the Bruttii, Strabo, Mela, Pliny; in whoſe time it was called *Vibon*, and *Vibo*, *Valentia*, *Bibona Balentia*, Peutinger. *Hippo* an appellation uſed by the ancient Greeks, but truncated, Scylax and Strabo having *Hipponium*; and the *Sinus Vibonenſis* is by Ptolemy called *Sinus Hipponiates*; now *Golfo di S. Eufemia*. A colony of the Locri, Strabo; called ſimply *Vibo*, Cicero. It had a Roman colony ſent by the ſenate and people, Liv. *Vibonenſis*, the epithet, Cicero, Livy; *Hipponiates*, the people, Coin.

HIPPO DIARRHYTUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; ſo called from its being well watered, and to diſtinguiſh it from the *Hippo Regius*: a great city with walls round it, with an acropolis, and with harbours and docks for ſhips, Appian; ſituate to the ſouth-weſt of Utica, in Africa Propria, at the extremity of the Zeugitana. A colony on the Mediterranean, with a navigable lake near it, which either runs into, or is forced back by the ſea, according to the ſetting of the tide, Pliny Epiſt.

HIPPO REGIUS, Strabo, Mela, Livy; ſo called becauſe in the dominion of the kings of Numidia, and to diſtinguiſh it from the *Diarrhytus*, which was at firſt in the power of the Carthaginians, and then of the Romans, but never under kings. The *Regius* was a ſtrong place, ſituate on the Mediterranean, at the diſtance of two hundred and eighteen miles to the weſt of Carthage, Antonine: here St. Auguſtin was biſhop. Whether ever a colony, is a queſtion. Now called *Bona*, a port-town of Algiers. E. Long. 7° 10′, Lat. 37° 8′.

HIPPOCRENE, Strabo; a fountain of mount Helicon, on the borders of Boeotia, ſacred to the Muſes. Some, as Ovid, make *Hippocrene* and *Aganippe* the ſame. See AGANIPPE.

HIPPODROMUS. See HYPODROMUS.

HIPPOLA, Stephanus; an ancient town of Laconica; in ruins in Pauſanias's time; where ſtood a temple of Minerva Hippolaitis.

HIPPOMOLGI. See SARMATIA.

HIPPON. See HIPPOS.

HIPPONESUS, Pliny; an iſland in the Sinus Ceramicus, on the coaſt of Caria, in the Hither Aſia.

HIPPONIATES SINUS. See HIPPO in the Bruttii.

HIPPONITIS, Ptolemy; a lake near Hippo Diarrhytus, in Africa Propria. Thought to be the river *Tuſca* of Pliny. See HIPPO DIARRHYTUS.

HIPPONIUM. See HIPPO of the Bruttii.

HIPPOPHAGI, Ptolemy; a people of Scythia, ſo called from their living on horſe-fleſh: the fare at this day of the Tartars, their deſcendants. Alſo a people of Perſia, id.

HIPPOS, Ptolemy; *Hippon*, Pliny; a town of the Decapolis, on the other ſide Jordan, thirty ſtadia from Gadara, Joſephus; near the banks of the Jordan, as it comes out of the lake Geneſareth; not mentioned in the Evangeliſts. Called *Sufitha*, Talmud; from *Sus*, denoting a horſe.

HIPPURI PORTUS, Pliny a port of the iſland Taprobane, not mentioned by Ptolemy.

HIPPURIS, Mela, a ſmall iſland near Crete.

HIPPUS, Ptolemy; a river of Colchis, running from eaſt to weſt into the Euxine, to the ſouth of Dioſcurias.

HIPPUS, Mela; a town of Ionia, at the mouth of the Meander.

HIPSUS. See IPSUS.

HIRMINIUS, Pliny; a river of Sicily, running from north to ſouth into the African ſea, to the eaſt of Camarina. Now called *Mauli*, and *Fiume di Raguſa*, Cluverius.

HIRPINI, Strabo; a people of Italy, next to the Samnites, to the ſouth-eaſt, and deſcendants from them; ſituate to the north of the Picentini, and to the weſt of the Apuli, having on the north the Apennin and a part of Samnium. *Hirpinus*, the epithet, Juvenal. The name *Hirpini* is from *Hirpus*, a term denoting a wolf in their language; either becauſe under the conduct of this animal the colony was led and ſettled, Strabo; or becauſe, like that prowling animal, they lived on plunder, Servius.

HISPALIS, a town of Baetica, in the Farther Spain, Antonine; an ancient mart, or trading town, on the Baetis, which is navigable quite up to it for ſhips of burthen, and thence to Corduba for river-barges, Strabo. Called *Colonia Romulenſis*, Pliny; *Romulea*, Coins; *Rumulea*, Inſcription. It had alſo a conventus juridicus, a court of juſtice, or aſſizes, Pliny. Now called *Seville*. W. Long. 6°, Lat. 37°.

HISPANIA, called *Heſperia Ultima*, Horace; becauſe the weſtmoſt part of Europe; alſo *Iberia*, from the river Iberus. Its name *Hiſpania*, or *Spania*, Greeks, is of Phoenician original, from its great number of rabbits: the Phoenicians, who ſettled ſeveral colonies on the coaſt, calling it *Spanjah*, from theſe animals. It has the ſea on every ſide, except on that next to Gaul, from which it is ſeparated by the Pyrenees. The Romans at firſt divided it into the *Farther* and *Hither Spain*, under two praetors, Livy. In which ſtate it continued down to Auguſtus; who divided the *Farther Spain*, into *Baetica*, which he left to the people, to be governed by a proconſul; and into *Luſitania*, which he added to his own provinces; calling the *Hither Spain*, *Tarraconenſis*, Dio, Mela. *Hiſpania*, a country celebrated for its fertility, Polybius, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Mela; of which it has greatly fallen ſhort in modern times; which is aſcribed both to the fault of the people, and to the want of hands to cultivate, after the expulſion of the Moors and Jews, and the peopling a new world. In figure it reſembles a bull's hide, Strabo, Dionyſius Periegetes. The people were of a warlike turn, Strabo; and their bodies being formed for hardſhips and labour, they ever preferred war to peace; and were remarkably prodigal of life, Juſtin, Sil. Italicus. *Spain* produced ſeveral great men, both in a literary, and a political capacity. *Hiſpanus*, the epithet, and *Hiſpanienſis*, Suetonius; the former regarding native Spaniards, the latter, perſons reſiding in Spain.

HISPANIENSE OSTIUM, Pliny; one of the two ſmaller mouths of the Rhone.

HISPELLUM, Pliny, Inſcription; *Iſpellum*, Strabo; *Iſpelum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Umbria Ciſapennina; a little to the eaſt of Aſſiſium. *Hiſpelates*, the people, Pliny; and *Hiſpellenſes*, Inſcription. Now *Spello*, in the Pope's Territory. E. Long. 13° 40′, Lat. 43°.

HISTIAEA, Homer; a city of Euboea.

HISTIAEOTIS. See HESTIAEOTIS.

HISTONIUM, Mela, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of the Frentani, on the Adriatic, between the rivers Sagrus and Trinius, at no great diſtance from mount Garganus. Now *il Guaſto*, of the Abruzzo Citra, in Naples, ſituate between the rivers Sangro and Trigno.

HISTRIA, a diſtrict of Italy, a part of Gallia Tranſpadana, Ptolemy; *Iſtria*, Strabo, Mela; formerly a part of Illyricum; but under the auſpices of Auguſtus, and conduct of Tiberius and others, the limits of Italy were extended to Pola, and afterwards from Pola to the river Arſia, Pliny, Ptolemy; a ſmall part of *Hiſtria*, lying beyond the Arſia, being left to Illyricum.

HITTAEI. See HETHAEI.

HIULCA, Sextus Aurelius; a marſh of Lower Pannonia, above Sirmium, ordered to be drained by the emperor Probus, Vopiſcus.

HOBAH, Moſes; once only mentioned, a place whither Abraham purſued Chedorlaomer, and ſaid to be on the left hand of Damaſcus.

HODOMANTI, Thucydides; a people of Thrace.

HOLMIA, Pliny, Strabo; the name of *Seleucia*, in Cilicia Aſpera, before it was removed from the ſea-coaſt, higher up the river Calycadnus.

HOLMIA, Statius; *Holmius*, Heſiod; a ſpring or rivulet, riſing in mount Helicon, and ſoon falling into the lake Copais, near Haliartus, Strabo.

HOLO, Livy; a town of Spain.

HOLOCRON, Plutarch; a mountain of Macedonia.

HOLOPYXUS, an inland town of Crete, ſcarce mentioned by any other but Mela.

HOMEREUM, Strabo, Cicero; a temple dedicated to Homer, by the people of Smyrna; who laid the warmeſt claim to him as their fellow citizen.

HOMERITAE, Ptolemy; people dwelling on the ſea-coaſt, in the ſouth of Arabia Felix, to the eaſt of the mouth of the Arabian Gulf.

HOMOLE, Virgil; a mountain of Theſſaly, the reſidence of the Centaurs formerly.

HOMONA, Pliny; if not a faulty reading for *Homonada, orum*, Tacitus; a town of Piſidia, on the confines of Iſauria, at the foot of mount Taurus; *Homonadenſes*, the people, Strabo, Tacitus.

HONOSCA, Livy; a maritime town of the Hither Spain, ſituate between the Iberus and Nova Carthago.

HOR, Moſes; a mount or mountainous tract of Arabia Petraea, ſituate in that circuit, which the Iſraelites took to the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt of Edom, in their way to the borders of Moab: on this mountain Aaron died. The inhabitants were called *Horites*. This tract was alſo called *Seir*, either from a native *Horite*, or from Eſau, by way of anticipation, from his hairy habit of body; whoſe poſterity drove out the *Horites*.

HOREB, Moſes; called alſo *Oreb*; a mountain of Arabia Petraea, contiguous to, and on the ſouth ſide of Sinai; the ſcene of many miraculous appearances.

HORESTI, Tacitus; a people of Britain, beyond Solway Frith. Now *Eſkdale*, Camden.

HORITAE. See ORITAE.

HORMA, Ptolemy; a town of Almopia, in Macedonia, a diſtrict at the confines of mounts Haemus and Scardus.

HORMA, Joſhua; a town of the tribe of Simeon. See ARMA.

HORMIAE. See FORMIA.

HORONAIM, a town on the other ſide Jordan, Iſaiah, Jeremiah; *Oronaim*, Jerome; who only ſays, that it was a city of Moab.

HORREA CAELIA, Itinerary; or ſimply *Horrea*; *ad Horrea*, Peutinger; a town ſituate above Adrumetum, and the north boundary of Byzacium, in Africa Propria.

HORREA MARGI, Peutinger; *Horrea*, Antonine; *Orrea*, Ptolemy; the ſurname *Margi* is doubtleſs from the river Margus, on or near which it ſtood. A town of Moeſia Superior.

HORREUM, Livy; and mentioned by no other author; a town of Moloſſis, a diſtrict of Epirus.

HORTANA of Latium, Livy; of unknown ſituation.

HORTANUM, Pliny; *Horta*, or *Hortae*, of the lower age; a town of Etruria, over-againſt the confluence of the Nar and Tiber. Now *Orta*, in the Pope's Territory. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 42° 30′.

HOSTIA. See OSTIA.

HOSTIENSIS VIA. See VIA OSTIENSIS.

HOSTILIA, Pliny, Tacitus; a village on the Po, in the territory of Verona, at the diſtance of thirty miles, Antonine; in the neighbourhood of Cremona, Tacitus: thought to be the birth-place of Cornelius Nepos. Pliny the Younger calls him Padi Accola. Now *Oſtiglia*, in the duchy of Mantua. E. Long. 11° 30′, Lat. 45°.

HUMAGO, mentioned only by Antonine; a town in a ſmall cognominal iſland, on the coaſt of Iſtria, near Pola.

HUNNI,

HUNNI, a people of the lower age, whether the *Chuni* of Ptolemy, is uncertain. A people of Sarmatia, dwelling on the Palus Maeotis; whence iſſuing, they firſt fell upon the two Pannoniae, from whom they took the name of *Hungary*, and then upon Gaul; under Attila they were guilty of horrid ravages in Italy.

HYAMPOLIS, Herodotus, Livy, Statius, Pauſanias; a town ſituate in the ſtraits or defiles which lead from Theſſaly, and the Locris of the Epicnemidii to Phocis.

HYANTIS, one of the ancient names of *Boeotia*, Thucydides; ſo called from a king named Hyas: hence *Hyanticus*, the epithet, Ovid.

HYAROTIS, *idos*, Strabo; *Hydraotes*, Arrian; and which ſeems to be the *Adris* of Ptolemy; the middlemoſt of three rivers; namely, Aceſines to the weſt, and Hypanis to the eaſt, which, after their confluence, fall into the Indus, on the left or eaſt ſide.

HYBLA, Strabo, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Megara*, *ae*, or *orum*, or *Megaris*, *idos*, in Sicily; this laſt name it took from the Megareans, who led thither a colony; called alſo *Hybla Parva*, and *Galeotis*, Stephanus; *Galeotis*, Thucydides. In Strabo's time *Megara* was extinct, but the name *Hybla* remained, on account of its excellent honey named from it; ſituate on the eaſt coaſt between Syracuſe and the Leontines. *Hyblaeus*, the epithet, Virgil, Martial. *Galeotae*, and *Megarenſes*, the people, Stephanus, Cicero. A people of a prophetic ſpirit, being the deſcendants of Galeus, ſon of Apollo, Stephanus.

HYBLA MAJOR, Thucydides, Livy, Pauſanias, Coins; a town of Sicily, ſituate in the tract lying between mount Aetna and the river Symethus. In Pauſanias's time deſolate. *Hyblenſes*, the people, Pliny.

HYBLA MINOR, or *Heraea*, Diodorus, Stephanus, an inland town of Sicily, ſituate between the rivers Oanus and Hirminius. Now *Raguſa*, Cluverius.

HYBLAEI COLLES, Ammian; eminences at the ſprings of the Alabus, near Hybla Parva, not very high, but famous for their variety of flowers, eſpecially thyme; the honey gathered from which, is ſtill at this day reckoned the beſt of Sicily, Cluverius; and by the ancients deemed the next beſt to the honey of Hymettus, in Attica.

HYCCARA, *orum*, Diodorus, Thucydides; *Hyccaron*, *i*, Stephanus; a ſmall maritime town on the north-weſt of Sicily. Of this place was Lais, the courtezan, taken captive by the Athenians, in the war of Sicily; who being ſold, was carried to Peloponneſus, Plutarch, Stephanus; commonly ſaid to be of Corinth, becauſe ſhe ſettled there.

HYDASPES, Horace, Arrian; a noble river of the Hither India, which falls into the Sinarus, and both together into the Indus, on the left or eaſt ſide. On this river Alexander built a fleet, in which he ſailed down the Indus to the ocean, id. *Hydaſpii*, the people on it, Trogus. Another of the Suſiana, Virgil; which ſeems to be the ſame with the *Choaſpes*.

HYDE, Pliny; a town of Lycaonia, on the confines of Galatia and Capadocia. See SARDIS.

HYDISSA, Ptolemy; *Hydiſſus*, Stephanus; a town of Caria, to the north-eaſt of Halicarnaſſus. *Hydiſſenſes*, the people, Pliny.

HYDRAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; an iſland over-againſt the promontory Tretum of Numidia.

HYDRAOTES. See HYAROTIS.

HYDRELA, the ſurname of the town *Caria*, in Phrygia Magna, Livy. *Hydrelatae*, the people, id.

HYDRIACUS, Ptolemy, Ammian; a river of Carmania, running from north to ſouth into the Mare Erythraeum.

HYDRUNTUM, *i*, Livy, Pliny; *Hydrus*, *untis*, Greeks, Cicero; a noble and commodious port of Calabria, from which there is a ſhorter paſſage to Apollonia, Pliny. Famous for its antiquity, and for the fidelity and bravery of its inhabitants. Now *Otranto*, a city of Naples, at the entrance of the Gulf of Venice. E. Long. 19° 15′, Lat. 40° 12′.

HYDRUSSA. See ANDROS, CEA.

HYELE, Strabo, Herodotus; a town of Oenotria, the ancient name of

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Lucania, a diſtrict in Italy; built by the Phoceans; afterwards called *Elea*, and *Velia*.

HYETUSSA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Caria.

HYLA, *ae*, Pliny; *Hylas*, *ae*, Solinus; a river of Myſia Minor, famous for Hylas, the favourite boy of Hercules, who was carried down its ſtream and drowned. It is ſaid to run by Pruſa, whence it ſeems to be the ſame with the *Rhyndacus*, which runs north-weſt into the Propontis.

HYLE, Homer; a town of Boeotia; its ſituation unknown; Strabo mentions the *Palus Hylica*, diſtinct from the *Copais*; of which there were many more to the north of that lake or marſh. Another *Hyle* of Cyprus, from which Apollo was ſurnamed *Hylates*, being there worſhipped.

HYLEA. See ABICE.

HYLEASSA, Nicanor; one of the ancient names of *Paros*.

HYLIA, Thucydides; a river of the Brutti, the boundary of the territory of Croton.

HYLLIS, Stephanus; a peninſula or promontory of Liburnia, on the Adriatic. Now ſaid to be called *Capo Ciſta*, Niger.

HYLLUS, a river of Ionia, which runs into the Hermus, Strabo. Called *Phrygius*, id. Livy.

HYMETTUS, Strabo; a mountain of Attica, near Athens, famous for its marble quarries, Pliny; and for its excellent honey, Pauſanias, Dioſcorides. *Hymettius*, the epithet, Pliny; who ſays, that the orator Craſſus was the firſt who had marble columns from this place.

HYPACARIS, Herodotus, Mela; a river of Sarmatia Europaea, which falls into the Sinus Carcinites, from north to ſouth, after receiving the river Gerrus, Herodotus. Now called *Deſna*, Peucerus.

HYPAEA, Pliny; one of the Stoechades, iſlands on the ſouth of France. Now *l'Ile du Levant*, or *du Titan*, the moſt eaſterly of all.

HYPAEPA, *ae*, Strabo; *orum*, Ovid; a town of Lydia, ſacred to Venus, on the eaſt ſide of mount Tmolus, at the deſcent to the Campus Cayſtri. *Hypaepeni*, the people, Pliny, Coins.

HYPAESIA, Strabo; a diſtrict about Arene, in Triphylia of Peloponneſus.

HYPANA, Strabo, Polybius; *Hypania*, Ptolemy; a town in the north of Tryphalia, a maritime diſtrict of Elis.

HYPANIS, Virgil, Ovid, Herodotus; a river of Sarmatia Europaea; which runs into the Boryſthenes, with a ſouth eaſt courſe. Now the *Bog*. Another of Sarmatia Aſiatica, Strabo; called alſo *Anticites*, which has two mouths, at one emptying itſelf into the Palus Maeotis, at the other into the Euxine, near the ſouth end of the Boſporus Cimmerius. A third river, the laſt to the eaſt, which falls into the Indus, on the left or eaſt ſide, Strabo; the boundary of Alexander's conqueſts, croſſing which he built altars on the other ſide: called *Hypaſis*, Pliny, Curtius; *Hyphaſis*, Arrian.

HYPATA, Polybius, Livy, Strabo; a town of the Theſſaliotis, an inland diſtrict of Theſſaly, near the river Sperchius, to the weſt; ſubject ſome time to the Etolians, when they were in power. *Hypataei*, the people, Livy.

HYPERBOREI MONTES, Mela; mountains in Sarmatia, to the north of the Riphaei, almoſt under the pole, at leaſt within the frigid zone; Stephanus joins them with the Riphaei. *Hyperborei*, the people, the inhabitants of Scythia, in a looſer ſenſe, Strabo; and in a looſer ſtill, thoſe to the north of the Euxine, the Iſter, and the Adriatic.

HYPERDEXIOS, Nicolaus Damaſcenus, Stephanus; a place in the iſle of Leſbos, from which Jupiter and Minerva are named, the one *Hyperdexios*, and the other, *Hyperdexia*, Stephanus.

HYPERIA, Homer; the ſeat of the Phaeacians, near the Cyclops; which ſome commentators take to be *Camarina* in Sicily; but according to others ſuppoſed to be an adjoining iſland, which they take to be *Melita*, lying in ſight of Sicily. And this ſeems to be confirmed by Apollonius Rhodius. Whence the Phaeacians afterwards removed to Corcyra, called Scheria, Phaeacia, and Macris, expelled by the Phoenicians, who

ſettled

ſettled in Melita, for commerce, and for commodious harbours, before the war of Troy, Diodorus Siculus.

HYPHAEUS, Plutarch; a mountain of Campania.

HYPHASIS. See HYPANIS.

HYPHORMUS, Ptolemy; an underport, as it were, on the coaſt of Attica, to the north-weſt of the promontory Sunium.

HYPIA, Scholiaſt on Apollonius; a town on the river Hypius, in Bithynia.

HYPIUS, Coins, Apollonius Rhoditus, Scylax; which is the true ſpelling, and not *Hippius*, as in Ptolemy; nor *Hyppius*, as in Arrian; a river of Bithynia, running from ſouth to north into the Euxine; the eaſtern boundary of Bithynia.

HYPOCHALCIS, Strabo; a town of Aetolia, at the foot of mount Chalcis, near the mouth of the Euenus; but on which ſide uncertain. See CHALCIS.

HYPODROMUS, Hanno, Ptolemy, Marcianus; *Hippodromus*, Agathamerus; as if a courſe for horſes; a place on the Sinus Heſperius, which gives entrance into Libya Interior, or Weſtern Ethiopia, which is the reaſon of the name.

HYPOTHEBAE, *arum*, Homer; a town of Boeotia, on the ſea-coaſt, deſtroyed in the Theban war, Scholiaſt on Homer. Some underſtand a ſmall town, ſo called from its ſituation; others, *Potniae*, Strabo.

HYPSA, Coin, Pliny; a river of Sicily, which running from north to ſouth, falls into the Crimiſus, and both together into the African ſea, at Selinus. Now *Belici*, Cluverius. Another *Hypſa*, a river of Sicily; which running from north to ſouth to the weſt of Agrigentum, Polybius; falls into the Acragas. Now called *Fiume Drago*, Cluverius.

HYPSELE, Coin, Ptolemy; a town of the Thebais, to the weſt of the Nile; which gave name to the Nomos Hypſeliotes.

HYPSOS, Pauſanias; a town of Laconica, near the borders of Arcadia, by which the river Smenus runs.

HYRCANIA, Coin, Inſcription; a town of Lydia, in the Campus Hyrcanus, near Thyatira, Livy, Strabo; ſo called from coloniſts brought from Hyrcania, a country lying to the ſouth of the Caſpian ſea. The people called *Hyrcani Macedones*, becauſe a mixed people, Pliny. Another *Hyrcania*, Ptolemy; the metropolis of the country called Hyrcania. Thought to be the *Tape* of Strabo; the *Syrinx* of Polybius; the *Zeudracarta* of Arrian, and the *Aſaac* of Iſidorus Characenus. A third, a ſtrong place of Judea, built by Hyrcanus.

HYRCANIA, Ptolemy; a country of the Farther Aſia, lying to the ſouth-eaſt of the Mare Hyrcanum, or Caſpium; with Media on the weſt, Parthia on the ſouth, by the interpoſition of mount Coronus, and on the eaſt Margiana. Famous for its tygers, Virgil; for its vines, figs, olives, and honey, Strabo.

HYRCANUM, or *Hyrcanium Mare*. See CASPIUM.

HYRCANUS CAMPUS. See HYRCANIA LYDIAE.

HYRIA, Stephanus; either the ancient name of *Seleucia*, on the *Calycadnus* or an adjoining town, which contributed to form it. *Hyrienſes*, the people, Livy, Pliny. Another *Hyria*, Homer; near Aulis in Boeotia, on the Euripus: ſome ſay that *Hyſiae*, at the foot of mount Cithaeron, was called *Hyria*, Strabo. A third *Hyria*, of Japygia in Italy, a colony of Cretans, driven thither by ſtreſs of weather, when Minos ſailed with a fleet to Sicily, in purſuit of Daedalus, Herodotus. The ſame with the *Uria* of Strabo, in Calabria, ſituate between Tarentum and Brundufium. Now called *Oria*, a town of Otranto. E. Long. 18° 42′, Lat. 40° 30′.

HYRIE, Pliny; the ancient name of the iſland *Zacynthus*, which ſee. Alſo of *Paros*, Nicanor.

HYRIS, Stephanus; a promontory of Bithynia, on the Boſporus Thracius, near Chalcedon.

HYRIUM, Dionyſius Periegetes, Ptolemy; a martime town of Apulia, ſituate between mount Garganus and the Frentani.

HYRTACOS, Stephanus. See ARTACINA.

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HYSSUS, Stephanus; a river and port of Colchis; the river running from east to west into the Euxine, an hundred and eighty stadia to the north of Trapezus.

I.

JABADII, Ptolemy; an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south of the Sinae, auriferous, or yielding gold.

JABES GALAAD, Judges; a Transjordan city. *Jabisus*, and *Jabissa*, Josephus; and called the metropolis of Gilead. In Jerome's time a village on an eminence, six miles from Pella.

JABNE, 1 Maccab. a town of Palestine, near Joppa: *Jamnea*, or *Jamnia*, Greeks and Romans; Joshua xv. it seems to be called *Jabneel*, but 2 Chron. xxvi. *Jabne*. It was taken from the Philistins by Uzziah, who demolished its fortifications. Its port, called *Jamnitarum Portus*, lay between Joppa and Azotus.

JABOK, Moses, Josephus; a river of the Peraea, the north boundary of the Amorrhites, running with an oblique course from the east into the Jordan.

JABRUDA, Ptolemy; a town of the Laodicene, situate to the south east of Laodicea Cabiosi. The *Jambruda* of Ecclesiastical history.

JACCA, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Vascones, in the Hither Spain. *Jaccetani*, the people, Strabo. Still called *Jacca*, situate between Osca and the Pyrenees, a town of Arragon. W. Long. 50′, Lat. 42° 50′.

JACCETANI. See LACETANIA.

JACCETANIA, Strabo; the circumjacent territory of Jacca, so called.

JADER, Lucan; a river of Illyricum, running by Jadera, into the Adriatic.

JADERA COLONIA, Coin, Mela; *Colonia Augusta*, Coin; a town of Illyricum. Now a place called *Zara Vecchia*, beyond Zara Nuova, where the ruins of *Jadera* are to be seen. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 44°, the position of the New.

JAETAE, or *Jetae*, *arum*, *e* long, Sil. Italicus; a town of Sicily, a citadel, Stephanus; on the right or west side of the Crimissus. *Jaetini*, Coin, the people; *Jetenses*, Pliny. Cluverius thinks, that the *Latini* of Cicero, otherwise unknown, should be read *Jetini*. Now *Jato*, Cluverius.

JAETAS, Sil. Italicus; the mountain on which the town Jetae stands.

JAGATH, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, near the river Taluda.

JAGUR, Joshua xv. a town in the tribe of Judah.

JAHZA, Hebrew, *Jassa*, Septuagint; a place towards the Wilderness, on the other side Jordan, whither the king of the Amorrhites went to meet the Israelites, and where he was defeated; supposed to be to the east of Moab.

JALYSIA, Diodorus Siculus; a district of Rhodes, adjoining to Jalysus.

JALYSUS, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Mela; *Jelyssus*, and *Jelyssus*, Homer; a village of Rhodes; said to have been called originally *Achaea*, by the Heliadae, the first inhabitants, Athenaeus, Diodorus Siculus; this term denoting grief, was changed by the Phoenicians to *Jalysus*, signifying joy, as an appellation more auspicious, Bochart; with an acropolis, or citadel, strong both by situation and art, and therefore called *Ochyroma*.

JAMBRUDA. See JABRUDA.

JAMNEA, JAMNIA, JAMNITARUM PORTUS, } See JABNE.

JAMNIA, Josephus; a village of the the Upper Galilee, situate on a rock, and fortified by Josephus in the Jewish war.

JAMNO, Mela; a citadel in the Balearis Minor, or Minorca; probably *Citadella*, on the west side of the island. E. Long. 3° 34′, Lat. 40°

JAMPHORINA, Livy; the capital of Maedica,

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Maedica, an inland diſtrict of Thrace, ſituate at the foot of mount Pangaeus, next to Macedonia.

JANICULENSIS PONS, called alſo *Flumentanus*, on the Tiber; built of marble by Antoninus Pius; repaired by Pope Sextus IV. And now called *Ponte Siſto*. *Via*, a public way from the Janiculum; but how long, and whither it led, unknown.

JANICULUM, or *Janicularis*, a hill of Rome, added by Ancus Martius; the burial-place of Numa, and of Statius Caecilius the poet; to the eaſt and ſouth having the Tiber; to the weſt the fields; to the north a part of the Vatican. So called either from an ancient city, Virgil; or becauſe it was a *Janua*, or gate, from which to iſſue out, and make incurſions on the Tuſcans, Verrius Flaccus. Now called *Mons Aureus*, corruptly *Montorius*, from its ſparkling ſands. From this hill, on account of its height, is the moſt extenſive proſpect of Rome; but it is leſs inhabited, becauſe of its groſs air, Martial; neither is it reckoned among the ſeven hills. Hither the people retired, and were hence afterwards recalled by Q. Hortenſius, the Dictator, Pliny.

JANOE, Joſhua xvi. a town in the tribe of Ephraim.

JANUS, a place in Rome, where uſurers plied; ſo called from ſtatues erected there of Janus, Horace, Ovid.

JANUS AUGUSTUS, Inſcriptions; a town or temple, near Corduba, on the Baetis, in Spain.

JANYSUS, Herodotus. See RHINOCOLURA.

JAPHA, Joſephus; a ſtrong place, both by nature and art in the Lower Galilee; a large village, near Jotapata, id.

JAPHO. See JOPPE.

JAPYDIA, Ptolemy; a weſtern diſtrict of Illyricum; anciently threefold; the firſt *Japydia* extending from the ſprings of the Timavus to Iſtria; the ſecond, from the river Arſia to the river Tedanius; and the third, called *Inalpina*, ſituate in mount Albius and the other Alps, which run out above Iſtria. *Japodes* the people, Strabo; *Japydes*, Dio, Ptolemy, Pliny. Now conſtituting the ſouth part of Carniola, and the weſt of Auſtrian Croatia.

JAPYGIA, *Calabria*, ſo called by the Greeks, which ſee. *Japyges*, the people, Pliny.

JAPYGIUM, Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny; a promontory of Calabria; called alſo *Salentinum*, Salluſt, Mela. Now *Capo di S. Maria di Leuca*.

JAPYGUM TRIA PROMONTORIA, Strabo; next Scylacium, of which nothing farther is ſaid.

JAPYX, *gis*, Seneca, Virgil, Horace; a wind infeſting *Calabria*; coming from the coaſt of Apulia, Gellius; conſequently the Caurus, a north-weſt wind.

JARMOCH. See HIEROMIACE.

JARAMOTH, Vulgate; *Jarmuth*, Septuagint; a Leviticai town of Samaria, on the limits of Iſſachar, above the Nether Bethoron.

JARDANUS, Homer, Pauſanias; a river of Elis, running by Phia or Pheia.

JAREPHEL, Joſhua xviii. a city in the tribe of Manaſſeh.

JARGANUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Phrygia.

JARIMUTH, *Jarmuth*, or *Jerimoth*, Joſhua xv. a town reckoned to the tribe of Judah, four miles from Eleutheropolis weſtward, Jerome. Thought to be the ſame with Ramoth and Remeth, Joſhua xix. and Neh. x. 2. Reland.

JASER. See JAZER.

JASIUS SINUS, a bay of Caria, Mela. See JASSUS.

JASONIUM, Ptolemy: a town of the Margiana, on or near the river Margus, below Antiochia. *Jaſonium*, a promontory of Pontus on the Euxine, Ptolemy, Arrian; between Polemonium to the weſt, and Cytiorum to the eaſt.

JASONIUS MONS, Ptolemy; a mountain towards the ſouth of Media; to the left or weſt of the Portae Caſpiae, Strabo.

JASSA. See JAHZA.

JASSII, Inſcription; a people of Dacia, to the weſt of the Hieraſus: and it being uſual in the lower age to give the names of people to towns, it is probable that Jaſſy in Wallachia, is the Petrodava of Ptolemy; and that the *Jaſſii* are the *Wa-*

lachi

lachi or *Walachians*, Holſtenius.

JASSIORUM MUNICIPIUM. See PETRODAVA.

JASSUS, Strabo, Polybius, Ptolemy; *Jaſus*, Pliny; *a*, ſhort, Germanicus, Ovid, Virgil; a town in a cognominal iſland on the coaſt of Caria, Strabo, Stephanus; ſo near the main land, that Pliny and Ptolemy take it to be on the continent: it gives name to the *Sinus Jaſius*, or *Jaſſius* in the Egean ſea. *Jaſſenſes*, Livy; *Jaſenſes*, Coin; the people.

JATINA, Pliny; a town of the greater Balearis, or *Majorca* now.

JATINUM, Ptolemy; called *Civitas Meldorum*, Notitia; from the Maldi, Strabo, Pliny; *Meldae* Ptolemy, the people; a town of Gallia Celtica. Now *Meaux*, in Champagne, on the Marne. E. Long. 3°, Lat. 49°.

JATRUS, a river of Moeſia Inferior, mentioned by lower writers; running into the Danube at Nicopolis.

JAXARTES, Ptolemy, Pliny; a conſiderable river running on the north of Sogdiana from eaſt to weſt into the Caſpian ſea, called *Silis* by the Scythians: Alexander and his men took it to be the *Tanais*; hence it is that Curtius and Arrian call it *Tanais*.

JAZER, or *Jaſer*, Moſes, Joſhua; a Levitical city in the territory of the Amorrhites beyond Jordan, ten miles to the weſt, or rather ſouthweſt of Philadelphia, and fifteen miles from Eſebon, Jerome; and therefore ſituate between Philadelphia and Heſhbon, on the eaſt border of the tribe of Gad, ſuppoſed to be the *Jazorum* of Joſephus. In Jeremiah xlviii. mention is made of the ſea of *Jazer*, that is a lake; taken either for an effuſion or overflowing of the Arnon, or a lake through which it paſſes, or from which it takes its riſe.

JAZYGES, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Europea; ſituate along the hither ſide of the Palus Maeotis. The *Jazyges Metanaſtae*, are ſo called, to diſtinguiſh them from the *Jazyges*, becauſe they moved weſtward to Dacia, between the Danube and Tibiſſus.

JAZORUM, Joſephus; *Jazer*, 1 Maccab. which ſee.

IBER. See IBERIA.

IBERA, Livy; a very opulent city of Spain, ſo called from the adjoining river Iberus; of which nothing farther is known.

IBERIA, Greeks; Spain ſo called from the river Iberus. *Iberes*, the people, from the nominative, *Iber*, iid. See HISPANIA. Alſo an inland country of Aſia, having Colchis to the weſt, with a part of Pontus; to the north mount Caucaſus; on the eaſt Albania, and on the ſouth Armenia Magna, Ptolemy, Fenced round on all hands with mountains, at leaſt for the greateſt part, Strabo. Now the weſtern part of *Georgia*. *Iberes*, Greeks, *Iberes* and *Iberi*, Romans; the people. *Ibericus*, the epithet. Strabo obſerves, that that part of Gaul, lying between the Rhone and the Pyrenees was anciently called *Iberia*.

IBERUS, written alſo *Hiberus* by the ancients, Inſcription; but generally without an aſpiration. A noble river of the Hither Spain. Now the *Ebro*, one of the moſt conſiderable rivers of Spain; which riſing on the borders of Aſturias, near the village Fuente Libre; runs through Old Caſtile, Arragon, and the ſouthweſt part of Catalonia, into the Mediterranean, not far from Tortoſa. Another of *Iberia* in Aſia, running from north to ſouth, from mount Caucaſus into the Cyrus, Strabo.

IBETTES, Pliny; a river of the iſland Samos.

ICAEDITA, *Icedita*, or *Igaedita*, Inſcriptions; a town of Luſitania. Now *Edania*, an obſcure village, Vaſaeus.

ICARIA, Strabo, Mela; *Icarus*, Scylax, Thucydides; an iſland in the Egean ſea, on the coaſt of Ionia, next to Samos; giving name to the *Icarian* ſea, Horace, Ovid; from *Icarus*, the ſon of Daedalus, Mythology. One of the Sporades, Pliny. Anciently called *Doliche*, *Macris* and *Ichthyeëſſa*, id. Three hundred ſtadia in compaſs, Strabo; ſeventeen miles in length, Pliny. In Strabo's time a deſart iſland, affording paſture-ground to the Samians; without any capacious port, but

but having ſmall roads for ſhips, and a commodious place for putting in. *Icarius*, the epithet, Horace, Ovid. Alſo a village of Attica, of the tribe Aegeis: in which, Caſaubon ſays, tragedy was firſt invented. but without adducing any authority for this.

ICARIUS MONS, Pliny; a mountain of Attica, ſuppoſed to be near the Demos or village *Icaria*, Stephanus; whoſe ſituation is doubtful.

ICARUS. See ICARIA.

ICAUNA. See YTUMNA.

ICEDITA. See ICAEDITA.

ICENI, Tacitus; a people of Britain. Now *Eſſex*, Lhuyd; *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntingdon*, Camden.

ICHANA, Stephanus; a town of Sicily, near the promontory Pachynum Where ſtood the temple of Apollo Libyſtinus, Macrobius. *Ichanenſes*, the people, Pliny.

ICHNAE, Iſidorus Characenus; a great city, built by the Macedonians on the river Bilecha, or Balicha in Meſopotamia, to the ſouth of Carrae, where happened the firſt battle with the Parthians, and where the ſon of Craſſus was ſlain.

ICHNUSAE, Pliny, Pauſanias; the ancient name of *Sardinia*, from its reſemblance to the print of the ſole of a man's foot.

ICHTHYOESSA. See ICARIA.

ICHTHYS, Ptolemy, Mela; a promontory of Elis, between the Sinus Chelonites and the mouth of the Alpheus; the north boundary of the Sinus Cypariſſius.

ICHTHYOPHAGI AETHIOPES, Ptolemy; a branch of the Sinae; ſituate near the Equator, in the Farther India; thus called from fiſh, their common fare. Alſo a branch of the *Aethiopes*, on the Atlantic, in Libya Interior, id. A third people of this name in Gedroſia, on the coaſt, Strabo. A fourth, thus called in the Troglodytice, on the Red Sea, id.

ICIANI, Antonine; a town of the Iceni. *Ichworth*, a town of Suffolk, Camden.

ICIUM PROMONTORIUM, to be determined in ſituation, at the ſame time with *Icius Portus*.

ICIUS, or *Iccius Portus*. See ITIUS.

ICONIUM, Luke, Ptolemy, Pliny; the capital of Lycaonia, in the Hither Aſia. Now called *Cogni*, capital of Caramania in Aſia the Leſs. E. Long. 33°, Lat. 38°.

ICOSIUM, Pliny, Mela; a maritime town, and a colony of Mauretania Caeſarienſis; ſo called becauſe built by twenty of Hercules's companions, Iſidorus.

ICULISMA, or *Iculiſma*, Auſonius; a town of Aquitania. Now *Angouleſme*, capital of the Angoumois, ſituate on the Charent. E. Long. 10′. Lat. 45° 40′.

ICUS, Strabo; an iſland of the Egean ſea, oppoſite to Magneſia of Theſſaly; one of the Cyclades; ſituate between Sciathus and Scyrus, Livy.

IDA, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Idaeus Mons*, Pliny, Strabo; a mountain ſituate in the heart of Crete, where broadeſt, the higheſt of all in the iſland, round and in compaſs ſixty ſtadia, Strabo: the nurſing-place of Jupiter, and where his tomb was viſited in Varro's time. Another *Ida*, a mountain of Myſia, or rather a chain of mountains, Homer, Virgil; extending from Zeleia, on the ſouth of the territory of Cyzicus, to Lectum, the utmoſt promontory of Troas, Strabo. The top was called *Gargara*, Homer, Strabo. This mountain was very high, Homer, Ovid; very long, Q. Calaber; well watered, Homer, Horace, Ovid; ſhady by reaſon of its woods, Tryphiodorus, Ovid, Theocritus, Dionyſius.

IDAEI DACTYLI. See CORYBANTIUM OPPIDUM.

IDALIUM, a promontory on the eaſt ſide of Cyprus. Now *Capo di Griego*; with a high rugged eminence riſing over it, in the form of a table, ſacred to Venus, Strabo; and hence the epithet *Idalia*, given her in the poets: the eminence was covered with a grove, Catullus, Propertius, Vibius Sequeſter. On this eminence, and therefore in the grove, there ſtood a little town, Servius, Scholiaſt on Theocritus: in Pliny's time extinct. *Idala*, according to Bochart, denotes the place or ſpot ſacred to the goddeſs.

IDEESSA, Strabo; a ſmall town of

Iberia

Iberia in the Farther Aſia, called the town of Phrixus, who is ſaid to have ſailed into thoſe parts, before the Argonauts; a place of ſtrength on the confines of Colchis.

IDEONNI REGNUM, Strabo, Ovid; a diſtrict at the Alpes Graiae, between the Cottiae and Peninnae.

IDEX, *idis*, a river of the Ciſalpine Gaul, next the Rhenus, between Bononia and Claterna; erroneouſly *Iſſex* in Peutinger. Now *Idice*.

IDICARA, Pliny; a town of Babylonia, on the Euphrates, next Arabia Deſerta.

IDICRA, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Numidia, to the weſt of Cirta. *Idicrenſis*, the epithet, Notitia.

IDIMUM, Itinerary; a town of Moeſia Superior; ſituate between Viminacium and Horrea Margi.

IDISLAVISUS CAMPUS, Tacitus; a plain, where Germanicus defeated Arminius; ſuppoſed to have been near Oldendorp in Weſtphalia on the Weſer; where there is a village called *Eſſdorp*, retaining ſomething of the name *Idiſlaviſus*.

IDOMENE, Thucydides, Ptolemy; *Idomenae*, Thucydides; a town to the north of Cyrrhus, in the diſtrict Cyrrheſtis of Macedonia.

IDUBEDA, Ptolemy, Strabo; a mountain detached from the Pyrenees, and running weſtwards towards Portugal: having now various names, according to the different provinces through which it runs.

IDUMAEA. See EDOM.

IDUMANIA, Ptolemy; a river of Britain, running by Camelodunum. The *Chelmer*, or *Blackwater*, Camden: Though others will have it to be a river ſomewhat more to the north.

IDYMUS, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, ſituate on the river Calbis.

JEBUS. See HIEROSOLYMA.

JEBUSAEI, Moſes; one of the ſeven ancient people of Canaan, deſcendents of Jebuſi, Canaan's ſon; ſo warlike and brave, as to have ſtood their ground, eſpecially in Jebus, afterwards called *Jeruſalem*, down to the time of David, Judges i. 21. 1 Sam. v. 6.

JELLIA, Strabo; a town of Liguria, ſituate between Genua and Placentia. Now ſaid to be *Stradella*, Niger.

JELYSSUS, } See JALYSUS.
JELYSUS, }

JENA, Ptolemy; a frith or arm of the ſea in Britain. Now *Cray* in Cumberland.

JERAHMEELITAE, 1 Sam. xxvii. a people to the ſouth of Judah.

JERICHO, } See HIERICHUS.
JERICUS, }

JERIMOTH. See JARIMUTH.

IERNE. See HIBERNIA; with the epithet *Glacialis*, Claudian.

IERNUS. See IVERNUS.

JERUSALEM, See HIEROSOLYMA.

JESONA, } See AESONA.
JESSONA, }

JESRAEL. See JEZRAEL.

JETA. See JUTA.

JETAE, } See JAETAE.
JETAS, }

JEZRAEL, or *Jeſreel*, a town in the north of Samaria, towards mount Carmel, where ſtood a palace of the kings of Iſrael, 1 Kings xxi. and xviii. On the borders of Galilee, Jerome, Joſhua xix. ſaid to be one of the towns of Iſſachar.

JEZRAEL VALLIS, Judges vi. 17. a valley of Samaria, ſituate to the north of Jezrael, running from weſt to eaſt for ten miles, Jerome, between two mountains; the one to the north, commonly called Hermon, near mount Tabor; the other Gilboa: in breadth two miles, Adrichomius.

IGAEDITA. See ICAEDITA.

IGILGILI, Pliny, Antonine; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, on the confines of Numidia: a colony of Auguſtus.

IGILIUM. See AEGILIUM.

IGNETES. See GNES.

IGUVIUM, Caeſar; a municipium, and ancient town of the Ciſappennine Umbria. *Iguvini*, the people, Caeſar, Pliny, Inſcription. *Iguvinates*, Cicero. Now *Eugubio*, in the Pope's Territory. E. Long. 13° 40', Lat. 42° 20'.

ILARCURIS, Ptolemy; *Larcuris*, Antonine; a town of the Carpetani, in the Hither Spain, ſituate between Siſapo and Laminium.

ILARGUS, Albinouvanus; a river of Vindelicia. Now the *Iller*, which riſing in the mountains of Tirol, runs

runs north through Suabia, and falls into the Danube at Ulm.

ILDUM, Antonine; a town of the Illercaones in the Hither Spain. Now *Salſadella*, a village in the north of Valencia, ſcarce eight miles from the Mediterranean.

ILEA, Ptolemy; a river of Albion. Now *Wiſe* in Cathneſs, in the north of Scotland, running into the German ocean.

ILEOSCA, Strabo; *Etoſca*, Velleius; a town of the Hither Spain near Ilerda, to the weſt, where Sertorius was ſlain, by the treachery of Perpenna.

ILERCAONES, Livy; *Illurgavonenſes*, Caeſar; *Ilergaones*, Pliny; a people of the Hither Spain, ſituate on the coaſt between the Edatani to the weſt, and the Iberus, beyond which they extended themſelves a little.

ILERDA, Caeſar, Pliny; capital of the Ilergetes; ſituate on an eminence between the rivers Sicoris and Cinga; a municipium, Coin; an unhappy city, often beſieged, and often taken, becauſe lying expoſed to incurſions from Gaul; and under Galienus it was deſtroyed by the Germans. *Ilerdenſes*, the people, Inſcription. *Ilergetae*, *Ilergetes*, the people of the territory. Now *Lerida*, in Catalonia, on the river Segra. E. Long. 5', Lat. 41° 20'.

ILERGAONES. See ILERCAONES.

ILERGETAE, Inſcription; *Ilergetes*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain. See ILERDA.

ILIBERI, Pliny; indeclinable; called alſo *Liberini*, id. *Illiberis*, *idos*, Ptolemy; a town of the Turduli in the Baetica; called alſo *Eliberi*, which ſee.

ILICA, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Zeugitana, in Africa Propria, near the Bagrada, at the foot of mount Cirna.

ILIENSES, Livy, Mela; a very ancient people of Sardinia; a part of the Trojans under Aeneas, Pauſanias. The territory now called *Ilena*, Pinedo.

ILIENSIUM PAGUS, Strabo; ſuppoſed to be ancient *Ilium* or *Troy*.

ILION, } See ILIUM.
ILIOS, }

ILIPA, Strabo; ſurnamed *Ilia*, Pliny; on the right or north ſide of the Baetis in the Farther Spain, to the weſt of Corduba. Another, *Iliſa*, Livy; of Baetica, to the north-eaſt of Seria; where P. Scipio, ſon of Cn. when propraetor, defeated the Luſitani. Called alſo *Illipula*, Ptolemy.

ILIPULA MAGNA, Ptolemy; ſurnamed *Laus*, Pliny; which ſtood on the ſpot where now Granada ſtands. W. Long. 3° 40', Lat. 37°.

ILIPULA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Baetica, to the ſouth of Granada. Now called *Alpuxarras*.

ILISSUS, Pauſanias; a river running to the eaſt of Athens; with which the Eridanus running on the weſt ſide, falls below the city into the ſea. Sacred to the Muſes, called *Iliſſiades*; on whoſe bank their altar ſtands. Where the luſtration in the leſs myſteries is uſually performed, Polyaenus, Statius.

ILIUM, Virgil, Horace; *Ilion*, Homer; *Ilios*, Ovid, Horace; Troy ſo called, but more commonly ſo by the poets; and diſtinguiſhed by the epithet, *Vetus*, at a greater diſtance from the ſea, than what was afterwards called *Ilium Novum*, and thought to be the *Ilienſium Pagus* of Strabo. New or modern *Ilium* was a village nearer the ſea, with a temple of Minerva; where Alexander, after the battle of the Granicus, offered gifts, and called it a city, which he ordered to be enlarged, which Lyſimachus did, encompaſſing it with a wall of forty ſtadia. Afterwards adorned by the Romans, who granted it immunities as to their mother city. *Ilius*, *Iliacus*, Horace the epithet. *Ilias*, *ados*, Virgil; a woman of Troy, and by Propertius put for the Aeneis of Virgil. *Ilicus*, a ſurname of Apollo, Stephanus. From this city the *Ilias* of Homer takes its name, containing the war carried on between the Greeks and Trojans, on account of the rape of Helen; a variety of diſaſters being the conſequence, gave riſe to the proverbial ſaying, *Ilias Malorum*.

ILLERGAVONIA, Coin; the ſurname of *Dertoſa*; becauſe the capita, the *Ilercaones*. See DERTOSA.

ILLIBERI. See ILIBERI, ELIBERRI.

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ILLICE, Mela; *Illici*, Pliny; *Illicias, ados*, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Conteſtani in the Hither Spain. Now *Elche*, a town of Valencia, three leagues diſtant from the Sinus Illicitanus, Mela; a bay in the Mediterranean. Now *el Golfe de Alicante*; in which is the Portus Illicitanus. Now *el Puerto de Alicante*.

ILLIPULA. See ILIPA.

ILLIPULA. See ILIPULE.

ILLITURGI, Livy, Pliny; a town of Baetica, on the left or ſouth ſide of the Baetis. Now in ruins near a place called Anduxar.

ILLURGAVONENSES. See ILERCAONES.

ILLYRICUM, (*Solum* perhaps underſtood) Livy, Herodian, St. Paul; *Illyris, idos*, Greeks, Mela; *Illyria*, more rarely, Stephanus, Propertius; the country extending from the Adriatic to Pannonia thus called: its boundaries are variouſly aſſigned; Pliny makes it extend in length from the river Arſia to the Drinius, thus including Liburnia to the weſt, and Dalmatia to the eaſt; which is alſo the opinion of Ptolemy; who ſettles its limits from mount Scardus and the Upper Moeſia on the eaſt to Iſtria in the weſt, a Roman province, divided by Auguſtus, Inſcription, into the Superior and inferior; but whoſe limits are left undetermined, both by ancient hiſtorians and geographers. *Illyrii*, the people, Scylax, Livy; *Illyres*, Greeks; *Illyricus*, the epithet; *Illyricanus* and *Illyricianus*, of the lower age, Inſcription, Coins. The country now called *Sclavonia*.

ILLYRICUM GRAECUM, or *Illyris Graeca*, Strabo, Scylax; the country extending from Liſſus on the river Drillo, at which the Proper or Barbarous *Illyricum* ends, along the Adriatic to the limits of Epirus, and running inwards a little into the land, is thus called.

ILLYRIS, Pliny; an iſland in the ſea of Cilicia.

ILORCI, Pliny; a town of the Hither Spain, on the river Tader. Now *Lorca* in Murcia. W. Long. 1° 50′, Lat. 37° 40′.

ILUA. See AETHALIA.

ILUI. See ELUI.

ILURGIS, Ptolemy; *Ilurgia*, Polybius, Appian; a town of Hiſpania Baetica. Now *Llora*, a ſmall town of Granada, in the mountains, on the confines of Andaluſia, ſix leagues to the north-weſt of Malaca. W. Long. 4° 50′, Lat 37°.

ILURO. See ELURO, a town of the Hither Spain. Another *Iluro*, Antonine; a town of Aquitania in Gaul; called *Elorona* in the lower age; whence *Oleron*, a town in Gaſcony, and territory of Bern. W. Long. 55′, Lat. 43° 24′. Famous for its maritime laws, in the lower age.

IMACHARA, Ptolemy; a town of Sicily. *Imacharenſes*, Cicero; *Imacarenſes*, Pliny; the people. Now *Traina*, Cluverius, in the Val Demona to the weſt of Aetna

IMAUS, Pliny, Ptolemy; the largeſt mountain of Aſia, Strabo, and a part of Taurus, id. Pliny; from which the whole of India runs off into a vaſt plain, reſembling Egypt, id. detached from it, Ptolemy; which extending far and wide thro' Scythia, as far as to the Mare Glaciale, divides it into the Hither or Scythia intra Imaum, and into the Farther or Scythia extra Imaum, Ptolemy; and alſo ſtretching out along the north of India to the eaſtern ocean, ſeparates it from Scythia, Pliny, Strabo. Called *Emaon*, Arrian; had various names according to the different countries it ran through: Poſtellus thinks it is the *Sephar* of Scripture.

IMBARUS, a portion of mount Taurus in Armenia major, Strabo; in Cilicia, Pliny.

IMBRASUS, Pliny, Strabo; a river of Samos; whence Juno and Diana were ſurnamed *Imbraſiae*, Apollonius Rhodius, Callimachus; and Samos came to be called *Imbraſia*, Pliny.

IMBRUS, Stephanus; an iſland in the Egean ſea, oppoſite to and on the weſt of the promontory Maſtuſia of the Cherſoneſus of Thrace; ſacred to the Cabiri, the great gods of Samothrace, and to Mercury; thirty-two miles to the ſouth of Samothrace. *Imbrius*, the epithet, Ovid. Noted for its great number of hares; whence its name; which is ſuppoſed to

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to be of Phoenician original. Now *l' Embro.*

IMBRUS, Strabo; a citadel, ſtanding above Caunus, a town of Caria.

IMMA, or *Immae*; a town which, according to Pliny, begins *Commagene* on the ſouth-weſt, in Seleucis, Ptolemy. Here, according to Sextus Rufus, Zenobia was defeated by Aurelian; whereas others place this defeat at Daphne near Antioch.

IMPERATORIA URBS. See SALACIA.

INACHIA, Stephanus; *Peloponneſus*, ſo called from the river Inachus; and this laſt from Inachus, firſt king of the Argives: and hence *Inachides*, the Greeks, Statius.

INACHIUM, Pliny; a town of Peloponneſus, ſituate between the promontory Scylleum and the Iſthmus of Corinth; otherwiſe called *Argos Hippium*, which ſee.

INACHORIUM, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Crete. Now a village on the weſt ſide of the iſland, called *Inachori*, Mercator.

INACHUS, Mela; a river of Argolis, running ſouth-eaſt into the Sinus Argolicus. Cities die away like men; and, which is ſtranger ſtill, entire rivers, that not ſo much as the ſepulchral monument of Inachus now remains, to ſhew that it ever exiſted, Lucian.

INARIME, Pliny; Virgil, Ovid; Εἰν Ἀρίμοις, divided, Homer; the ſame with Aenaria, Servius; an iſland on the weſt of Italy, in the Tuſcan ſea, oppoſite to Cumae. Now called *Iſchia*, weſt of the city of Naples. E. Long. 14° 40′, Lat. 41°.

INATUS, Ptolemy; *Einatus*,-Stephanus, Heſychius; a town of Crete, Xenion; according to others, a mountain and river, whence Lucina was ſurnamed *Inatina*, Stephanus; ſituate in the ſouth part of the iſland, Ptolemy.

INCIBILI, indeclinable, Livy; *Indibile*, Frontinus; *Intibili*, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain; at the diſtance of twenty-ſeven miles to the weſt of Dertoſa, Antonine. Now *S. Mattheo*, in Valencia, Petrus de Marca.

INDIA, an extenſive country of the eaſtern world; divided by the Ganges, into two great parts, viz. *India intra Gangem*, and *India extra Gangem*, Ptolemy; who ſettles the limits of the former, as follows: namely Paropaniſus, Arachoſia, and Gedroſia on the weſt; mount Imaus to the north; the river Ganges to the eaſt, and to the ſouth the ocean: now *Indoſtan* and *Malabar*. Of the *India extra Gangem*, the Ganges to the weſt; to the north Scythia and Serica; to the eaſt the country of the Sinae; and to the ſouth the ocean; having now the various names of various countries. Diodorus determines the limits of *India* ſomewhat differently; making the ocean its eaſt and ſouth limits; mount Emodus, which ſeparates it from Scythia, its north boundary, and the river Indus its weſtern limit. Pliny and Arrian alſo make the Indus the weſt boundary of *India*. Its coaſt is a ſail of ſixty days and ſixty nights, Mela; it was anciently, and is ſtill a rich country; produces ſerpents of a prodigious ſize, able to ſwallow whole bullocks, Strabo, Megaſthenes. *Indi*, the people, Ovid.

INDIBILE. See INCIBILI.

INDICA, Stephanus; a town of the Hither Spain, near the Pyrenees; *Indicitae*, the people, id. *Indicetae*, Strabo; *Indigetes*, Pliny. The territory now called *L'Ampurdan* in Catalonia; reaching from Blanda to Cervaria, on the limits of Gaul.

INDIGETIS JOVIS LUCUS, Pliny; a grove ſituate between the river Numicius and Laurentum, in Latium: ſuppoſed to be *Aeneas*, who after a battle here fought, coming to diſappear, was thought to have fallen into the Numicius; on the banks of which a temple was erected with an Inſcription, Dionyſ. Halicarn. Virgil, Tibullus, Aurelius Victor.

INDOSCYTHIA, Ptolemy; the country lying along the weſt ſide of the Indus.

INDUS, Ptolemy; one of the two greateſt rivers of India, the Ganges being the other, called *Sindus* by the natives, Pliny; riſing in mount Paropamiſus, called alſo Caucaſus, id. running from north to ſouth, at two mouths into the Indian ocean, Arrian. Alſo the name of one of the rivers in Phrygia Magna falling into the Meander; called *Indus*, from

the accident of an Indian being thrown off an elephant, Livy; running between Tabae and Cibyra.

INDUSTRIA. See BODINCOMAGUS.

INESSA. See AETNA, a town.

INFERUM MARE, Pliny; the Tuscan sea; so called from its southern situation, with respect to the Apennine; the parts to the south being called *Inferior* by geographers. *Infernas, atis*, both the gentilitious name and the epithet, Pliny, Vitruvius.

INFRA-THEBAS, Pliny; ὑπὲθηβαι, Homer; which last see.

INGAEVONES, Tacitus; the outmost people of Germany to the north, settled in Scandinavia, and comprising the Cimbri and Teutoni.

INGAUNI, a people of Liguria, whose city is Albingaunum.

INGENA, Ptolemy; a town of GALLIA CELTICA. See ADRINCATAE.

INSANI MONTES, Ptolemy, Livy; mountains on the north-east of Sardinia; the coast there rising into impassable mountains; whose tops mutually join, Pausanias.

INSUBRIUM AGER, Livy; a district of the Transpadana; situate between the Ticinus to the west; the Addua to the east; the Padus to south; and Orobii to the north. The people called *Insubres*, from *Insuber*, Livy; *Insubri*, Ptolemy; *Isombres*, Strabo. Now the *Duchy of Milan*.

INSULA PARVA HANNIBALIS. See HANNIBALIS.

INSULA HERCULIS. See HERCULIS.

INSULA JUNONIS SOLIS. See JUNONIS.

INSULA OPHIODES. See TOPAZOS.

INSULA SACRA TIBERINA. See TIBERINA.

INSULA SYRACUSARUM, Cicero; one of the four parts, which go to form Syracuse; called *Ortygia*, which see.

INSULA TRIUMVIRORUM. See TRIUMVIRORUM.

INSULAE FORTUNATAE. See FORTUNATAE.

INTEMELIUM, } See ALBINTEME-
INTEMILIUM, } LIUM.

INTERAMNA, *ae*, Varro, Strabo, Tacitus; so called from its situation between rivers, or in an island in the river Nar; a town of the Cisapennine Umbria. *Interamnates*, the people, Tacitus; *Interamnes*, Cicero; surnamed *Nartes*, Pliny, to distinguish them from the people of other Interamnae. Now *Terni*, a town in the Pope's Territory, in Umbria. E. Long. 13° 38', Lat. 42° 40'.

INTERAMNA, Livy; a town and colony of the Volsci in Latium, on the confines of Samnium, at the confluence of the rivers Liris and Melpis; and for distinction sake, called *Lirinas*. The town is now in ruins.

INTERAMNA, or *Interamnia Praetutianorum*, Ptolemy; its name is from its situation between rivers, in the territory of the Praetutiani, a part of the Picenum. Now *Teramo* in the Abruzzo of Naples. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 42°, 40'.

INTERAMNIUM, Ptolemy; *Interamnium Flavium*, Antonine; a town of the Astures in the Hither Spain, to the east of Asturica.

INTERCATIA, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of the Vaccaei, in the Hither Spain. Here Scipio Aemilianus slew a champion of the barbarians in single combat, Livy, Aurelius Victor; and was the first who mounted the wall in taking this town; situate to the south-east of Asturica; now said to be in ruins. *Intercatienses*, the people, Pliny.

INTERCISA SAXA. See AD INTERCISA.

INTERNUM MARE, Strabo; the ancient name for the *Mediterranean*, extending between Europe, Asia, and Africa, from Syria on the east to the Straits of Gibraltar on the west.

INTERPROMIUM, Antonine; *Inter Primum*, Peutinger; a town of the Marrucini, on the river Aternus; on the Via Valeria, which led from Corfinium to Teate.

INTIBILI. See INCIBILI.

INUCA. See UNUCA.

INUI CASTRUM. See CASTRUM.

INYCUM, Pausanias, Stephanus; *Inyx, cos*, Herodotus; supposed to be the royal residence of Cocalus, king of the Sicani; in the south of Sicily, where

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where Cocalus reigned, the hoſt of Daedalus and Minos. Cluverius thinks it is *Pintia*, at the mouth of the Hypſa; others, *Camicus*, called the Royal Reſidence, Strabo; ſituate at the mouth of a cognominal river, famous for it wine; whence its Phoenician name *Jenicoth*, or *Jonicoth*, Vine-ſhoots, Bochart.

IOL. See CAESAREA of Mauretania.

IOLCOS, Horace; *Iaolcos*, Homer; a town of Magneſia of Theſſaly, Pliny; ſeven ſtadia to the north of Demetrias, Strabo. The country of Jaſon, Apollodorus; long ago demoliſhed, Strabo. It had a port, but which could not be ſeen from the town, Diodorus. *Iolciacus*, the epithet, Ovid.

IONIA, a diſtrict of the Hither Aſia; another great colony of Greeks, led thither after that of Aeolia; conſiſting of twelve cities, ten of which were on the continent, and two in the iſlands Samos and Chios, Strabo; extending from Phocaea to Miletus, incluſive from north to ſouth, Herodotus, Strabo, Mela. Though Ptolemy confines it between the Hermus to the north, and the Meander to the ſouth. A ſoft and luxurious people, Propertius. *Ionicus*, the epithet, Horace. Plato baniſhes his republic the *Ionian* muſic, as too effeminate. The *Attagen Ionicus*, Horace, Martial, was a bird in eſteem for its flavour, with perſons who loved good eating. *Ionci*, the people, *Iaones*, Homer; a colony from Attica, Strabo; taking name from *Javan*, their progenitor.

IONIUM MARE, Strabo, Pliny; that part of the Mediterranean, extending between Epirus and Peloponneſus to the eaſt, and Magna Graecia and Sicily to the weſt. Dionyſius makes it the ſame with the Adriatic; which Thucydides calls *Ionius Sinus*, making it diſtinct from the *Ionium Mare*, which is to the ſouth of the *Sinus*, and called *Ionium Magnum*, Virgil.

IONOPOLIS, or *Junopolis*, Lucian, Marcianus Heracleota; a poſterior name of *Abonitichos*, which ſee.

IOPIS, Stephanus; a diſtrict of Laconica.

JOPPE, Septuagint; *Japho*, Hebrew; a town of Samaria, on the Mediterranean, ſituate in a plain, 1 Mac. x. In the tribe of Ephraim, Joſh. xvi. Here Andromeda is fabled to have been bound and expoſed to the ſea monſter, Strabo, Joſephus; and delivered by Perſeus, Mela. Now *Joffa*, a port-town of Paleſtine. E. Long. 36°, Lat. 32° 20′.

JOR, the Hebrew for a river, which, joined with *Dan*, concurs to form the term *Jordan*. See DAN.

IOS, Strabo; one of the Sporades; at an equal diſtance from Anaphe and Theraſia, in the Cretan ſea; where Homer is ſaid to have been buried, he dying there on his voyage from Samos to Greece, id. One of the Cyclades, Stephanus; ſo called from the Ionians, the inhabitants; but according to others, rather from the Phoenician term *Ion*, ſignifying rocky, the iſland being ſuch, Anthology, Alcaeus Meſſenius; of this iſland was the mother of Homer, according to the oracle. Now *Nio*. Two words, Ἐν Ἰῷ, being contracted into one.

JOTAPATA, Joſephus; a town of the Lower Galilee, diſtant forty ſtadia from Gabara: a very ſtrong place, ſituate on a rock, walled round, and encompaſſed on all hands with mountains, ſo as not to be ſeen, but by thoſe who came very near. It was with great difficulty taken by Veſpaſian, being defended by Joſephus, who commanded in it; when taken it was ordered to be razed.

JOTAPE, Ptolemy, Pliny; a maritime town of Cilicia Aſpera.

JOVANUS, Itineraries; a river of Noricum, now *Salza*; running from ſouth to north, into the right or eaſt ſide of the Aenus, by Jovavum, or Juvavia: *Juvenſe Caſtellum*, Notitia Imperii, Inſcriptions. Now *Salzburg*, in Bavaria. E. Long. 13° 10′, Lat. 47° 45′.

JOVIS FANUM, Ptolemy; a town of Lydia, to the eaſt of Philadelphia, near the Cayſter.

JOVIS FONS, Pliny; a fountain in Epirus, near Dodona, whoſe waters always failed at noon. *Jovis Hammonis Fons*, in Marmarica, near the oracle of Ammon; ſubject to the ſame

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ſame failure as the fountain juſt mentioned.

JOVIS INDIGETIS LUCUS. See INDIGETIS.

JOVIS MONS, Mela; a mountain of the Hither Spain. Now *Montjui*, a mountain of Catalonia, near to, and to the weſt of Barcelona, Varrerius.

JOVIS SERVATORIS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port-town of Laconica, to the ſouth eaſt of Epidaurus Limera.

JOVIS VILLA, Strabo, Suetonius; a town of the iſland Capreae.

JOVIS URII FANUM, Arrian; a town of Thrace, at the north extremity of the Boſporus Thracius, and at the mouth of the Euxine.

IPNUS, *untis*, Stephanus; a place in the iſland Samos, with a temple of *Juno Ipnuntidis*. Alſo a town of the Locri Ozolae, id.

IPSUS, *i*, or *Hipſus*, Appian; a town of Phrygia, near which a battle was fought between Seleucus and Antigonus; but in what particular ſpot uncertain.

IRA, Pauſanias; a mountain or fortreſs of Meſſenia, where the Meſſenians, under Ariſtomenes, held out a ſiege of eleven years againſt the Lacedaemonians, Rhianus. At the end of which it was taken, in the firſt year of the twenty-eighth Olympiad, Pauſanias.

IRASA, Herodotus; a town ſomewhere near Cyrenaica. *Iraſſa*, Scholiaſt on Pindar; a town on the lake Tritonis.

IRATH, Ptolemy; a town towards the ſouth of Mauretania Caeſarienſis.

IRENOPOLIS, Ptolemy; an inland town of Cilicia Aſpera, near the river Calycadnus: formerly called *Neronias*.

IRIA, Antonine; a town of the Ciſpadana, on a cognominal river, near its fall from ſouth to north into the Po, ten miles to the north eaſt of Dertona. Now *Voghera*, in the duchy of Milan. E. Long. 9° 20′, Lat. 44° 50′.

IRIA FLAVIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain. Now *el Padron*, Mariana; a town in Galicia. W. Long. 9° 12′, Lat. 42° 59′.

IRIS, *idis*, Xenophon, Strabo, Apollonius; a river riſing in the kingdom of Pontus, and running thro' Comana Pontica, it waſhes Amaſia, the native place of Strabo; and after being increaſed with the Lycus, and gliding through Phanaroea and Themiſcyra, it pours into the Euxine; famous for its long windings, Val. Flaccus; deſcribed by Apollonius Rhodius as running near the Halys.

IRRHESIA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland in the Sinus Thermaeus.

IRSEMES, or *Irſchemeſh*, a town in the tribe of Dan, Joſh. xix. The ſame with *Beth-Semeſh*; the former denoting the town of the ſun; the latter the houſe of the ſun, Cellarius. Though Reland ſays, that *Irſemes*, is *Ammaus* and *Nicopolis*, and a town of the Danites: but *Bethſemeſh*, a ſacerdotal town in the tribe of Judah.

IRUS, Arrian; a mountain of Gedroſia, near the mouths of the Indus.

IS, Stephanus; a river of the Suſiana, running into the Euphrates, with a cognominal town.

ISACA, Ptolemy; which Camden thinks ſhould be *Iſca*, denoting water in the Celtic; a river of the Dumnonii. Now called *Ex*, a river of Devonſhire, running by, and giving name to Exeter.

ISALA. See SALA.

ISAMNIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Ireland. Now *St. John's Foreland*, Camden; *Portmuck*, Mercator.

ISAPIS. See SAPIS; penult long, Lucan.

ISAR, Strabo, Ptolemy, Dio; *Iſara*, Pliny, Lucan, Plancus to Cicero; penult ſhort, Lucan; a river of Gallia Narbonenſis, which riſing in the Alpes Peninae, runs ſouth-weſt into the Rhone, near Vallence. Now the *Iſere*, which, riſing in the eaſt of Savoy, runs through the Tarentaiſe and Dauphiné.

ISARA, Antonine; a river of Belgica: now called the *Oyſe*; which, riſing on the borders of Hainault, Luxemburg, and Champagne, runs through Picardy, and the Iſle of France, to the north-weſt, into the Seine, below Paris.

ISARA. See ISAR.

ISARCI, Pliny; an Alpine people, ſubdued by Auguſtus. Traces of whole name are ſuppoſed to remain in

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in the names *Iſarſo* and *Arciſate*, ſmall villages of the county of Como, in Milan.

ISARGUS, Inſcription; or *Iſarus*; a river of Vindelicia, running north-eaſt into the Danube, after being ſwelled by the Amber. Now the *Iſer*, which riſes in Tyrol, and runs through Bavaria into the Danube, near Deckendorf. Another *Iſarus*, Strabo; which receives the Atagis, and both together falling into the Atheſis from north to ſouth, run eaſtward at Verona into the Adriatic.

ISASCHAR, Hebrew; *Iſſachar*, Septuagint; one of the diviſions of Paleſtine by tribes; lying to the ſouth of Zabulon, ſo as by a narrow ſlip to reach the Jordan, between Zabulon and Manaſſeh, Joſh. xix. But whether it reached to the ſea is a queſtion; ſome holding that it did, an aſſertion not eaſy to be proved; as Joſhua makes no mention of the ſea in this tribe; nor does Joſephus extend it farther than to mount Carmel: and Joſh. xvii. 10. Aſher is ſaid to touch Manaſſeh on the north; which could not be, if Iſſachar extended to the ſea.

ISAURA, *orum*, Strabo, Stephanus; doubtful whether neuter or feminine in Pliny, Ptolemy; feminine in Ammian; *Iſaurus*, Florus; a ſtrong city at mount Taurus, in Iſauria, twice demoliſhed; firſt by Perdiccas, or rather by the inhabitants, who, through deſpair, deſtroyed themſelves by fire, rather than fall into the hands of the enemy; again, by Servilius, who thence took the ſurname *Iſauricus*. Strabo ſays, there were two *Iſauras*, the old and the new, but ſo near, that other writers took them but for one.

ISAURIA, a country touching Pamphylia and Cilicia on the north, rugged and mountainous, ſituate almoſt in mount Taurus, and taking its name from *Iſaura*; according to ſome extending to the Mediterranean, by a narrow ſlip. Stephanus, Ptolemy, Zoſimus, make no mention of places on the ſea, though Pliny does, as alſo Strabo; but doubtful, whether they are places in Iſauria Proper, or in Pamphylia, or in Cilicia.

ISAURICA, Strabo; a part of Lycaonia, bordering on mount Taurus.

ISAURITIS, Strabo; a prefecture of Cappadocia, at mount Taurus.

ISAURUS. See ISAURA.

ISBURES, Ptolemy; a river of Sicily, running ſouth into the African ſea, near Heraclea. Now called *Fiume di Calta Bellotta*, Cluverius.

ISCA DUMNONIORUM, Antonine; a town in Britain. Now *Exeter*, capital of Devonſhire. W. Long. 3° 40′, Lat. 50° 44′. Called *Caer-Iſk*, in Britiſh, Camden.

ISCA SILURUM, Antonine; the ſtation of the Legio II. Auguſta, in Britain. Now *Caerleon*, a town of Monmouthſhire, on the Uſke.

ISCHALIS, or *Iſcalis*, Ptolemy; a town of the Belgae in Britain. Now *Ilcheſter*, in Somerſetſhire, on the river Ill.

ISCHOPOLIS. See ISCOPOLIS.

ISCIA, Strabo, Pliny; one of the two iſlands called Oenotrides, oppoſite to Velia, in Lucania, in the Tuſcan ſea. Still called *Iſchia*, in the ſea of Naples, fifteen miles weſt of that city. E. Long. 14° 40′, Lat. 41°.

ISCOPOLIS, Ptolemy; *Iſchopolis*, Strabo; in whoſe time it lay deſolate. A town of Pontus, not far from Ceraſus.

ISCUS. See ESCUS.

ISH-TOB. See TOB.

ISIDIS INSULA, Ptolemy; an iſland towards the mouth of the Arabian Gulf, over-againſt Adulis, on the weſt ſide.

ISIS, Arrian; a navigable river of Colchis, running weſtward into the Euxine.

ISIS PONS, Peutinger; a town of Noricum; which in name and diſtance anſwers to *Ibs*, or *Ips*, a town of Auſtria, at the confluence of a cognominal river, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube.

ISMAELITAE, Bible; the deſcendants of Iſmael; dwelling from Havila, to the Wilderneſs of Sur, towards Egypt, and thus overſpreading Arabia Petraea; and therefore Joſephus calls Iſmael the founder of the Arabs.

ISMARUS, Homer; a town of the Cicones in Thrace, Stephanus, Marcianus Heracleota; giving name to a lake; *Iſmaris*, *idos*, Herodotus. In Virgil, *Iſmara*, *orum*; Servius ſuppoſes

ſuppoſes it to be a mountain of Thrace; on the Hebrus, Pliny. *Iſmarius*, the epithet, Ovid; and *Iſmaricus*, Homer, Archilochus. On this mountain Orpheus dwelt.

ISMENUS, Ptolemy; *Iſmenius*, Strabo, Pliny; a river of Boeotia, ſwift and rapid, Ovid, Seneca; which riſing in mount Cytheron, falls into the Euripus, not far from Aulis. *Iſmenius*, the epithet, Ovid; denoting Thebanus.

ISMUC, Vitruvius; a town of Numidia; diſtant twenty miles from Zama; but to what point unmentioned. No ſerpent will live in its territory, id.

ISOMBRES. See INSUBRIUM AGER.

ISPELLUM, } See HISPELLUM.
ISPELUM, }

ISRAELIS REGIO TRANS JORDANEM, the ſame with *Gilead on the other ſide Jordan*; which was aſſigned to the Reubenites, the Gadites and the half tribe of Manaſſeh, Moſes.

ISRAELIS REGNUM, Bible; the kingdom of the ten tribes, after their revolt from the houſe of David; called alſo the kingdom of *Ephraim* and of *Samaria*, extending both on this and the other ſide the Jordan, and from Syria through Galilee, to the borders of Benjamin; compriſing the tribes of Dan and Simeon the weſt of Judah, quite to the borders of Egypt.

ISSA, Livy, Pliny, Antonine, Apollonius; an iſland in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Illyricum, oppoſite to Tragurium. *Iſſenſis*, the epithet, Livy. *Iſſiaci Lembi*, id. a ſpecies of ſhipping, which ſhews, the people were much given to the ſea.

ISSACHAR. See ISASCHAR.

ISSEDONES. See ESSEDONES.

ISSI. See ISSUS.

ISSICUS SINUS, Mela, Pliny, Strabo; a bay of the coaſt of Cilicia, near Iſſus; of ſuch breadth as to reach to Syria, Strabo.

ISSUS, Strabo, Mela; *Iſſi, orum*, Xenophon; a ſmall decayed town, Strabo; the laſt town of Cilicia, large and rich, Xenophon; near the river Pinarus. Here happened the ſecond battle between Alexander and Darius, to the diſadvantage of the latter, Strabo, Mela. It was taken by Alexander, but afterwards retaken by Darius, who cruelly put to death the Macedonians left there, Arrian. Here Cicero encamped, on the very ſpot where Alexander did, as he himſelf relates. *Iſſaeus* the gentilitious name, Stephanus; *Iſſicus*, the epithet, id.

ISTER. See DANUBIUS.

ISTHMUS, a ſmall extent, or a narrow neck of land, which joins a peninſula to the continent, Strabo. The Iſthmus of Corinth was famous for the celebration of the Iſthmian games every five years, and for the attempt made by four princes, Demetrius, Julius Caeſar, Caligula, and Nero, and laſtly by Herodes Atticus, a private perſon, to cut it through: and hence the proverb, *Iſthmum fodere*, for a fruitleſs attempt.

ISTIAEA. See OREOS.

ISTONIUM, Mela, Ptolemy; a maritime town of the Frentani, in Samnium, ſituate between the rivers Sagrus and Trinius.

ISTORIUM. See STECTORIUM.

ISTRIA of Italy. See HISTRIA.

ISTRIA, Arrian; *Iſtropolis*, Mela, Ptolemy; *Iſtros*, Scymnus Chius, Ammian, Stephanus; a maritime town of Moeſia Inferior, ſituate to the ſouth of the ſacred or ſouthmoſt mouth of the Iſter, at the Euxine; and denominated from the Iſter: formerly a very powerful city, Ammian. A colony of Mileſians, Scymnus, Strabo, Pliny.

ISTRICI, Mela; a people of Sarmatia Europea, ſituate between the Iſter and the Tyras.

ISURIUM, Antonine, Ptolemy; a town of the Brigantes, in Britain. Now a village in Yorkſhire, called *Boroughbridge*, Camden; on the Ouſe, twelve miles to the ſouth-eaſt of York.

ISUS, Strabo; a town of Boeotia, on the confines of Attica, near Anthedon.

ITABYRIUM, Septuagint, Joſephus; mount *Tabor* ſo called. See THABOR.

ITALIA, one of the nobleſt countries of Europe, not only in climate, but command, Pliny; extending in form of a leg between the Tuſcan and Adriatic ſeas. The appellation, according to Varro, is from *Itali*, the ancient name for oxen. for which

which this country was famous; or which, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus thinks more probable, from *Italus*, who was at the head of a colony; which is alſo affirmed by Virgil. Its ancient names were many, retained by the poets, and explained as they occur in the courſe of the alphabet. Its boundaries ſeem to be fixed by nature herſelf; on the north the Alps are erected like a wall before it, Herodian; ſtretching out from the ſea of Liguria to Pannonia, and where they terminate, the river Arſia, running thro' Iſtria into the Adriatic, is with this laſt its boundary on the eaſt, as the Tuſcan is on the weſt, and the Ionian ſea on the ſouth; by which means it comes to be peninſular. Pliny and Rutilius compare its figure to an oak-leaf; divided in the middle by the Apennine, as the principal rib, running through it, from Liguria to the ſtrait of Sicily. Its political diviſion is into *Italia Gallica*, otherwiſe called *Gallia Ciſalpina*, and into *Italia Propria*; to diſtinguiſh it from the former: This laſt was bounded on the weſt by the Arnus, Ptolemy; which runs into the Tuſcan ſea; as on the eaſt by the Rubicon, running into the Adriatic, after the extirpation of the Galli Senones; the Aeſis, before that period, being the boundary on the eaſt ſide: thus all from the Arnus and Rubicon to the Alps conſtituted the *Gallia Ciſalpina*. The boundary of *Italia Propria* to the ſouth was Magna Graecia. Auguſtus Caeſar, aboliſhing the ancient names of *Gallia* and *Magna Graecia*, reſtored the common name, *Italia*, to the whole country, from Illyricum, bounding on Hiſtria, and from the Alps quite round to the ſouthmoſt extremity of Italy, and conſtituted a new diviſion of it into eleven regions. Virgil, in his Georgics, has written a panegyric on the country and on the people. Pliny calls *Italy*, the foſtering parent of all nations, ſelected by the peculiar providence of heaven, to render the ſky over their heads more bright, to collect diſmembered empires, to ſoften the manners, to bring the diſcordant and barbarous tongues of ſo many people to carry on a mutual intercourſe by the commerce or uſe of a common language, to reſtore man to humanity, and in a word to become the common country of all nations, all over the world.

ITALICA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica in Spain, built by Scipio Africanus, after finiſhing the Spaniſh war, for the reception of the wounded ſoldiers, Appian: at firſt it was a municipium, Coins; afterwards a colony, Inſcription; a matter of wonder to the emperor Adrian; the privileges of a municipium being beyond thoſe of a colony, Gellius. Famous for being the birth-place of the emperor Trajan, Eutropius; and of Adrian, Gellius; and of the poet Silius Italicus, as appears from his name. *Italicenſes*, the people, Gellius. Now *Sevilla Vieja*, Zurita; ſcarce four miles from Seville; a ſmall village of Andaluſia on the Guadalquivir. *Corfinium* in Italy, thus alſo called, Strabo.

ITAMUS, Ptolemy; a port of Arabia Felix.

ITANUS, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a town of Crete on the eaſt ſide, to the ſouth of the promontory Samonium.

ITHACA, Mela; an iſland in the Ionian ſea, on the coaſt of Epirus; the country of Ulyſſes, near Dulichium, with a cognominal town, Ptolemy; and with a town and port, Scylax; ſituate at the foot of mount Neius, Homer. The iſland is twenty-five miles in compaſs, Pliny; only eighty-five ſtadia, or about ten miles, Artemidorus. Now called *Jathaco*, Spon; a ſmall deſart iſland, about eight miles in circuit. A rugged uneven country, unfit either for paſture, or for horſemanſhip, Homer, Horace.

ITHACESIA, Solinus; an iſland, which he interprets the Watch-tower of Ulyſſes: but Pliny makes many iſlands of this name, over-againſt Vibo, on the weſt ſide of the Bruttii, called *Ithaceſiae*.

ITHOME, Homer, Strabo; a town of Eſtiaeotis, a north-weſt diſtrict of Theſſaly, near Metropolis, Strabo. The name alſo of the citadel of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus; ſituate on a mountain, which hangs over

the town, Strabo; and this *Ithome* ſome ſuppoſe to be that mentioned by Homer, Pauſanias. The laſt refuge of the Meſſenians againſt the Lacedaemonians. Afterwards taken and razed by the latter.

ITHORIA, Polybius; a town of Aetolia, near the Achelous, on the eaſt ſide, deſtroyed by Philip of Macedon.

ITINERA; the diſtances of places were differently determined, and differently named by different nations: the principal were, the *Peraſangae* of the Perſians, Strabo; the *Schoeni* of the Egyptians, Herodotus; the *Stadia* of the Greeks, Pliny, Cenſorinus; the *Mille paſſus* or *Lapides* of the Romans, Livy, Florus; all which ſee in their alphabetical order.

ITINERARIUM, Antonine; a journal, or an account of the diſtances of places. The moſt remarkable is that which goes under the names of *Antonius* and *Aethicus*; or as Barthius found in his copy, *Antoninus Aethicus*; a chriſtian writer, poſterior to the times of Conſtantine. Another called *Hieraſolymitanum*, from Bourdeaux to Jeruſalem, and from Heraclea through Aulona and Rome to Milan, under Conſtantine. *Itinerarium*, Ammian, denotes a day's march.

ITIUS PORTUS, Caeſar, Strabo; *Iccius*, according to others; *Icius*, Ptolemy. The *Crux Geographorum*; ſuch being the difficulty of aſcertaining its poſition. It would be endleſs to recite the ſeveral opinions concerning it, with the ſeveral reaſons advanced in ſupport of them: ſuffice it in general, that it is allowed to be a ſea-port town of the Morini. Three ports are mentioned by Caeſar; two without any particular name; viz. the Higher and the Lower, with reſpect to the *Portus Itius*. Calais, Boulogne, St. Omer, and Whitſand, have each in their turn had their ſeveral advocates. Caeſar gives two diſtinctive characters or marks, which ſeem to agree equally to Boulogne and Whitſand, namely, the ſhortneſs of the paſſage, and the ſituation between two other ports; therefore nothing can with certainty be determined about the ſituation of the *Portus Itius*.

ITUMNA. See YTUMNA.

ITUNA, Ptolemy; a river of Britain: Now the *Eden* in Cumberland; riſing in Weſtmorland, then running through Cumberland, and waſhing Carliſle, it falls a little below this laſt place into the Solway frith.

ITURAEA, Luke; a Transjordan diſtrict; the Auranitis of Joſephus; at the north extremity of the Holy Land, towards Damaſcus. The people, *Ituraei*, Arabs or Iſmaelites, deſcendants of Jetur, ſon of Iſmael. Their country was hilly, Strabo; themſelves were decried for their robberies, id. Dextrous at the bow and arrow, Virgil.

ITURISA, Ptolemy; *Iturißa*, Mela; the Turiſſa of Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, ſituate between Pompelon and the Pyrenees.

ITYCA. See UTICA.

ITYS, Ptolemy; a river of Britain. Now the *Aſſin*, Camden; a ſmall river of the county of Roſs in the north of Scotland.

JUDAE REGNUM; the kingdom of Judah; of ſmall extent, compared with that of the kingdom of Iſrael; conſiſting only of two tribes, Benjamin and Judah: its eaſt boundary, the Jordan; the Mediterranean its weſt, in common with the Danites, if you except ſome places recovered by the Philiſtines, and others taken by the kings of Iſrael: on the ſouth its limits ſeem to have been contracted under Hadad of the royal progeny of Edom, 1 Kings xi. 14.

JUDAE TRIBUS; one of the twelve diviſions of Paleſtine by tribes, Joſhua xv. having Idumea on the ſouth, from the extremity of the Lacus Aſphaltites, alſo the Wilderneſs of Zin, Cadeſbarnea, and the brook or river of Egypt; on the eaſt, the ſaid lake; on the weſt, the Mediterranean; and on the north, the mouth of the ſaid lake; where it receives the Jordan, Bethſemes, Thimna, quite to Ekron on the ſea.

JUDAEA, taken largely, either denotes all Paleſtine, or the greater part of it; and thus it is generally taken in the Roman hiſtory: Ptolemy, Rutilius, Jerome, Origen, and Euſebius take it for the whole of Paleſtine. Here we conſider it as the third part of it on this ſide the Jordan;

dan; and that the ſouthern part, diſtinct from Samaria and Galilee, under which notion it is often taken, not only in Joſephus, but alſo in the New Teſtament. It contained four tribes, Judah, Benjamin, Dan, and Simeon; together with Philiſtia and Idumea; ſo as to be compriſed between Samaria on the north, Arabia Petraea on the ſouth, and to be bounded by the Mediterranean on the weſt, and by the Lacus Aſphaltites, with part of the Jordan, on the eaſt. Joſephus divides it into eleven toparchies; Pliny into ten; by which it has a greater extent than that juſt mentioned. *Judaei*, the people; concerning whom and their religion heathen authors have advanced very extravagant things, Tacitus, Petronius, Florus, &c.

JUENNA, Peutinger; a town of Noricum; ſituate twenty-three miles to the ſouth of Virunum; from which Cluverius conjectures it to be *Jaunſtein* in Carinthia, to the ſouth of the river Drave.

IUERNIA, IUERNII, } See HIBERNIA.

IUERNIS, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth-weſt of Ireland. Now *Dunkeran*, Camden; called *Donekyne* by the natives, ſituate on the river Maire in the province of Munſter.

IUERNUS, or *Iernus*, Ptolemy; a river in the ſouth-weſt of Ireland. Now called the *Maire*, running from eaſt to weſt in the province of Munſter.

JUHONUM CIVITAS, Tacitus; ſuppoſed to be a vicious reading, for *Ubiorum Civitas*.

JUIA, which Voſſius and Gronovius read for *Libunca* in Mela; a river in the north of the Hither Spain. Now *Juvia*, a river of Gallicia, running into the ſea near Ferrol.

JULIA AUGUSTA. See BARCINO.

JULIA AUGUSTA CASSANDREA. See POTIDAEA.

JULIA AUGUSTA PELLA. See PELLA.

JULIA AUGUSTA PHILLIPPI. See PHILIPPI.

JULIA CAMPESTRIS. See BABBA.

JULIA CLARITAS. See ATTUBI.

JULIA COLONIA. See { PISAE. SUTRIUM.

JULIA CONCORDIA. See { NERTOBRIGA. BENEVENTUM.

JULIA CONTRIBUTA, Inſcriptions, Pliny; *Contributa*, Ptolemy. A town of Baetica, ſituate between Emerita and Aſtigi.

JULIACUM, Antonine, Ammian; a town of the Ubii. Now *Juliers*, capital of the duchy of that name. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 50° 55′.

JULIA FAMA. See SERIA.

JULIA FANESTRIS COLONIA. See FANESTRIS.

JULIA FELIX SUESSA. See SUESSA AURUNCA.

JULIA FIDENS. See ARRETIUM.

JULIA ILLERGAVONIA. See DERTOSA.

JULIA JOZA. See JULIA TRADUCTA.

JULIA LIBERALITAS. See EBORA.

JULIA LIBYCA, or *Livia*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, near the ſprings of the Sicoris. Now *Llivia*, a town in the north of Catalonia, in the territory of Cerdanna, not far from the ſprings of the Segro.

JULIA MYRTILIS, of uncertain authority; *Myrtylis*, Mela, Antonine; which ſee.

JULIA NASCICA. See NASCICA.

JULIA NOVA CARTHAGO. See CARTHAGO.

JULIA PATERNA. See { ARELATE. NARBO.

JULIA PATERNA SUBURITANA. See SUBUR.

JULIA PIETAS. See POLA.

JULIA RESTITUTA. See SEGIDA.

JULIA ROMULEA. See HISPALIS.

JULIAS, *ados*. See { BETHSAIDA. BETHARAMPHTHA.

JULIA SEGISAMA. See SEGISAMA.

JULIA SENA. See SENA.

JULIA TRADUCTA, Coins; the ſame with *Tranſducta*, Ptolemy; and *Julia Joza*, Strabo; who ſays, that Zeles, a neighbouring town of Tingis, was removed by the Romans to the oppoſite ſhore of Spain, and called *Traducta*, tranſlated *Joza* by the Africans. Mr. Conduit takes it to be *Tariffa*, near the ſtraits of Gibraltar. W. Long. 6° 15′, Lat. 36°.

JULIA TRADUCTA of Mauretania. See TINGE.

JULII FORUM. See FORUM.

JULII GENIUS. See VERGENTUM.

JULIOBONA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Caleti in Gallia Celtica, which ſome take to be *Honfleur*, others *Lillebone*, both in Normandy, near the mouth of the Seine;

Cluverius will have it to be *Dieppe*, a port-town in the channel, in the ſame province.

JULIOBRICA, or *Juliobriga*, Pilny, Ptolemy; a town of the Cantabri, in the Hither Spain, near the ſprings of the Iberus.

JULIOMAGUS, See ANDEGAVORUM OPPIDUM.

JULIOMAGUS, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia; ſuppoſed to be *Dutlingen*, a ſmall town in the ſouth weſt of Suabia, on the Danube; which laſt, at no great diſtance thence, takes its riſe in the Black Foreſt.

JULIOPOLIS, Pliny; called alſo *Gordii Come*; a town in the ſouth-eaſt of Bithynia, on the ſouth ſide of the Sangarius. Another name for *Tarſus* in Cilicia.

JULIS, *idos*, Strabo, Stephanus; a town of the iſland Ceos or Cea; ſituate on an eminence, twenty-five ſtadia from the ſea: the country of Simonides, the lyric poet, of Bacchylides, his nephew, of Eraſiſtratus the phyſician, and of Ariſto, the Peripatetic philoſopher.

JULIUM CARNICUM, Antonine; a town in the Alpes Carnicae; ſituate between Noricum and Italy, Ptolemy. *Julienſes Carnorum*, the people, Pliny. Some traces of it are ſaid to be extant near the head of the Tilaventus.

JULIUM FORUM. See FORUM.

JULIUM PRAESIDIUM. See SCALABIS.

JULIUS PORTUS. See BAIAE.

JULIUS VICUS, Notitia Imperii; a town of the Nemetes in Gallia Belgica; ſituate between the Tres Tabernae and Noviomagus. Now *Germerſheim*, Cluverius; a town of the Lower Palatinate, on the weſt ſide of the Rhine. E. Long. 8° 15′, Lat. 49° 12′.

JUNCARIA, Antonine, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, very near the Pyrennees. Now thought to be *Junquera* in Catalonia. But according to Antonine and Peutinger *Juncaria* lay at a greater diſtance than Junquera from the Pyrenees, and therefore Cellarius thinks it is *Figueras*, ſituate alſo in Catalonia, in the ſouth extremity of the Campus Juncarius; which Strabo calls *Spartarius*, adding, that it is commonly called *Juncarius*.

JUNONIA, *major* and *minor*, Juba quoted by Pliny; two of the fortunate iſlands, with only a ſmall temple, built of ſtone in the former. Now thought to be *Fuerteventura* and *Lanzarotta*, two of the Canary iſlands.

JUNONIS LACINIAE TEMPLUM, Livy; a place on the coaſt of Magna Graecia, between Croton and the promontory Lacinium, ſix miles to the ſouth of the former. Now called *Nao* and *Manna*, in the Hither Calabria, Barri.

JUNONIS PROMONTORIUM, Livy; a promontory of Peloponneſus on the Corinthian bay over-againſt Sicyon. Another of Baetica in Spain, with a temple, without the ſtraits near Baeſippo, Mela, Ptolemy. Now *Trafalgar* cape, at the entrance of the Straits, in Andaluſia. W. Long. 6° 26′, Lat. 36°.

JUNONIS SOLIS INSULA, Ptolemy; called alſo *Autolala*, becauſe oppoſite to a town of that name in Africa interior, to the ſouth of the Atlas major; it was ſituate near the iſland Cerne.

JUNONIS TEMPLUM. See HERAEUM.

JUNOPOLIS. See IONOPOLIS.

JUNXUS, Mela; a river of Africa, in Mauretania Tingitana, running by the town of Lixus.

JURA, Caeſar; *Juraſſus*, Ptolemy; a very high mountain, or rather a range of mountains ſeparating the Helvetii from the Sequani. Still called *Jura*, extending from Baſil to the territory of Geneva, having different names in its paſſage, and ſeparating Swiſſerland from Burgundy.

JUSTINOPOLIS, the name of Aegida in Hiſtria, in the lower age. Now called *Capo d'Iſtria*. E. Long. 14° 20′, Lat. 45° 50′.

JUTA, Joſhua; *Jota* and *Jeta*, Vulgate; *Jetta*, Septuagint: ſuppoſed to be the *Jettan* of Euſebius, and *Jethan* of Jerome, ten miles from Eleutheropolis towards Daroma. A ſacerdotal city, Joſhua, Euſebius, Jerome. This *Juta* Reland ſuppoſes to be the *Juda* of Luke i. 39. Nothing being more common than the permutation of the letters of the ſame organ.

JUTUNTORUM FORUM. See FORUM.

JUTURNA, a ſalutary fountain near the

the river Numicius and the Mons Albanus in Latium, Varro, Servius.

JUVAVIA. See JOVAVUS.

JUVENSE CASTELLUM. See JOVAVUS.

JUVERNA. See HIBERNIA.

IXIA, Strabo; a village in the south-west of Rhodes; ſo named from *Ixus*, the port. *Ixius*, an epithet of Apollo.

IZANNESOPOLIS, Iſidorus Characenus; a town of Babylonia, at the diſtance of twelve ſchoeni from Olabus.

K.

KADMONAEI, or *Cadmonæi*, Moſes, Joſhua; a people of Paleſtine, ſaid to dwell at the foot of mount Hermon; which lies eaſt, and is the reaſon of the appellation, with reſpect to Libanus, Phoenicia, and the north parts of Paleſtine; called alſo *Hevæi*, Moſes.

KARDU MONTES. See GORDIAEI.

KARKOR. See CARCAR.

KARTA. See KERTA.

KEDAR, Pſalms, Canticles, Iſaiah; *Cedar*, Jerome; a diſtrict in the deſart of the Saracens, ſo called from *Cedar*, the ſon of Iſmael, Jerome; who in another place, ſays, that *Kedar* was uninhabitable, on the north of Arabia Felix. *Kedareni*, the people, a branch of the Saracens, dwelling in tents, like the other Scenites, Pſalm. cxx. rich in cattle, Iſaiah lx. of a ſwarthy complexion, Canticles i. excellent at the bow, Iſaiah xxi.

KEDASA. See KEDES.

KEDEMOTH, Joſhua; Cademoth, Euſebius, Jerome; without adding any thing farther than that it was a city of Reuben. Its name ſhews its eaſtern ſituation.

KEDES, Joſhua; *Kedes Naphthali*, Judges; *Cedaſa*, *æ*, or *orum*, Joſephus; and *Cedeſis*, id. a city of refuge, and Levitical, in the tribe of Napthali, on the confines of Tyre and Galilee, Joſephus. Jerome calls it a ſacerdotal city, ſituate on a mountain, twenty miles from Tyre, near Paneas, and called *Cidiſſus*, taken by the king of Aſſyria. Another *Kedes* in the tribe of Iſſachar, 1 Chron. vii. 72. which ſeems to be called *Kiſion*, Joſhua xix.

KEDRON, *Cedron*, 1 Maccab. xv. a town, which from the defeat and purſuit of the Syrians, chap. xvi. appears to have ſtood on the road which led from the Higher India to Azotus: in this war it was burnt by the Jews.

KEDRON, Joſephus; *Cedron*, plurally, John; who calls it a brook; but Joſephus, a deep valley, between Jeruſalem and mount Olivet to the eaſt, called alſo *Kidron*, from its blackneſs. A brook only in winter, or in rainy weather, Maundrel.

KEGILA, Hebrew; *Ceila*, Jerome, *Keila*, Septuagint; a town in the tribe of Judah, Joſhua; the reſidence of David for ſome time, 1 Sam. xxiii. In Jerome's time, a ſmall village, eight miles to the eaſt of Eleutheropolis on the road to Hebron.

KELEMANTIA. See CELEMANTIA.

KENAEI and KENISAEI, Moſes; two people of Paleſtine; for whom Bochart can allot no particular ſeat: he imagines that their name periſhed in the interval between Abraham and Moſes.

KEPHARNOME. See CARPERNAUM.

KERTA, or *Karta*, in the language of the Phoenicians and Parthians, denotes a town, Heſychius, as Tigranocerta, Carthago.

KIDRON. See KEDRON.

KIRIATHAIM, Moſes; one of the towns built by the Reubenites; reckoned to the tribe of Reuben, Joſhua xiii twelve miles to the weſt of Medaba. The ancient reſidence of the giants called Emim.

KIRIATH ARBA. See HEBRON.

KIRIATH-BAAL, or *Cariath-baal*, called

ed alſo *Kiriath-jearim*, Joſhua, the city of the woods; one of the cities of the Gibeonites, belonging to the tribe of Judah, nine miles from Aelia, in the road to Dioſpolis, Jerome, Euſebius. It was alſo called *Baala*, Joſhua. The ark of the covenant, after its recovery from the Philiſtines, ſtood for ſome time in this city, 1 Sam. vii.

KIRIATH-SANNA and KIRIATH-SEPHER. See DEBIR.

KIRIOTH. See CARIOTH.

KISCHON. See CHISON.

KISION. See KEDES.

KISON, KISSON, } See CHISON.

L.

LAAS, Homer; a town of Laconica. See LAS.

LABANAE AQUAE, Strabo; ſalutary or medicinal waters, not far from the Albulae, in the territory of Nomentum in Latium to the eaſt of Rome.

LABDALON, Thucydides; a citadel, ſituate on the brow of the precipice of Epipolae near Syracuſe facing Megara.

LABEATIS, Livy; a lake of Dalmatia near Scodra. Now *Lago di Scutari* in Albania. *Labeates*, the people dwelling on it, Livy, Pliny.

LABERRIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Aſtures in the Hither Spain. Now ſuppoſed to be *Pennaflor* in Aſturias. W. Long. 6° 50′, Lat. 43° 15′.

LABERUS, Ptolemy; a town of Hibernia, a little to the ſouth of Elbana or Dublin. Now thought to be *Killair*, Camden.

LABICANA VIA. See VIA.

LABICUM, or *Lavicum*, *i*, long, Virgil, Silius Italicus: more frequently *Labici* or *Lavici*, *orum*, Livy, Cicero; a town of Latium, ſituate between Gabii and Tuſculum. *Labici*, the people, Virgil; *Labicani*, Martial. *Labicanus*, the epithet, Livy. Now *Colonna*, Holſtenius, in the Campania of, and fifteen miles from, Rome, eaſtwards. E. Long. 13° 15, Lat. 42°.

LABIENI CASTRA, Caeſar; a place of Gallia Belgica; called *Laubium* and *Laubacum*, in the lower age: whence the modern name *Lobe*, a village with a monaſtery in the territory of Liege, on the Sambre, near Thuin.

LABINIUS, Appian; a river of the Ciſpadana, between Modena and Bononia; in an iſland of which the triumvirate was eſtabliſhed between Auguſtus, Antony, and Lepidus. Now *Lavino*. Others ſay, in an iſland in the Rhenus, a river of the Ciſpadana, which ſee.

LABISCO, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *le Pont Beauvoiſin*, in Dauphiné, on the borders of Savoy, Baudrand.

LABORES. See AD LABORES.

LABORIAE CAMPI, or *Laborini*, Pliny; very fertile plains of Campania, lying between Capua, Cumae, and Puteoli, which gave name to all Campania. Now *Terra di Lavoro*.

LABOTAS, Strabo; a river of Syria; which, with the Orontes, runs in the plain of Antioch.

LABRANDA, Strabo; a village of Caria, ſtanding on a mountain without the city of Mylaſa; with a temple of Jupiter Labrandenus, and a ſtatue of Jupiter Stratius or Militaris, id. But Lactantius derives the appellation from *Labrandeus*, the gueſt and auxiliary of Jupiter in his wars.

LABRO or *Labronis Portus*, Cicero; called *ad Herculem*, Antonine; diſtant twelve miles from Piſae. In the lower age called *Liburnum*: at this day *Livorno*, or *Leghorn*, a famous port-town of Tuſcany.

LABYRINTHUS, a building or place full of intricate windings. Pliny reckons up four principal labyrinths; one in Crete near Gortyna, executed by Daedalus, Virgil. Another in Egypt, the work of Pſammeticus,

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meticus, Mela; ſituate on, Herodotus, or in the lake Moeris, Pliny; which this laſt calls a prodigious work of human extravagance: near it ſtood the king's burying-place, Strabo. A third in the iſland Lemnos, remarkable for its columns. A fourth in Italy, built by king Porſena, for a burial-place: Strabo mentions caves near Nauplia in Argolis of Peloponneſus, cut out into *Labyrinths*. *Labyrintheus*, the epithet, Catullus.

LACCIUS. See PORTUS PARVUS of Syracuſe.

LACCOBRIGA, Coin; *Lacobriga*, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain; ſituate between Viminacium and Segiſama. *Lacobricenſes*, the people, Pliny. Another of Luſitania. Now *Lagos*, a ſmall town of Algarves. W. Long. 9° 27′, Lat. 36° 45′.

LACEDAEMON, Mythology; from the name of the founder, ſon of Semele, called alſo *Sparta*; theſe names differing in this, that the latter is the proper and ancient name of the city, the former of the country, which afterwards came to be applied to the city, Strabo, Stephanus: Homer alſo makes this diſtinction, who calls the country hollow, becauſe encompaſſed with mountains. This city was the capital of Laconica, ſituate on the right or weſt ſide of the Eurotas: it was leſs in compaſs than, however equal, or even ſuperior to, Athens in power. Polybius makes it forty-eight ſtadia, a circuit much inferior to that of Athens. Lacedaemon in its flouriſhing ſtate remained without walls, the bravery of its citizens being inſtead of them, Nepos. At length in Caſſander's time, or after, when the city was in the hands of tyrants, diſtruſting the defence by arms and bravery, a wall was built round it, at firſt ſlight, and in a tumultuary, or haſty manner; which the tyrant Nabis made very ſtrong, Livy, Juſtin. Pauſanias aſcribes the firſt walls to the times of Demetrius and Pyrrhus, under Nabis. Theft was deemed a virtue among the Spartans, as theft, rapine and violence were deemed virtues among moſt ancient nations, Herodotus, Plutarch, Thucydides, Ovid. The hard diſcipline in which the Spartan youth were brought up, gained the city the name of *Patiens*, Horace; and *Severa*, Cicero. The reſult of the laws and inſtitutions of Lycurgus, their celebrated lawgiver. *Laco*, or *Lacon*, a man of Sparta; *Lacaena*, a woman; *Laconicus* and *Lacedaemonius*, the epithet. *Stylus Laconicus*, a ſtyle peculiar to the Spartans, who affected great conciſeneſs of expreſſion and a parſimony of words. Now called *Miſitra*. E. Long. 23°, Lat. 36° 45′.

LACEDAEMON, or *Lacedaemonia*, Stephanus; an inland town of Cyprus.

LACETANIA, Salluſt, Livy; a diſtrict of the Hither Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees. *Lacetani*, the people, Caeſar. The *Jaccetani* of Ptolemy.

LACHIS, Joſhua; a town of the tribe of Judah, ſeven miles to the ſouth of Eleutheropolis, Jerome; mentioned alſo by Iſaiah and Jeremiah. Here king Amaziah was ſlain by his rebel ſubjects, 2 Kings xiv.

LACIA, Stephanus; a Demos of Attica, ſituate in the tribe Oeneis; *Laciades*, the Demiſts or people, id. The territory was famous for its radiſhes, applied by way of mockery to thoſe, who were taken in adultery.

LACIACUM, Antonine; a town of Noricum. Now *Gemund*, Cluverius; in the Higher Auſtria, ſituate on a cognominal lake, called alſo *Traunzee*.

LACIBURGUM, Ptolemy; a town of Germany on the Albis. Now *Lauenburgh*, in Lower Saxony, on the Elbe. E. Long. 10° 37′, Lat. 53° 45′.

LACINIUM PROMONTORIUM, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy. A noble promontory of the Bruttii, the ſouth boundary of the Sinus Tarentinus, and the Adriatic, Mela; all to the ſouth of it being deemed the Ionian ſea. Famous for a rich temple of Juno, ſurnamed *Lacinia*, Strabo, Ovid, Dionyſius Periegetes, Livy; with a ſolid pillar of gold ſtanding in it, which Hannibal intending to carry off, was diſſuaded from, by a dream,

Cicero.

Cicero. Now *Capo delle Colonne*, from the columns of Juno's temple ſtill ſtanding on the north eaſt coaſt of the Calabria Ultra.

LACIPEA, Antonine; a town of the Farther Spain, twenty miles from Emerita to the north-eaſt.

LACIPPO, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica, ſituate between Sacilis and Iliberis; but according to Pliny, between Barbeſula and Baeſippo; ſo uncertain is its ſituation.

LACOBRIGA. See LACCOBRIGA.

LACONICA REGIO, Strabo; a country of Peloponneſus, ſituate to the eaſt of Meſſenia; having on the ſouth ſide, between the promontories Taenarum and Malea, the Sinus Laconicus or Maleus; and on the north mount Taygetus, which extends to the mountains of Arcadia, together with Argolis; on the eaſt the Sinus Argolicus, down to Malea.

LACTER, Strabo; a promontory towards the ſouth of the iſland Cos.

LACTODORUM, Antonine; a town of the Catyeuchlani of Ptolemy, a people in Britain; ſituate on the Ouſe. Now *Bedford*, according to ſome; *Stony Stratford*, according to others.

LACTORA, Peutinger; *Lactura*, Antonine; *Civitas Lactoratium*, Notitia Galliae; a famous and ancient town of Aquitania, as appears from many inſcriptions found there; *Lactorates*, the people. Now *Lectoure* in Gaſcony. E. Long. 52', Lat. 44°.

LACURIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Oretani in the Hither Spain: thought by ſome to be *Loquera* in New Caſtile. Zurita ſuppoſes it to be *Alarcos*, in the ſame province.

LACUS, a large collection of freſh water, which either tranſmits or emits a river or ſtream, in the latter caſe eſpecially fed by ſubterraneous ſprings, without excluding them altogether in the former.

LACUS BENACUS, Virgil, Pliny the Younger; a lake in the territory of Verona, tranſmitting the Mincius into the Po. See BENACUS.

LACUS FELICIS, Antonine, Notitia Imperii; a town of Noricum: the place and diſtance agree with Oberwells in Lower Auſtria, on the Danube.

LACUS LARIUS, Virgil, Strabo, Pliny the Younger; the eſtate of which laſt was adjoining to it, ſo called from the number of coots haunting it. *Laros*, in Greek; alſo *Comacenus*, Antonine; and *Comenſis*, from the town *Comum* ſituate on it; a lake of Inſubria; in length from north to ſouth thirty miles, five in breadth, and in compaſs one hundred; emitting the Addua into the Po. Now *il Lago di Como*, in the north of Milan towards the Griſons.

LACUS NEMORENSIS. See TRIVIAE LACUS.

LACUS VERBANUS, Strabo, Pliny; a lake in the territory of the Lepontii to the weſt of the Larius; fifty miles in length, from north to ſouth; between five and ſix in breadth; tranſmitting the Ticinus, now Teſino, into the Po. Called at this day *Lago Maggiore*, in the weſt of the duchy of Milan.

LACYDON, Euſtathius; the next port adjoining to Marſeilles.

LADE, Herodotus, Strabo, Stephanus; an iſland in the Egean ſea, oppoſite to Miletus of Caria; formerly called *Late*, Pliny; from which other ſmall iſlands are ſaid to be torn, Pauſanias; affording a ſtation for pirates, Strabo. *Ladaeus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus; *Ladeis*, Coins; or *Ladenſis*.

LADON, Strabo, Pauſanias; a ſmall but beautiful river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus from north to ſouth; and yielding the fineſt water of all the rivers of Greece; famous for the ſtory of Syrinx turned to a reed, Ovid, who calls it rapid. *Ladon*, the ancient name of *Iimenius*, a river of Boeotia, Pauſanias.

LAEA, Ptolemy; an iſland on the coaſt of Cyrenaica, oppoſite to Apollonia; called alſo the iſland of Venus, with a ſtation for ſhips, Scylax, Herodotus.

LAEDUS, *Liderus*, Writers of the lower age; a river of Gallia Celtica, running from eaſt to weſt, into the Meduana, and both together into the Ligeris. Now *le Loir*.

LAEDUS. See LEDUS.

LAEI. See LAEVI.

LAE-

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LAELIA, Coin; a town of Baetica, ſituate between Corticata and Italica weſtward, taking its name and origin from Laelius, the companion of Scipio, who was the founder of the neighbouring Italica. Thought to be *Arecena* in Andaluſia.

LAENEUS, Strabo; a river of Crete, running by Gortys, at which Europa was raviſhed by Jupiter.

LAEPA MAGNA, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica; *Laepia*, Pliny. Now *Lepe*; a citadel of Andaluſia towards the bay of Cadiz, near the mouth of the Guadiana, to the eaſt.

LAERTE, Ptolemy; a town of Cilicia Aſpera, lying towards Pamphylia; ſaid to give birth and ſurname to Diogenes Laertius.

LAERTES, Stephanus; a ſmall diſtrict of Cilicia.

LAESA, *Laeſcha*. See LASA.

LAESTRYGONES, Thucydides; an ancient people dwelling in Sicily, together with the Cyclopes; about whoſe origin and fate Thucydides declares he has nothing to ſay. They were alſo a people of Italy about Formiae, of Scythian original, and a race of Canibals, Pliny; reſembling giants rather than men, Homer; *Laeſtrygonius*, the epithet, Horace; for *Formianus*.

LAESTRYGONIA, Homer; the name of *Formiae*.

LAESTRYGONII CAMPI. See LEONTINI.

LAEVI, Livy; *Laei*, Polybius; *Levi*, Pliny; a people of the Tranſpadana, extending from the Inſubres to the Po.

LAGARIA, Stephanus; *Langaria*, Lycophron; called a citadel, Strabo, of Lucania; built, as fame reports, by Epeus, builder of the Trojan horſe. Now extinct; it was ſituate on a mountain. The place is ſtill called *Lagara*, in Calabria Citra. The Vinum Lagarianum is commended by Pliny.

LAGECIUM, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Caſtlefard*, a village in Yorkſhire, Camden.

LAGIA, Pliny; one of the names of the iſland Delos.

LAGUSSAE, Pliny; ſmall iſlands in the Egean ſea, on the coaſt of Troas.

LAINI, Stephanus; *Leaei*, Thucydides; a people of *Peonia*, on the river Strymon.

LAIS, or *Laiſa*. See DAN.

LAISA, Iſaiah, 1 Maccab. ix. a town of Benjamin. Called alſo *Leſem*.

LALETANIA, Martial; a diſtrict of the Hither Spain. *Laletani*, the people, Pliny. Now forming a great part of Catalonia between Gerunda and Tarraco. Hence the Vinum Labitanum, Pliny; more commended for its plenty than goodneſs.

LAMBAESA, Ptolemy; *Lambeſe*, Peutinger; ſurnamed, *Legio Auguſta Tertia*, either from that legion being encamped or in garriſon there, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, to the ſouth-eaſt of Cirta.

LAMBRANI. See LAMBRUS.

LAMBRIS. See FLAVIA.

LAMBRUS, Pliny; a river of Inſubria, riſing in the mountains near Comum and the Lacus Larius, and then running ſouth, falls into the Po between Pavia and Placentia. The people dwelling on it, called *Lambrani*, Sueton. Now *il Lambro* in the duchy of Milan.

LAMETIA, Lycophron; a town of the Bruttii, ſcarce three miles diſtant from the mouth of the river Lametus; *Lametini*, the people, Stephanus. Now *S. Euſemia*, a ſmall town of Calabria Ultra. E. Long. 16° 32′, Lat. 39°.

LAMETICUS, or *Lametinus Sinus*, Ariſtotle; a bay of the Bruttii, a part of the Tuſcan ſea. Called alſo *Terinaeus* and *Vibonenſis* from theſe ſeveral towns ſituate upon it. Now *il Golfo di S. Euſemia*.

LAMETUS, Lycophron; a ſmall river of the Bruttii. Now *Lameto* or *l'Amato*; riſing in the Apennine, and falling into the Sinus Lametinus, in Calabria Ultra.

LAMIA, Strabo, Livy; a town of the Phthiotis, a diſtrict of Theſſaly. Famous for giving name to the *Bellum Lamiacum*, Diodorus; waged by the Greeks on the Macedonians after Alexander's death; whither Antipater having fled after a defeat, was there beſieged by the Athenians.

LAMIACUS SINUS, Pauſanias; the ſame with Maliacus, which ſee.

LAMIAE, Pliny; ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Troas; or rather rocks in the Egean ſea.

LAMINAE, Peutinger; a town of the Aequi in Latium, ſituate on the Anio, to the ſouth of Tibur.

LAMINIUM, Ptolemy: a town of the Carpetani in the Hither Spain; at the diſtance of ſeven miles from the head of the Anas or Guadiana, Antonine. *Laminitani*, the people, Pliny; of the reſort of the Conventus Carthaginienſis. Now *Montiel*, a citadel of New Caſtile: and the territory, called *Ager Laminitanus*, Pliny; is now *el Campo de Montiel*, Cluſius.

LAMOTIS, Ptolemy; *Lamaſia*, Stephanus; a diſtrict of Cilicia Aſpera, ſo called from the river or town Lamus; which ſee.

LAMPA, Stephanus; *Lappa*, Ptolemy, Dio Caſſius; an inland town of Crete, built by Agamemnon. *Lampaei*, the people, Polybius, Inſcription.

LAMPE. See ARGOS HIPPIUM of Italy. Alſo a town of Arcadia, at mount Lampea, Pliny.

LAMPEA, or *Lampia*, Statius, Strabo, Pauſanias; *Lampeus*, Pliny; that part of mount Erymanthus in Arcadia, from which the river Erymanthus riſing, falls, after leaving mount Pholoe on the right, into the Alpheus.

LAMPETES, a mountain or promontory of the Bruttii, Lycophron; running out into the bay of Vibo, a part of the Tuſcan ſea.

LAMPETIA. See CLAMPETIA.

LAMPEUS, LAMPIA, } See LAMPEA.

LAMPONEA, Stephanus; *Lamponium*, Herodotus; a town of Troas, Alſo an iſland near the Cherſoneſus of Thrace, Strabo.

LAMPSACUS, Strabo; *Lampſacum*, Cicero; a conſiderable city of Myſia; a colony of Mileſians, id. of Phoceans, Stephanus; anciently called *Pityuſa*, Deichorus Cyzicenus; *Pityea*, Homer; becauſe abounding in pine-trees, confirmed by Pliny; ſituate at the north end, or entrance of the Helleſpont, into the Propontis, with a commodious harbour, oppoſite to Callipolis in the Thracian Cherſoneſus; aſſigned by Artaxerxes to Themiſtocles, for furniſhing his table with wine, in which the country abounded, Diodorus, Nepos. Saved from the ruin threatened by Alexander, becauſe in the intereſt of Perſia, by the addreſs of Anaximenes the hiſtorian, ſent by his fellow-citizens to avert the king's diſpleaſure; who hearing of it, ſolemnly declared he would do the very reverſe of Anaximenes's requeſt, who therefore begged the king utterly to deſtroy it, which he could not do becauſe of his oath, Strabo, &c. *Lampſaceni*, the people, Cicero. *Lampſacius*, the epithet, Martial, denoting *Laſcivus*, the character of the people: ſtill called *Lampſacus*. E. Long. 28°, Lat. 40° 12′.

LAMPSEMANDUS; Pliny; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Caria, in the Sinus Ceramicus.

LAMUS, Ptolemy; *Latmos*, Strabo; uncertain, which the true reading; but Stephanus refers to Alexander Polyhiſtor, an older and more authentic writer, who has *Lamus*; alſo *Nonnus*; a town and river of Cilicia Aſpera. The adjacent country is called *Lamuſia*, Stephanus; *Lamotis*, Ptolemy. The river is the boundary of Cilicia Aſpera, running between Soli and Eleuſa, and the town is called a village, Strabo.

LAMYRA, Stephanus; a river and town of Lycia.

LANCE, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, near Lacobriga.

LANCIA, Florus, Dio; *Lanciatum*, Ptolemy; a very ſtrong city of Aſturia, in the Hither Spain.

LANCIA OPPIDANA, Inſcription; a town of Luſitania, to the north of the Tagus, and probably one of thoſe which contributed to the building Trajan's bridge on that river. *Lancienſes Oppidani*, Inſcription on the bridge, the people. *Lancia Traſcudana* or *Tranſcudana*, another of theſe contributing towns. *Lancienſes Tranſcudani*, the people, ibid.

LANGARIA. See LAGARIA.

LANGIA, Strabo, Statius; a river of Peloponneſus, running from the Sylva

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Sylva Nemaea, into the Corinthian bay.

LANGO, Plutarch; a town of the Eleans in Peloponneſus.

LANGOBARDI, Tacitus; a people of Germany, ſituate between the Elbe and the Oder, in the March of Brandenburg, whom their paucity ennobled; in regard that being encompaſſed by many and powerful nations, they preſerved themſelves, not ſo much by ſubmiſſion, as by dint of arms, and by encountering dangers, Tacitus.

LANGOBRIGA, Antonine; a town of Luſitania; at ſome diſtance from the ſea, to the ſouth of the mouth of the Durius.

LANUVIUM, Cicero; a town of Latium on the Via Appia, in the territory of Laurentum, to the ſouth-eaſt of Aricia; ſixteen miles from Rome. Here Juno Soſpita was worſhipped, Livy; and Antoninus Pius was born, Capitolinus; *Lanuvinus*, the epithet, Cicero, Horace.

LAODICEA, ſurnamed *Cabioſa*, Ptolemy; all other authors diſtinguiſhed it by, *ad Libanum*, Strabo, Pliny, Coins; a town of Syria ſituate to the ſouth-eaſt of Damaſcus; the capital of a ſmall diſtrict, called *Laodicene*, Ptolemy. It was alſo a colony.

LAODICEA COMBUSTA, Strabo; a town of Lycaonia; though according to others, of Piſidia or Phrygia. The appellation, Combuſta, from the ſoil ſparkling with flame, and from its tremulous motion, cauſed by earthquakes.

LAODICEA *on the Lycus*, Pliny, Strabo; a town of Phrygia. At firſt called *Dioſpolis*, then *Rhoas*, Pliny: built by Antiochus, ſon of Stratonice, and called after his conſort *Laodice*, Stephanus. Its memory is conſecrated in Scripture, being one of the ſeven churches, to which St. John in the Apocalypſe addreſſes himſelf, commended by St. Paul; the town is mentioned by Cicero as conſiderable for trading. *Laodiceni*, the people, Tacitus.

LAODICEA *on the ſea*, Strabo; a town of Seleucis in Syria, extremely well built, with a commodious harbour; and a ſoil, beſides other produce, yielding great quantities of wine. It takes its name from *Laodice*, mother of Seleucus, the founder of it, id.

LAODICEA *of Media*, Pliny, Strabo; ſouthwards, near the borders of Perſis, built by Antiochus, one of Alexander's captains.

LAODICENE. See LAODICE CABIOSA.

LAOMEDONTIA, Stephanus; afterwards called *Lampſacus*.

LAOS. See LAUS.

LAPATHUS, Strabo; *Lapethus*, Pliny, Stephanus; *Lepithus*, Diodorus, Ptolemy: though *Lapethus* be the preferable reading, confirmed by a Coin. A town of Cyprus, about the middle of its north ſide, with a port or ſtation for ſhips, and a cognominal river, Ptolemy; a colony of Spartans, Strabo; of Phoenicians, Scylax; built by Belus, king of Tyre, Alexander Epheſius. The territory round it is called *Lapithia*, Diodorus, Ptolemy; *Lapithii*, the people, tainted with a degree of fatuity: hence *Lapathius*, denotes *fatuus*, Heſychius.

LAPATHUS, Livy; a citadel on the lake Aſceris, in the confines of Epirus and Theſſaly, in the road leading to Tempe of Theſſaly.

LAPIDARIA, Peutinger; a town of Rhaetia, ſituate on the Rhine, between Tarveſſedum and Curia.

LAPIDEI CAMPI. See CAMPI.

LAPIS, Romans; Σημεῖον, Greeks; a geographical meaſure denoting a mile; becauſe miles were diſtinguiſhed by erecting a ſtone at the end of each; from the number marked on which, the length of way from Rome might be known: the device of Caius Gracchus, Plutarch: more accurately executed, as were all other things, by Auguſtus, who erected a gilt pillar in the forum, at which all the public ways of Italy, diſtinguiſhed by ſtones, terminated. The ſame thing was done in the Roman provinces. Hence the phraſes, *Tertius Lapis*, *Centeſimus Lapis*, &c. for three, a hundred, &c. miles; and ſometimes the ordinal number without *Lapis*, as *ad duodecimum*, &c. at twelve miles diſtance.

LAPITHAE. See PELETHRONIUM.

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LAPITHAEON, a town of Laconica in mount Taygetus, Pauſanias.

LAPPA. See LAMPA.

LARANDA, *ae*, or *orum*, Ptolemy, Strabo; a town placed by ſome in Lycaonia; by others, but doubtfully, on the confines of Piſidia, Iſauria and Lycaonia; the confines of theſe countries being ſo often changed. The country of Neſtor, the epic poet, father of Piſander, who wrote an Iliad under the emperor Severus, in which the title letter of each book was wanting, as alpha in the firſt book, beta in the ſecond, &c.

LARCURIS. See ILARCURIS.

LARES, *is*, Ptolemy, Salluſt; a town in the weſt of Numidia, to the ſouth of Cirta.

LARES, *ium*, Itinerary; a colony on the eaſt ſide of Numidia.

LARINE, Pliny; a fountain of Attica, not mentioned by any other author.

LARINUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Frentani; diſtant eighteen miles from Teanum, Cicero; a municipium, id. *Larinas*, *atis*, the gentilitious name and the epithet, Sil. Italicus. Cicero, Pliny. Now *Larina* in Naples. E. Long. 15° 45′, Lat. 41° 50′.

LARISSA, Xenophon; a town of Aſſyria on the Tigris; ſuppoſed to be the *Reſen* of Moſes, which ſee; ſituate between Niniveh and Calach, Bochart. Another *Lariſſa* of Aeolia in the Hither Aſia, ſituate between Cyme and Phocaea, Pliny, Strabo; diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral appellations, as *Phriconis*, Strabo; and *Aegyptia*, Xenophon; ſo ſtrong as to be impregnable. A third *Lariſſa*, ſurnamed *Epheſia*, Strabo; a village in the diſtrict of Epheſus, in the plains of the Cayſter, with a temple formerly of *Apollo Lariſſaeus*. A fourth of Syria, Strabo; ſituate between Apamea and Epiphanea. *Lariſſaei*, the people, Pliny. A fifth of Troas, Homer, Thucydides, near the ſea-coaſt.

LARISSA, a noble city of Theſſaly; ſituate on the Peneus, ten miles below Atrax, Livy, Strabo; the country of Achilles, Pauſanias. *Lariſſaei*, the people, Caeſar, Coins. *Lariſſenſes*, Livy.

LARISSA, ſurnamed *Cremaſte* or *Penſilis*, Livy, Strabo; and *Pelaſgia*, Strabo; ſituate in the Phthiotis, a diſtrict of Theſſaly, to the north of Echinus.

LARISSUS, Livy, Pauſanias; a river of Peloponneſus, running from eaſt to weſt into the Ionian ſea and ſeparating Elis from Achaia.

LARIUS LACUS. See LACUS.

LARYMNA, Pauſanias; a town anciently belonging to the Locri Opuntii, but which afterwards voluntarily fell to the Boeotians, on the encreaſe of their power; ſituate on the Euripus, to the eaſt of Opus.

LAS, Homer, Lycophron, Scylax; a town and port on the Sinus Laconicus; taken by the Dioſcuri, Caſtor and Pollux, Strabo; hence the ſurname *Laperſae*, Sophocles. Stephanus writes *La* in the nominative. Homer doubles the vowel, *Laan*. Reckoned by Pauſanias among the towns of the Eleutherolacones, at the diſtance of ten ſtadia from the ſea.

LASA. See CALLIRRHOE.

LASAEA, Luke; a town of Crete on the ſouth-eaſt ſide.

LASPA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of the iſlands Leſbos and Andros.

LASIO, *Laſion*, Pauſanias. Polybius; a town on the confines of Elis and Arcadia.

LATERA MUNDI, the ſides or quarters of the world; namely, what is to the right in it, what to the left; what before, and what behind; alſo what is upper and what lower; differently determined according to the different poſition of the body: if we look to the weſt, the north is on our right; the ſouth on our left, and the eaſt behind: the contrary of all which holds, if we look to the eaſt: and ſo of the other two points, north and ſouth; the poſition of the parts of the body will be different. The ſeat of genius in the habitable world was on this ſide the equator to the north. They therefore who dwelt there, looked up to the north pole, as the cardinal point of the world, the cynoſure, the commencement of the contemplation of the heavens, which led all the ancient geographers

phers to place the north pole, as being always elevated to us, at the top or upper part of their maps; at the bottom or lower part, the ſouth; the eaſt on the right, and the weſt on the left; a practice ſtill obſerved to this day; and ſuch as recede from it, are highly blameable, introducing confuſion, without pretending to any the leaſt improvement, as the conſequence of ſuch a deviation.

LATERIUM, Cicero; the villa of his brother Q. Cicero, in the territory of Arpinum.

LATHON, Ptolemy; *Lethon*, Pliny; a river of Cyrenaica, running with a north-weſt courſe into the Sinus Syrticus, between Berenice and Arſinoe, Ptolemy; but Pliny ſeems to place its mouth to the ſouth of Berenice; riſing in Herculis Arenoſi Cumuli.

LATINA VIA. See VIA.

LATINI. See LATIUM.

LATITUDO TERRAE, an extent of the earth from the equator either north or ſouth; the geographical knowledge of the ancients, being leſs extenſive north and ſouth, than weſt and eaſt, gave riſe to the term latitude or breadth, a leſs dimenſion than the longitude or length which they reckoned from the weſt to the eaſt.

LATIUM, a term denoting the country of the Latins, at firſt contained within very narrow bounds, but afterwards encreaſed by the acceſſion of various people. The appellation according to Virgil is, *a latendo*, from Saturn's lying hid there from the hoſtile purſuits of his ſon Jupiter; and from *Latium* comes the name *Latini*, the people, Virgil; though Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus derives it from king *Latinus*, who reigned about the time of the Trojan war. But whatever be in this, it is certain, that *Latium*, when under Aeneas and his deſcendants, or the Alban kings, contained only the Latins, excluſive of the Aequi, Volſci, Hernici, and other people; only that Aeneas reckoned the Rutuli, after their conqueſt, among the Latins. And this conſtituted the ancient *Latium*, confined to the Latins; but afterwards under the kings, and after their time, it reached from the Tiber to Circeii, Strabo, Pliny, Virgil. Under the conſuls the country of the Aequi, Volſci, Hernici, &c. after long and bloody wars, was added to *Latium*, under the appellation, *adjectitious* or *ſuperadded Latium*, as far as the river Liris, the eaſtern boundary; and to the north as far as the Marſi and Sabines; only that ſome parts of the territory of the Sabines, occupied by Alban colonies, are ſometimes allotted to the Latins, Virgil. In Strabo's time, in which Pliny alſo agrees, the ſea-coaſt of *Latium* reached from Oſtia to Sinueſſa, on the borders of Campania, beyond the Liris; whereas the ancient *Latium* reached only to the promontory Circaeum. Here both the *Latiums* are accurately defined on the ſide of the ſea, or along the coaſt; but more inland not ſo eaſily diſtinguiſhed. And what Virgil and Tacitus call the *New Latium*, in contradiſtinction to the *Old*, Pliny calls *adjectitious*. The various people, which in ſucceſſion occupied *Latium* were the Aborigines, the Pelaſgi, the Arcades, the Siculi, the Arunci, the Rutuli; and beyond Circeii, the Volſci, the Oſci, the Auſones: but who firſt, who next, occupied the country, is difficult to ſay, Pliny. Annals or fable carry us up to Saturn and Janus, when we would trace the antiquity of the Latins, as far back as the purpoſes of geography can well require.

LATIUM FORUM, See FORUM ROMANUM.

LATMICUS SINUS, Strabo; a bay of Ionia, in the Hither Aſia, to the ſouth of the mouth of the Meander, ſo called from mount Latmus.

LATMUS, Strabo, Pliny, Mela; a mountain of Ionia, or on the confines of Caria, famous for the fable of Endymion, of whom the Moon was ſaid to be enamoured: hence called *Latmius Heros*, Ovid; *Latmius Venator*, Valerius Flaccus. In the mountain was a cave in which Endymion dwelt, Scholiaſt on Apollonius Rhodius. Suppoſed by Hecataeus to be the *Phtheiron Mons* of Homer. But by others to be

Cirius

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Grius Mons, not far from *Latmus*, Strabo. *Latmus*, the name of *Heraclea*, a town ſituate on it, id.

LATMUS, Strabo; a river ſeparating Cappadocia from Cilicia Aſpera; with a cognominal town. See LAMUS.

LATO, a town of Crete, Stephanus. See CAMARA.

LATO, Ptolemy; *Latopolis*, Strabo; a town of the Thebais in Egypt, on the left or weſt ſide of the Nile, a little to the north of the tropic of Cancer. So called from a large fiſh called *Latos*, the object of the idolatry of the inhabitants.

LATOBRIGI, Caeſar; a people of Belgica, whom he joins with the Helvetii, but their ſituation is unknown.

LATOMIAE, Cicero; *Lithotomiae*, Thucydides; a priſon near Syracuſe; originally a quarry, whence the name; a grand and magnificent work, executed by kings and tyrants, Cicero; all of ſtone, ſunk to a ſurpriſing depth, id. In length a ſtadium, and two hundred feet in breadth, Aelian. One of the apartments, or rather caverns, went by the name of the poet Philoxenus, where he compoſed his Cyclops, one of his moſt eſteemed pieces, id. Into this dungeon Verres thruſt ſeveral Roman citizens, Cicero. Now ſaid to be called *le Tagliate*.

LATONAE LUCUS. See PHYSCUS.

LATONAE URBS, or *Letuſpolis*, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Lower Egypt, in the territory of Alexandria, a little to the weſt of the Nile, before it divides into branches. Which gives name to the *Letopolites* Nomos.

LATOPOLIS. See LATO.

LATOS. See CAMARA.

LATOVICI, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of Pannonia Superior, ſituate on the Savia.

LATRIS, Pliny; an iſland in the Sinus Cylipenus; which is ſuppoſed to be the *Livonian Gulf* or *Sea*.

LATYMNUS, Theocritus; a mountain near Croton, in the territory of the Bruttii. Now called *il Monte di Crotone* in Calabria, Baudrand.

LAVARE, Ptolemy; a town of Luſitania. Now *Aveiro*, a port-town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. W. Long. 9° 40′, Lat. 40° 36′.

LAVATRIS, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Bowes*, Camden, a village of Yorkſhire, at the beginning of Stanemore, a hilly tract there.

LAVICANA VIA. See VIA LABICANA.

LAVICUM. See LABICUM.

LAVINASENA, Strabo; one of the ten diviſions of Cappadocia, under the ancient kings of that country.

LAVINIUM, Livy; a town of Latium, ſix miles to the eaſt of Laurentum, according to an ancient map; ſo named from Lavinia, conſort of Aeneas, and daughter of king Latinus; and built by the Trojans. The firſt town of Roman original in Latium, and the ſeat of the Dii Penates, Livy; ſituate near the river Numicus, or Numicius; between which and the Tiber Aeneas landed, Virgil. *Lavinii*, the people, Livy; *Lavinienſes*, Varro: *Lavinus*, the epithet, Virgil. Holſtenius ſuppoſes the town to have ſtood on an eminence. Now called *il Monte di Levano*.

LAVINIUS, or *Lavinus*, Appian; a river of the Ciſpadana, running from ſouth to north into the Rhenus, which carries it into the Po. In the river *Lavinius* Appius places the iſland of the Triumviri. See RHENUS.

LAUMELLUM, Ptolemy; a town of Inſubria in Italy; on the ſouth or right ſide of the river Novaria. Now *Lumello*, a village of Milan, twenty miles to the weſt of Ticinum, or Pavia.

LAUREACUM, Inſcription; *Lauriacum*, Antonine; a noble colony, and the capital as is thought of the Noricum Ripenſe. Now the village *Lorch*, ſtanding before the walls of the town of Ens, at the confluence of a cognominal river with the Danube, in the weſt part of Auſtria. *Laureacenſes*, the people, Inſcription.

LAURENS CASTRUM, Tibullus; *Laurentum*, Mela, Strabo; a town of Latium; ſuppoſed to be the royal reſidence of thoſe moſt ancient kings Latinus, Picus, and Faunus, Virgil. Whither the emperor Commodus retired, during a peſtilence, Herodian.

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Herodian. Its name is from an adjoining grove of bay-trees, midway between Oſtia and Antium. *Laurentes*, the people, Virgil; *Laurens*, or *Laurentinus*, the epithet, Pliny. Supposed to have ſtood in the place, now called *San Lorenzo*; which ſeems to be confirmed from the Via Laurentina leading to it from Rome, Holſtenius.

LAURENTINA VIA. See VIA.

LAURIACUM. See LAUREACUM.

LAURIOS, Thucydides; a ſmall diſtrict of Attica, abounding in veins of gold.

LAURIUM, Thucydides; a mountain of Attica, ſituate between the port Piraeius and the promontory Sunеum, where the Athenians formerly had ſilver mines, Pauſanias. *Laurium*, or *Lorium*, Antonine; a town of Tuſcany, twelve miles to the weſt of Rome, on the Via Aurelia: here Antoninus Pius had a villa, and here he died, Eutropius, Aurelius Victor.

LAURO, or *Lauron*, Plutarch, Frontinus; a town of the Hither Spain, where Cn. Pompeius, ſon of Pompey was defeated and ſlain, Florus. Now *Lorigue*, five leagues to the north of Lliria in Valencia.

LAUS, or *Laos*, Herodotus; a river of Italy, ſeparating Lucania from the Bruttii, and running from eaſt to weſt into the Tuſcan ſea; with a cognominal bay, and a town, the laſt of Lucania, a little above the ſea, a colony from Sybaris, Strabo, Pliny, Stephanus. Both town and river are now called *Laino*, in the Calabria Citra, Cluverius; and the bay called *Golfo della Scalea*, or *di Policaſtro*, two adjoining towns, which is a part of the Tuſcan ſea, and extending between the promontory Palinurus, and the mouth of the Laus.

LAUS. See ILIPULA MAGNA.

LAUS JULIA, *Corinth* ſo called, which ſee.

LAUS POMPEIA, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Inſubria, ſituate to the eaſt of Milan, between the rivers Addua and Lamber. A town built by the Boii, after their paſſing the Alps: its ancient Gallic name is unknown: Strabo Pompeius, father of Pompey, leading thither a colony gave it a new name, Aſconius Pedianus; conferring the *Jus Latii* on the ancient inhabitants who remained there. The modern *Lodi* is built from its ruins, at ſome diſtance off. E. Long. 10° 15′, Lat. 45° 22′.

LAUSONIUS LACUS, Antonine; *Loſanne Lacus*, Peutinger; ſo called from Lauſanna, a town of the Helvetii, called alſo *Lacus Lemanus*, on the north ſide of which it is now ſituate. *Lauſanne* in Swiſſerland. E. Long. 6° 31′, Lat. 46° 33′.

LAUTULAE, *arum*, Livy; ſituate between Anxur and Fundi in Latium: Whether a ſmall town or a foreſt, uncertain. Alſo a place in Rome, not far from the Janus Geminus, where were hot baths, Varro.

LAZI, Arrian; *Lazae*, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, inhabiting near the Phaſis, on the eaſt ſide of the Euxine. The *Colchi* in the lower age were ſwallowed up in that of *Lazi*, Procopius.

LEBADEA, Pauſanias; *Lebadia*, Strabo; an ancient town of Boeotia, Gellius; on the borders of Phocis, ſituate between Helicon and Chaeronea, near Coronaea, Strabo. In it ſtood the oracle of Jupiter Trophonius, which whoever went to conſult, deſcended into a ſubterraneous gulf, id. Pauſanias. Now *Livadia*. E. Long. 23° 15′, Lat. 37° 30′, giving name to the ancient Achaia.

LEBANON. See ANTILIBANUS.

LEBECII, Polybius; *Libici*, Ptolemy, Pliny; a people of the Tranſpadana, in the territory of Verceil and Lumellina, in Milan.

LEBEDOS, reckoned among the twelve ancient cities of Ionia, Herodotus, Strabo, Mela; ſituate to the ſouth of Smyrna. The reſidence of ſtage-players, and the place where they met from all parts of Ionia, as far as the Helleſpont, and celebrated annual games in honour of Bacchus, Strabo. It was overthrown by Lyſimachus, who removed the inhabitants to Epheſus, Pauſanias; ſcarce ever after recovering itſelf, and becoming rather a village than a town, Horace.

LEBEN, *enis*, Strabo; *Lebena*, Ptolemy; one of the port-towns of the Gortynians,

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Gortynians, near the promontory Leon, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Crete; famous for a temple of Aeſculapius, in imitation of that of Cyrenaica, Pauſanias. *Lebenaeus*, both the epithet and gentilitious name, Philoſtratus.

LEBINTHOS, Strabo, Ovid, Mela; a ſmall iſland near Calymne to the ſouth-weſt, and one of the Sporades.

LEBNA. See LIBNA.

LECHAEUM, Strabo; *Lecheae*, *arum*, Pliny; the weſt port of Corinth, on the bay of that name, which the Corinthians uſed for their Italian trade, as they did Cenchrae for their eaſtern or Aſiatic; ſituate below the city, and thinly inhabited; with two walls, like legs or arms, carried down for twelve ſtadia on each ſide the road, Strabo.

LECTON, or *Lectum*, Homer, Thucydides, Livy, Pliny; a promontory of Troas, the extremity of mount Ida, running out into the ſea, Strabo; oppoſite to the north part of Leſbos; ſeparating Aeolia from Troas, Pliny.

LECYTHUS, Thucydides; a town of the Chalcidians, in the iſland Euboea.

LEDERATA. See LITERATA.

LEDUS, or *Laedus*, Mela; a river of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now the *Les*, or *Lez*, running not far from Montpelier into the Mediterranean.

LEGIO VII. GEMINA, Inſcriptions; in Ptolemy *Germanica*, which is ſuppoſed erroneous, as all the Inſcriptions have *Gemina*, a town or ſtation of that legion in the Aſtures. Now *Leon*, capital of the province of that name in Spain. W. Long. 6° 5′, Lat. 43°. Another *Legio*, a town of Galilee; from which Jerome determines the diſtances of the places in Galilee; not a bare encampment, though the name might originally be owing to that circumſtance; it lay fifteen miles to the weſt of Nazareth; between mount Tabor and the Mediterranean. Now thought to be *Legune*, Reland.

LEGUM, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth-weſt of Sicily, on the left or eaſt ſide of the Halycus. Now commonly called *Mocharta*, Cluverius.

LELANTUS CAMPUS, Strabo; a plain of Euboea, to the north of Chalcis, with ſprings of hot waters, adapted to the cure of diſeaſes, and uſed by Cornelius Sylla.

LELEGEIS, *idos*, Pliny; the ancient name of *Miletus*, from the *Leleges*, the firſt inhabitants of it.

LELEGES, Strabo; from *Lelex*, a people of Aſia, of Greek original; the name denoting a collection of people, Strabo, Euſtathius: they firſt occupied the iſlands, then paſſing over to the continent, they ſettled partly in Myſia, on the Sinus Adramyttenus, and partly in that part of Ionia next Caria. There were *Leleges* alſo of Laconica, Strabo, Ovid.

LELEGIA, Pauſanias; *Laconica*, ſo called of old, from Lelex, king in that part of Peloponneſus. *Lelegeius*, Ovid, the epithet.

LEMANIS, or *Lemannis*, Antonine, Notitia Imperii; a port of the Cantii in Britain. Now *Lime*, Camden.

LEMANUS LACUS, Caeſar; a lake of the Helvetii, which tranſmits the Rhone, called alſo *Lauſonius*. Now the *Lake of Geneva*, or *Lauſanne*, extending from eaſt to weſt, between Savoy to the ſouth, and the Vaudois and Switſerland to the north.

LEMINCUM, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Chamberry*, capital of Savoy. E. Long. 6° 45′, Lat. 45° 40′.

LEMNUS, Pliny, Stephanus; a noble iſland in the Egean ſea, near Thrace, called *Dipolis*, from its conſiſting of two towns, into the forum of which mount Athos caſts its ſhadow at the ſolſtice, Pliny; is in compaſs an hundred and twelve miles, id. An iſland ſacred to Vulcan, Val. Flaccus. Famous for its aſtringent earth, called *Lemnia*, uſed for conſolidating wounds, Galen.

LEMOVICES, Caeſar; a people of Aquitania, ſituate between the Bituriges Cubi to the north, the Arverni to the eaſt, the Cadurci to the ſouth, and the Pictones to the weſt. Now the *Lemoſin*, and *La Marche*.

LEMOVICUM. See AUGUSTORITUM.

LEMOVII, Tacitus; a people of Germany,

many, placed with the Rugii, on the Baltic, between the Oder and Viſtula, and who in the lower age, according to Cluverius, came to be called *Heruli*, becauſe he finds them joined with the Rugii, without any mention made of the *Lemovii*.

LENTIA, Notitia; a town of Noricum, ſituate on the right or ſouth ſide of the Danube. Now *Lintz*, capital of Upper Auſtria. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 48°.

LEON, *tis*, Thucydides, Livy; a village or place near Syracuſe, about a mile to the north.

LEON, Ptolemy; a promontory of Crete, ſo called from its form, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, near Leben. Alſo another of Euboea. See ARTEMISIUM.

LEONICA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a municipum, Coin; a town of the Editani, in the Hither Spain; to the eaſt of Ergavica. *Leonicenſes*, the people, Pliny.

LEONTINI, *orum*, Scylax, Mela, Pliny; *Leontium*, Ptolemy; a town of Sicily on the ſouth-ſide of the river Terias, twenty ſtadia, Scylax, forty, Cluverius, from the Ionian ſea. *Leontini*, the people, Livy. The territory, called *Campi Leontini*, was extremely fertile, Cicero: theſe were the *Campi Laeſtrigonii*, anciently ſo called, Pliny; alſo *Xuthia*, from their ancient owner, Xuthus, Diodorus. The ancient ſeat of the Laeſtrigons, according to the commentators on the poets. The name *Leontini* is from *Leo*, the impreſſion on their coin being a lyon. Now called *Lentini*, a town ſituate in the Val di Noto, in the ſouth-eaſt of Sicily.

LEONTINUS SINUS, a bay of the Ionian ſea, to the eaſt of Leontini, into which the Terias and Pantagias fall, Vibius.

LEONTIUM, Polybius, Strabo; one of the twelve towns of Achaia, whether on, or more diſtant from the bay of Corinth uncertain. *Leontium* of Sicily. See LEONTINI.

LEONTOPOLIS, Strabo; a town of the Lower Egypt, in the Delta, on that branch of the Nile which is called Buſiriticus, a town ſo denominated from the lions there kept, as objects of religious worſhip.

LEONTOPOLITES NOMOS, Ptolemy; a Nomos in the Delta; ſo called from *Leontopolis*.

LEONTOS FLUVIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Phoenicia, to the ſouth of Berytus, running from eaſt to weſt into the Mediterranean: on which probably ſtood *Leontus Oppidum*, Pliny; or *Leonton*, Strabo.

LEPINUS, Columella; a mountain famous for its wine; on which ſtood Signia, a town of Latium.

LEPONTII, Caeſar, Pliny; a people of Rhaetia, whom Pliny joins with the Salaſſi; *Leipontii*, Strabo; from the fable of their being left behind by Hercules; a branch of them was called *Viberi*, ſettled at the ſource of the Rhone.

LEPREUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Tryphalia, or Triphylia, a ſouthern diſtrict of Elis.

LEPRIA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland near Epheſus, in the Egean ſea.

LEPSIA, Pliny; one of the twenty ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Caria, called *Argiae*.

LEPTE, Pliny; a promontory of Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf, to the north of Berenice.

LEPTIS MAGNA, called alſo *Neapolis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Regio Syrtica, ſituate between Abrotonum and the river Cyniphus: a colony called *Victrix Julia*, Coin; a town built by the Phoenicians, Saluſt; either the Sidonians, id. or Tyrians, Pliny. *Leptitani*, the people, Salluſt; allies of the Romans in the Jugurthine war, id. Caeſar.

LEPTIS, ſurnamed *Parva*, Ptolemy; by way of diſtinction; yet though ſo called, a ſplendid city, free, and enjoying immunities, Pliny, Hirtius. Often ſimply called *Leptis*; a town of Byzacium, to the ſouth-eaſt of Adrumetum, on the Mediterranean. *Leptitani*, the people, Hirtius.

LERIA. See EDETA.

LERIA, or *Leros*, Strabo; one of the Sporades, near Patmos. Of the inhabitants of which Phocylides ſaid, they are all bad to a man, except Patrocles; but Patrocles is of *Leria*. They were Mileſian coloniſts, Strabo.

LERINA, Pliny; called *Planaſia*, Strabo; one of the two ſmall iſlands over againſt Antipolis, Pliny. Called

ed alſo *Lerinus*, and *Litinus*. Now *St. Honorat*, on the coaſt of Provence, ſcarce two leagues to the ſouth of Antibes.

LERNA, Ptolemy; not far from Argos, on the confines of Laconica; ſuppoſed to be a town of Laconica, but on the borders of Argolis; the poſition which Pauſanias allots to it, near Temenium, on the ſea; without adding whether it is town, river, or lake. According to Strabo it is a lake, ſituate between the territories of Argos and Mycenae, in contradiction to Pauſanias. If there was a town of this name, it ſeems to have ſtood towards the ſea, but the lake to have been more inland. The Scholiaſt on Pindar ſays, others think, that *Lerna*, is a town; Mela more boldly, *Lerne*, a well-known town on the Sinus Argolicus. And Statius by *Lerna* ſeems to mean ſomething more than a lake. This, however, is the lake, in which, as Strabo ſays, was the fabled Hydra of Hercules: therefore called *Lerna Anguifera*, Statius. The lake runs in a river or ſtream to the ſea, and perhaps ariſes from a river, Virgil. From the lake the proverb, *Lerna Malorum*, took its riſe, becauſe, according to Strabo, religious purgations were performed in it. Or according to Heſychius, becauſe the Argives threw all their filth into it. *Lernaeus*, the epithet, Pindar, Virgil.

LERO, Strabo; one of the two ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, oppoſite, and nearer to Antipolis than Lerina, and half a mile diſtant from it to the ſouth. Now *S. Margarita*, over-againſt Antibes, on the coaſt of Provence.

LEROS. See LERIA.

LESA, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth-weſt of Sardinia: near which were the Aquae Leſitanae, id.

LESBI, Antonine; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between Saldae and Sitifi.

LESBOS, or *Leſbus*, Strabo; *Leſbia*, Plautus; an iſland on the coaſt of Troas and Myſia, in the Hither Aſia; inhabited by Aeolians, Scylax; taking its name from Leſbos, grandſon of Aeolus, Diodorus Siculus. In length from north to ſouth five hundred and ſixty ſtadia, Strabo; in compaſs fifteen hundred, id. A noble and pleaſant iſland, Tacitus: famous for the fertility of its ſoil, the generouſneſs of its wines, and the beauty of its women: the native place of Sappho the poeteſs. Anciently called *Laſia*, *Pelaſgia*, *Aegira*, *Aethiope*, and *Macaria*, Pliny. *Leſbius*, and *Leſbous*, the epithets, Horace. *Leſbia regula*, Ariſtotle; a proverbial ſaying, for bringing down the rule to our actions, inſtead of our actions up to the rule. The iſland is now called *Leſbos*, or *Metelin*. E. Long. 26° 30′, Lat. 38° 30′.

LESEM. See { LAIS, LAISA.

LETANUM, Diodorus; a town on the coaſt of the Propontis, built by the Athenians.

LETHAEUS, Strabo; a river of Crete, running through Gortyna into the African ſea. Another *Lethaeus*, Strabo; of Ionia, falling into the Meander, and riſing in the Pactyas, a mountain in the territory of Epheſus.

LETHES. See BELIO.

LETHON. See LATHON.

LETOA, Ptolemy; an iſland on the ſouth of Crete.

LETOIA, Pliny; *Letoa*, Ptolemy; an iſland ſituate in the Ionian ſea between Cephallenia and Zacynthus.

LETOPOLITES NOMOS. See LATONAE URBS.

LETUS MONS, Livy, Val. Maximus; a part of the Apennine, in Liguria. Now *il Monte di S. Pelegrino*, in the territory of Lucca.

LETUSPOLIS. See LATONAE URBS.

LEVACI, Caeſar; a people of Belgica. Now ſuppoſed to be *la Loeuve*, a tract in Artois, Sanſon.

LEVAE FANUM, Peutinger; a temple of the goddeſs *Leva*, in the iſland of the Batavi, in Gallia Belgica.

LEUCA, Ammian; a geographical meaſure of length among the later Gauls; which, according to Jornandes, who calls it *Leuga*, contained fifteen hundred paces, or one mile and a half. Hence the name of *league*, now reckoned at three miles. In the lower age called *Leuva*, Jerome, Beda.

LEUCA,

LEUCA, *ae*, Lucan; *orum*, Strabo; a ſmall town of Calabria, near the Promontorium Japygium, the moſt ſouthern extremity of Calabria. Now *S. Maria di Leuca*, of Calabria Citra.

LEUCA, *ae*, Mela; *Leuca*, *orum*, Strabo; a town of Ionia, ſituate near Phocaea, on the Hermus.

LEUCADIA, formerly called *Neritis*, Pliny; and a peninſula of Acarnania, Homer; *Leucas*, Strabo, Thucydides, Florus, Ovid; but afterwards, by cutting through the iſthmus, made an iſland, Strabo, Livy, as it is at this day; called *S. Maura*.

LEUCAE, *arum*, Livy, Polybius; a town of Laconica, on the Sinus Laconicus, near Acriae, and Boeae.

LEUCARUM, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Loghor*, in South Wales, Camden.

LEUCAS, *ados*, Thucydides, Mela; formerly called *Neritos*, Strabo; *Neritum*, Pliny; a town of Leucadia, or *Leucas*, Florus, Ovid, Strabo; ſituate near a narrow neck of land, or iſthmus, on a hill, facing the eaſt and Acarnania; the foot or lower part of the town is a plain, lying on the ſea, by which Leucadia is divided from Acarnania, Livy: though Thucydides places *Leucas*, more inward in the iſland, which was joined to the continent by a bridge, Strabo. An illuſtrious town, Mela; the capital of Acarnania; and the place of general aſſembly, Livy. *Leucadii*, the people, Thucydides, Livy.

LEUCASIA, Pliny, Strabo; *Leucoſia*, *o* long, Strabo; *o* ſhort, Ovid; ſo called from the Syren there buried, of kindred to Aeneas, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus. An iſland overgainſt the Sinus Paeſtanus, in the Tuſcan ſea, Pliny. Now *Licoſa*, Baudrand.

LEUCASIA, Pauſanias; a river of Meſſenia, running into the Balyra.

LEUCATA, Virgil; *Leucate*, Livy, Florus, Virgil; a promontory of Leucadia; according to Strabo, a white rock projecting into the ſea, towards Cephallenia: on which ſtood a temple of Apollo, Propertius, Virgil; ſurnamed *Leucadius*, Strabo. Famous for being the laſt reſort of deſpairing lovers; from which they took a leap into the ſea, as Sappho is ſaid to have done, id.

LEUCATA, Mela; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Leucate*, in Languedoc, on the Mediterranean. E. Long. 2° 40′, Lat. 43° 5′.

LEUCE. See ACHILLEA.

LEUCE, Diodorus Siculus, Pliny; a ſmall iſland, or rather a rock on the north ſide of Crete. Now *S. Teodoro*, Baudrand.

LEUCE ACTE, See LEUCOGAEUS.

LEUCI, Strabo; white mountains, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Crete, which at a diſtance appear like white clouds, Solinus; and which are the *Dictynnaeus* and *Cadiſius*. Now called *i Monti di Sfacia*, Bellonius.

LEUCI, Caeſar, Strabo; *Leuci Liberi*, Pliny; a people of Belgica, to the north of the Lingones; ſituate between the Moſelle and the Meuſe; commended for their ſkill at darting or ſhooting, Lucan.

LEUCIMMA, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Leucimna*, Thucydides, Pliny; a promontory on the eaſt ſide of Corcyra, over-againſt the iſland called Sybota. Now *il Capo Bianco*, Sophinus.

LEUCOGAEUS, Pliny; a hill ſituate between Puteoli and Neapolis in Campania, abounding in ſpelt and ſulphur. New *l'Alumera*, Sanfelice. Whence there were alſo ſprings, called *Leucogaei fontes*, the waters of which gave firmneſs to the teeth, clearneſs to the eyes, and proved a cure in wounds, Pliny.

LEUCOGAEUS, Strabo; called alſo *Leuce Acte*, Ptolemy; a place of Marmarica, on the Mediterranean, ſituate between Paraetonium to the weſt, and Alexandria to the eaſt. Now *Riva Bianca*, Moletius.

LEUCOLLA, Pliny; a promontory of Pamphylia. *Leucolla*, Strabo; a port of Cyprus.

LEUCOPETRA, Cicero; ſo called from its white colour, Strabo; a promontory of the Bruttii, in the territory of Rhegium, Cicero; the termination of the Apennine, Strabo. The outmoſt extremity of the Bruttii, or the modern *Calabria Ultra*; as the Japygium is of the ancient Cala-

bria, or the modern Calabria Citra.

LEUCOPHRUS, Xenophon; a temple of Diana, and lake, ſituate between Tralles and the Meander, in Lydia.

LEUCOPHRYS, Diodorus Siculus, Lycophron; the aucient name of the iſland *Tenedos*.

LEUCOPOLIS, Pliny; a maritime town of Caria, on a bay of the diſtrict of Doris.

LEUCOSIA. See LEUCASIA.

LEUCOSYRI, Strabo; the ancient name of the *Cappodoces*, Pliny; called alſo *Syri*, Herodotus.

LEUCOSYRUS, Stephanus; the ancient name of the river *Pyramus*, in Cilicia.

LEUCOTHEA, Mela, Pliny; an iſland in the Tuſcan ſea, near Capreae; not mentioned by any other authors.

LEUCTRA, Pliny; *Leuctrum*, Strabo, Plutarch; a ſmall town of Laconica, ſituate on the Meſſenian bay, a colony from Leuctra in Boeotia, Strabo. One of the towns of the Eleuthero-Lacones, Pauſanias.

LEUCTRA, *orum*, Strabo; a town of Boeotia, to the weſt of Thebes, or lying between Plateae and Theſpiae, where the Lacedaemonians, had a great defeat given them, by Epaminondas the Theban general. This battle, fought in a large plain, is called *Leuctrica pugna*, Nepos.

LEUGA, or *Leuva*. See LEUCA.

LEVI. See LAEVI.

LEXOBII, *Lexovii*, Caeſar; a people of Gallia Celtica, ſituate at the mouth of the Sequana. Now the *Lieuvin*, in Normandy, Baudrand.

LIBA, Polybius; a town of Meſopotamia, ſituate between Niſibis and the Tigris.

LIBANOTUS, Pliny; the ſame with *Libonotus*, which ſee.

LIBANUS. See ANTILIBANUS.

LIBARNA, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Libarnum*, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Liguria, midway between Genoa and Dertoſa. Now lying in ruins, near Arqua, on the borders of the territory of Genoa, Cluverius.

LIBERALITAS JULIA. See EBORA.

LIBETHRA, Pliny; the fountain of ſong. Mela; ſituate in Magneſia, a diſtrict of Macedonia, annexed to Theſſaly, Pliny; diſtinct from the town Libethra, which ſtood on mount Olympus, where it verges towards Macedonia, Pauſanias: hence the Muſes are called *Libethrides*, Virgil. Strabo places on Helicon, not only Hippocrene, and the temple of the Muſes, but alſo the cave of the nymphs *Libethrides*.

LIBETHRIUS MONS, Pauſanias; a mountain of Boeotia, diſtant from Coronea forty ſtadia; where ſtood the ſtatues of the Muſes, and of the nymphs, ſurnamed *Libethriae*. A mountain probably conjoined with, or at leaſt very near to Helicon.

LIBIAS. See BETHARAN.

LIBICI. See LEBECII.

LIBISOCA, Ptolemy; *Libiſoſa*. Antonine; which ſeems to be the true name, confirmed by Inſcription; *Libiſoſona*, Pliny; a town of the Oretani, in the Hither Spain, ſituate on the road between Laminium and Caeſarauguſta; diſtant ſeven miles from the ſprings of the Anas, and called in an Inſcription, *Colonia Libiſoſanorum*.

LIBNA, Joſhua; a ſacerdotal city in the tribe of Judah, a place of ſtrength, as appears from Sennacherib's laying ſiege to it, 2 Kings xix. Iſaiah xxxvii. In Jerome's time a village, called *Lobna*, in the territory of Eleutheropolis.

LIBNIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland, which Camden takes to be the *Liffey*; Ware, the *Sligo*.

LIBOCUS, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland. Now the *Bay of Sligo*, Camden

LIBONOTUS, Pliny; a mid wind blowing between the ſouth and ſouth-weſt.

LIBORA, Ptolemy. See AEBURA.

LIBS, *bis*, Pliny; the ſouth-weſt wind.

LIBURNIA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Illyricum, extending towards the Adriatic between Iſtria on the weſt, Dalmatia on the eaſt, and mount Albius on the north. *Liburni*, the people, Virgil, Pliny. The apparitors, who at the command of the magiſtrate ſummoned the people from the country, were called *Liburni*, Juvenal; becauſe generally men of *Liburnia*. *Liburna*, or *Liburnica*, Horace; a kind of light and ſwift ſkiffs, uſed by the

the Liburnians in their ſea-rovings or piracies, for which they were noted. *Liburnum*, Juvenal; a ſpecies of litters, made in form of Liburnian ſkiffs, wherein the noblemen of Rome were carried, and where they ſat at their eaſe, either reading or writing, Juvenal.

LIBURNIDES, Strabo; ſixty ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Liburnia.

LIBURNUS, Polybius; a mountain of Campania. Alſo a port of Tuſcany, Ptolemy. Now *Livorno* or *Leghorn*. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 43° 30'.

LIBYA in general, according to the Greeks, denoting Africa, Strabo, Pliny; which ſee An appellation derived from *Lub*, thirſt, Bochart; being a dry and thirſty country, Virgil, Lucan, Dionyſius, Oppian. *Libys*, *Libyſſa*, and *Libyſtis*, Virgil, the gentilitious names, maſculine and feminine, *Libycus*, *Libyſticus*, *Libyſtinus* and *Libyſtaeus*, Stephanus, the epithets.

LIBYA, in a more reſtrained ſenſe, was the middle part of Africa, extending north and weſt, Pliny; between the Mediterranean to the north; the Atlantic to the weſt; the Ethiopic to the ſouth, and Ethiopia to the eaſt; and was twofold, the *Hither* or *Exterior Libya*; and the *Farther* or *Interior*. The former lay between the Mediterranean on the north, and the *Farther Libya* and Ethiopia beyond Egypt on the ſouth, Ptolemy; the *Farther* or *Interior Libya*, was a vaſt country, lying between the *Hither Libya* on the north; the Atlantic ocean on the weſt; the Ethiopic on the ſouth, and Ethiopia beyond Egypt on the eaſt, Ptolemy.

LIBYA, in a ſtill more reſtrained ſenſe, called for diſtinction ſake, *Libya Propria*, was a northern diſtrict of Africa, and a part of the *Hither Libya*; ſituate between Egypt to the eaſt; the Mediterranean to the north; the Syrtis Major and the Regio Tripolitana to the weſt; the Garamantes and Ethiopia beyond Egypt to the ſouth. Now the kingdom and deſart of *Barca*. This *Libya* was again ſubdivided into *Libya*, taken in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of all, and into Marmarica and Cyrenaica. *Lybia* in the ſtricteſt ſenſe, otherwiſe the *Exterior*, was the moſt eaſtern part of *Libya Propria*, next to Egypt, with Marmarica on the weſt, the Mediterranean on the north, and the Nubi, now called Nubia, to the ſouth, Ptolemy.

LIBYA PALUS, Ptolemy; a lake of the Regio Syrtica; the firſt to the ſouth, through which the river Triton runs, after taking its riſe a little before in mount Vaſaletus.

LIBYAE NOMOS, Ptolemy; the moſt eaſtern part of Marmarica.

LIBYSSA, Pliny; *Libiſſa*, Ptolemy; the burial-place of Hannibal in Bithynia, between Nicomedia and Chalcedon: in Pliny's time in ruins, with nothing remaining but Hannibal's tomb.

LIBYSSUS, Appian; a river of Bithynia, which gave name to a plain, called Libyſſa; in which probably ſtood the town or village, where Hannibal was buried. Alſo a place in Rome, Fab. Pictor; afterwards called *Argaeus*, and the *Vicus Tuſcus*.

LICATES, Pliny; *Licatii*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a people of Vindelicia, inhabiting on the river Licus, as their name ſhews.

LICHADES, Pliny; three iſlands, or rather rocks in the Egean ſea, towards Euboea and Attica: ſo called from *Lichas*, hurled into the ſea by Hercules, Strabo, Ovid.

LICHA, Thucydides; ſeems to be a city of Lycia.

LICHAE, Strabo; altars and columns in Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

LICHUS. See LICUS.

LICINII FORUM. See FORUM.

LICUS, Ptolemy; or *Lichus*; a river of Vindelicia, running from ſouth to north into the Danube. *Licatii*, Strabo, Ptolemy: *Licates*, Pliny; the people dwelling on it: the *Lech*, which, riſing in Tirol, runs north, dividing Suabia from Bavaria, and falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LIDERUS. See LAEDUS.

LIGA, Antonine; a ſmall iſland in the Iriſh ſea. Now called *Ligon*, Camden.

LIGEA, Solinus; an iſland in the Tuſcan ſea, on the coaſt of the Bruttii: ſo called from the Siren *Ligea*,

Ligea, whoſe body was there thrown on ſhore.

LIGER, Caeſar; *Ligeris* by the more modern authors; a river of Gallia Celtica. Now the *Loire*, the fineſt river of France; which riſing in the Cevennes, runs firſt north, then north-weſt, and at laſt due weſt into the Bay of Biſcay.

LIGII. See LYGII.

LIGURIA, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; a country of Italy in the Gallia Ciſpadana, contained between the river Varus on the weſt, and the Macra on the eaſt, Pliny. Ptolemy begins it more eaſterly, from the port of Monaco. It is divided into the *Maritime*, called *Liſguſtica ora*, Pliny; now *la Riviera di Genoa*, terminated on the eaſt and weſt as was ſaid; on the north by the Apennine, and on the ſouth by the ſea of *Liguria* or Genoa; and into the *Inland Liguria*, lying between the Apennine to the ſouth, the maritime Alps to the eaſt, the Po to the weſt and north. Now the duchy of Montferrat, a great part of Piedmont and the ſouthern part of the duchy of Milan. Obſerve, that Antonine reckoned *Inſubria* to this *Liguria*. *Ligures*, the people, divided into the Capillati, Pliny; Comati, Dio; dwelling on the coaſt; and into the Montani, dwelling on the Alps, near the ſprings of the Po. *Liguſticus*, the epithet, Juvenal.

LIGYES, Herodotus; a people of the Hither Aſia, who joined Xerxes in his expedition againſt Greece.

LIGYRGUS, Polybius; a mountain of Arcadia.

LIGYSTIDES, Stephanus; the ſame with the Stoechades.

LILAEA, Strabo; a town of Phocis, near the ſprings of the Cephiſſus, Homer, Statius.

LILLIUM, Arrian; a place between the river Hypius and Heraclea, on the Euxine in Bithynia; whether a town or ſtation for ſhips, uncertain.

LILYBAEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory, town, and port, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Sicily; the former commodiouſly ſituated, at the diſtance of one thouſand ſtadia, over-againſt the promontories of Carthage, Polybius; and hence it takes its name, becauſe obverted to Libya, Bochart; with a cognominal town, ſecured with walls and a deep ditch, and lakes formed by the ſea, through which there is a paſſage to the port, id. Livy. The extent of the town appears from the number of men employed in garriſon; which, beſides the great number of inhabitants, amounted to ten thouſand. The inhabitants were called *Lilybaetani*, Aſconius Pedianus. *Lilybaetanus*, the epithet, Cicero; *Lilybitanus*, Inſcriptions. Under Auguſtus it was a colony, Inſcription.

LIMAEAS, or *Limeas*. See BELIO.

LIMENIA, Strabo; an inland town of Cyprus to the ſouth of Soli.

LIMERA. See EPIDAURUS.

LIMIA, } See FORUM.
LIMICORUM FORUM, }

LIMINIUM, Antonine; a town of the Farther Spain, ſituate between Emerita and Caeſaraugusta.

LIMIUS. See BELIO.

LIMNAE, Ariſtophanes, Thucydides; a place in the citadel of Athens, where ſtood a temple ſacred to Bacchus, built by Theſeus, and where the more ancient Bacchanalia were celebrated. Alſo a town of the Cherſoneſus Thracia, near Seſtos, Strabo. Another on the borders of Meſſenia and Laconica, where ſtood a temple of Diana, ſurnamed *Limnatis*, Pauſanias, Tacitus.

LIMNAEA, Polybius, Thucydides; an open village of Acarnania, on the eaſt ſide of the Sinus Ambracius, to the north of Anactorium. Another *Liminaea*, of Theſſaly, near Pelinna on the Peneus, Livy; though he ſeems to place it in Acarnania.

LIMNOTHALASSA, Strabo; an iſland on the coaſt of Spain, near Dianium, or Denia in Valencia; four hundred ſtadia in compaſs.

LIMNUS, Ptolemy; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Britain. Now *Ramſey*, Camden; in Britiſh called *Lymen*, on the coaſt of South Wales. But Ware will have it to be *Lambey*, on the coaſt of Ireland, near Dublin.

LIMON, Statius; whether an iſland, port, or villa on the ſea, in Campania, between Naples and Puteoli, is uncertain.

LIMONUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town

town of Aquitain; thought to be *Limoges*; though according to others, *Poitiers*.

LIMUSA, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Inferior. Now ſuppoſed to be *Wiſelburg*, a citadel of Upper Hungary, a mile to the ſouth of Altenburg.

LIMYRA, *orum*. Strabo, Pliny. *Limyre, es*, Ovid; a town of Lycia, twenty ſtadia above the mouth of the river Limyrus. Here Caius Caeſar, grandſon of Auguſtus, died of the wound he received in Armenia, Paterculus.

LIMYRUS, Strabo; a river of Lycia, running from north to ſouth into the Mediterranean.

LINCASII. See LINGONES.

LINDII. See GELA

LINDONIUM. See LONDINIUM.

LINDUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Coritani in Britain; *Lindocolina civitas*, Beda: whence the modern name, *Lincoln*.

LINDUS, Homer; a town of Rhodes, ſituate on an eminence, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the iſland; with a temple of Minerva ſurnamed *Lindia*, built by Danaus, Herodotus, Strabo; in which the ſeventh Olympionic ode of Pindar was written in letters of gold, Demetrius Triclinius. The town was built by Tlepolemus, ſon of Hercules, Diodorus Siculus; by one of the Heliades, grandſon of the Sun, named *Lindus*, Strabo. The country of Cleobulus, one of the wiſe men; ſtill extant, and called *Lindo*.

LINGONES, Pliny; *o*, ſhort, Lucan; corruptly *Longones*, Ptolemy; a people of Belgica, confederates of the Romans, Pliny; ſituate on the confines of Belgica and Celtica, at the head of the Matrona or Marne; ſeparated from the Sequani by the Arar, Strabo; in whom we find *Lincaſii* ſuppoſed to be a corruption. They alſo croſſed the Alps together with the Boii, and ſettled in the Ciſpadana, towards the ſea, Livy. *Lingonicus*, the epithet, Martial.

LINGONUM CIVITAS. See ANDOMATUNUM.

LINON, Strabo; a ſmall diſtrict on the Helleſpont. *Linuſii*, the people, Stephanus.

LINTERNA, or *Literna Palus*, Sil. Italicus, Statius; a lake of Campania near *Linternum*.

LINTERNUM, or *Liternum*, but which is the genuine name, hard to determine; ſince, after the ruin of the city, not a ſtone is left to ſhew it; and authors vary, though *Liternum* ſeems the more preferable, as generally adopted by Roman writers; to whom Strabo, Ptolemy, Appian, add their ſuffrage. A city of Campania, ſituate at the mouth of the Clanius, which is alſo called Liturnus, Livy; between Cumae and Vulturnum, Mela. It received a Roman colony at the ſame time with Puteoli and Vulturnum, Livy; was improved and enlarged by Auguſtus, Frontinus; afterwards forfeited its right of colonyſhip, and became a prefecture, Feſtus. Hither Scipio Africanus the Elder retired from the mean envy of his ungrateful countrymen, and here he died and was buried; though this laſt is uncertain, he having a monument both here and at Rome, Livy.

LINUS, Pliny; a fountain of Arcadia, the drinking the water of which prevented miſcarriage in women.

LIPARA, Mela, Strabo, Diodorus; the principal of the iſlands, called Aeoliae, ſituate between Sicily and Italy; with a cognominal town, ſo powerful as to have a fleet, and the other iſlands in ſubjection to it, Strabo; a colony of Cnidians, id. It was famous for excellent harbours and medicinal waters, Diodorus Siculus. It is ſaid by later authors to have ſuddenly emerged out of the ſea about the time of Hannibal's death. *Liparaei*, the people, Pliny. *Liparenſis*, the epithet, Cicero. The name Punic, Bochart; becauſe ſhining like a lamp in the night, Ariſtotle, Theocritus.

LIPARAE, Stephanus; a ſmall iſland of the Propontis.

LIPARIS, Pliny, Vitruvius; a river of Cilicia, running by Selinus; in which whoever waſhed, ſeemed as if anointed with oil; whence the name.

LIPAXUS, Herodotus; a town of Pallene, a diſtrict of Macedonia, ſituate on the eaſt of the Sinus Thermaicus.

LIQUENTIA, Pliny, Virgil; a river of the Regio Tranſpadana; riſing in the mountains of Opiturgium, and running from north to ſouth into the Adriatic. Called *Liquetia*, Servius; who ſuppoſes that to be the true reading in Virgil; others take *Liquentia* in Virgil for a participle: it had a famous bridge over it, with a town near it, according to others. Now called *la Motta*, and the river *Livenza*, in the territory of Venice, ſeparating the diſtrict of Trevigi from Friuli.

LIRINAS. See INTERAMNA. *Lirinates*, the people, Pliny, Inſcription, Sil. Italicus, inſtead of the faulty reading *Larinates*.

LIRINUS. See LERINA.

LIRIS, a river of Italy, ſeparating Latium from Campania, and running from eaſt to weſt into the Tuſcan ſea. It paſſes through Minturnae, Strabo, Pliny; anciently was called *Glanis*, Pliny; *Clanis*, Strabo; which pouring from the Apennine, is encreaſed by many rivers, Horace, Sil. Italicus; ſlow and gentle in its courſe, iid. Now called *Garigliano*.

LISIA, or *Liſſia*, Antonine; a ſmall iſland in the Channel. Now called the *Gulf*, Camden.

LISSA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain. Now extinct, near Manreſa in Catalonia. Another *Liſſa*, Scylax; *Liſſos*, Ptolemy; a town on the ſouth ſide of Crete. A third of Mauretania Tingitana, near the promontory Ampeluſia, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, Pliny.

LISSA, Antonine, Pliny; an iſland in the Adriatic, over-againſt Jadera, on the coaſt of Illyricum.

LISSIA. See LISIA.

LISSON, Polybius; a river of Sicily, running by Leontini.

LISSUS, Polybius, Livy, Pliny, Ptolemy; the laſt town of Illyricum towards Macedonia, ſituate on the Drilo. It had a capacious port, the work of Dionyſius the Tyrant, who led the colony thither, enlarged and walled it round, Diodorus Siculus. Now called *Aleſſio*, in Albania, on the Drino, near the Gulf of Venice. E. Long. 20°, Lat. 42°. Another of Crete. See LISSA.

LISSUS, Herodotus; a river of Thrace, running from north to ſouth into the Egean ſea, between Meſembria and Stryma, towns on each ſide its mouth. One of thoſe rivers which Xerxes's army drank up, Herodotus.

LISTA, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; a town of the Sabines in Latium, three miles from Reate. *Liſtini*, the people.

LITABRUM, Livy; a town of the Carpetani, in the Hither Spain. Now *Buytrago*, a town of New Caſtile, on the Lozoya, at the foot of mount Ardoz, thirteen leagues to the north of Madrid.

LITAEAE, Apollodorus; a town of Laconica. *Litaenſes*, the people.

LITANA SILVA, Frontinus, Livy; a wood of the Boii, in the Gallia Togata, or Ciſpadana, where the Romans, under L. Poſthumius Albinus, whoſe head the Boii cut off, and carried in triumph into their moſt ſacred temple, had a great defeat, of twenty five thouſand ſcarce ten eſcaping, Livy. Holſtenius conjectures, that this happened above the ſprings of the Scultenna, in a part of the Apennine, between Cerfinianum and Mutina. Now *Selva di Lugo*.

LITERATA TURRIS, Romans; *Lederata*, Peutinger, Antonine; vulgarly ſo called, Procopius; who ſeems to place it to the eaſt of Viminacium, on the left or north of the Danube, and thus a tower in Dacia, and not in Moeſia, on the right or ſouth ſide.

LITERNA PALUS. See LINTERNA.

LITERNUM, LITERNUS, } See LINTERNUM.

LITHOSTROTOS. See GARBATHA.

LITHOTOMIAE. See LATOMIAE.

LITTAMUM, Antonine; a town of Rhaetia, on the confines of Noricum. Now *Luttach*, Cluverius; a village of Tirol, on the rivulet Aich.

LITUBIUM, Livy; uncertain whether in Liguria or in the Gallia Ciſpadana. Now thought to be *Ritorbio*, Cluverius; a village in the territory of Ticinum or Pavia.

LITUS ALTUM, or *Ripa Alta*, Ptolemy; a town of the Cantae in Britain. Now *Tarbat*, Camden, in the county of Roſs in the north of Scotland, near a promontory, called

Tar-

Tarbatneſs, running out into the German ocean.

LIVIAS. See BETHARAN.

LIVII FORUM. See FORUM.

LIX, or *Lixos*, Ptolemy, Mela; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, running from eaſt to weſt, into the Atlantic; the people dwelling on it, *Lixitae*, Hanno.

LIXA, or *Lixus*, Pliny; a town on the Atlantic near the river *Lixus*; made a Roman colony by Claudius Caeſar; famous in mythology for the palace of Anteus and his encounter with Hercules, Pliny. Now *Larache*; ſixty-five leagues to the ſouth of the ſtraits of Gibraltar.

LOBETUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain; ſaid to be an ancient town, built by the Libyan Hercules. *Lobetani*, the people, Pliny. Now *Albarazin*, a town of Arragon on the confines of New Caſtile, on the river Guadalavir. E. Long. 2°, Lat. 40° 40′.

LOBNA. See LIBNA.

LOBRINI, mountains of Phrygia; from which Rhea is furnamed *Lobrina*, Scholiaſt on Nicander.

LOCHA, Appian; a town of Africa, taken and plundered by Scipio's men, contrary to his will.

LOCHIAS, Strabo; a promontory of Egypt, not far from Alexandria and Pharos.

LOCORUM VIS *in animos & corpora hominum*, the influence of climate on the minds and bodies of men. It is an obſervation of an old ſtanding; that like all other things in nature, the minds and bodies of men undergo no inconſiderable changes from the climate, Hipocrates, Vitruvius; the warmer climates producing ſhorter bodies, compenſated by greater quickneſs of wit; the colder, ſlower wits; but this made up by greater ſtrength of body and perſeverance in labour. But that which we generally obſerve in moſt, is not to be ſuppoſed to hold equally in all, and every individual. That ſome nations are more prone to vice or virtue, may often be owing more to cuſtom, imitation, or manner of bringing up, than to the nature of the climate: neither are the qualities of the air at all times the ſame; often ſtrangely varying, owing to ridges of mountains, marſhy grounds, vicinity of the ſea, and other peculiar and appropriated cauſes. The arguments therefore from climate or poſition, for the manners and character are all too general; manners and character being often ſurmountable by natural diſpoſition, by art or education; yet ſuch arguments may hold good for that which generally obtains. Thus quickneſs of parts in a Carthaginian, from his heat of climate, and which he ought to turn to virtuous purpoſes, degenerates in many to low cunning and fraud; hence the fides punica, treachery and deceit, for which that people was ſo much decried. Salubrity of ſky, and affluence of ſoil in Syria, prompted the inhabitants to luxury, to levity and giddineſs of mind; which afterwards proved fatal to Greeks and Romans. And thus there is no nation, on which the character of the climate is not in ſome meaſure imprinted, which forms and moulds the manners and diſpoſitions, if not of all, yet of the generality; at leaſt indicates a propenſity or turn of mind. Strabo's reflection appears juſt, that the Athenians being lovers of learning, and the Lacedaemonians neither ſuch, nor the Thebans, their next neighbours, is not from nature but cuſtom: nor did nature form the Babylonians and Egyptians philoſophers, but exerciſe and application.

LOCRI, or *Locri Epizephyrii*, Strabo, Livy, Pliny: a town of the Bruttii, on the Ionian ſea; a colony of the *Locri Ozolae*, Strabo; rather of the *Epicnemidii*, Virgil; who calls it *Naryeii Locri*, from *Naryx*, a town of the Locri Epicnemidii. The epithet *Epizephyrii* is from its ſituation near the promontory *Zephyrium*, Strabo; *Locri* and *Locrenſes*, the people, Livy. They are ſaid to be the firſt who uſed a code or body of written laws, compiled by Zaleucus from the laws of the Cretans, Lacedaemonians, and the Areopagitae, adding an expreſs penalty to each law, which was before diſcretionary, at the option of the

judge, Strabo; adultery was puniſhed with loſs of both eyes: his own ſon was convicted of this crime; to maintain at the ſame time the authority of the law, and to pay ſome regard to the interceſſion of the people in favour of his ſon, he ſuffered the loſs of an eye, his ſon loſing another, Aelian, Val. Maximus.

LOCRIS, *idos*, Strabo; the diſtrict or or territory of *Locri* in the Bruttii in Italy.

LOCRIS, Mela; a country of Achaia in Greece; twofold, Strabo, divided by mount Parnaſſus; the *Hither* occupied by the *Locri Ozolae*, called alſo *Zephyrii*, or *Weſtern*, contained between Aetolia and Phocis, beginning at Naupactum, and running in a narrow ſlip of land, ſcarce two hundred ſtadia along the ſea to the borders of the Phocenſes: the *Farther Locris* lies beyond Parnaſſus, running out towards Thermopylae, and reaching to the Euripus of Euboea; occupied by the *Locri Opuntii*, who dwell on the Euboean ſea; and the Epicnemidii, who occupy mount Cnemis, Strabo; and theſe two are the eaſtern *Locri*.

LOD. See LYDDA.

LOGIA. Ptolemy; a river of Ireland, running from Lough Foile, Camden; the *Bann*, from Loch Neagh, Ware.

LOGIONES. See LYGII.

LONCIUM, or *Lontium*, Antonine; a town of Noricum. Now *Lintz*, capital of Upper Auſtria. E. Long. 14°, Lat 48°.

LONDINIUM, Tacitus; a town of the Trinobantes in Britain; not adorned indeed with the name of colony, but famous for the great reſort of merchants, and for being a conſiderable thoroughfare. id. Ammian calls it *Lundinium*; *Lindonium*, Stephanus; ſurnamed afterwards *Auguſta*; a name ſcarce ever given but to colonies; but under what emperor, does not appear. Conſtantine the Great is ſaid, according to Camden, to have walled it round, and thence it might take the ſurname *Auguſta*. Tacitus, Ptolemy, and Antonine, conſtantly call it *Londinium*. Now *London*, the metropolis of Great Britain, lying in 51° 30′ north Lat.

LONGANUS, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus; a river of Sicily, running from ſouth to north into the Tuſcan ſea, between Mylae and Tyndarium.

LONGATIS, Lycophron; a diſtrict of Boeotia.

LONGI MURI, Thucydides; long walls which joined the port Piraeeus to Athens. Called the *Long Legs*, Appian. Thirty ſtadia in length, guarded on the outſide, Thucydides.

LONGITUDO, *Longitude*, the extent of the earth from weſt to eaſt; Ptolemy fixed the firſt meridian at a degree to the weſt of the Fortunate Iſlands, and reckoned to one hundred and thirty-five degrees eaſtwards; the utmoſt extent of the knowledge of the ancients to that quarter.

LONGOBARDI. See LANGOBARDI.

LONGULA, Livy; a town of Latium on the confines of the Volſci, near Poluſca. *Longulani*, the people, Pliny.

LONGUNTICA, Livy; a maritime town of the Hither Spain. Now *Guardamar* in Murcia, Beutherus.

LONGUS MURUS, Mela, Pliny; a wall extending from the Propontis to the Sinus Melanes, and ſhutting up the Cherſoneſus Thracia. Ptolemy ſeems to ſpeak of it as of a town on the Propontis, ſituate between Pactye and Biſanthe; which at leaſt ſhews where the wall ended.

LONIBARE, Ptolemy; the ſeventh and laſt mouth of the Indus, reckoning from the weſt.

LONTIUM. See LONCIUM.

LOPADUSA, Strabo; an iſland on the coaſt of Africa Propria, over-againſt Thapſus. Now *Lampedoſa*, Baudrand.

LOPHIS, Pauſanias; a river of Boeotia.

LOPSICA, Ptolemy; a town of Liburnia. From *Lopſi*, the people, Pliny. Now *Selſa*, a citadel in Croatia.

LOPTUS, Pauſanias; a river of Boeotia, running by Haliartis.

LORIUM, Antonine; *Lorii, orum*, latter writers; a town of Tuſcany, twelve miles from Rome. See LAURIUM.

LORYMA,

LURYMA, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, Stephanus; a rough ſhore or ſea-coaſt, with a very high mountain, Strabo, Pliny; without mentioning any town.

LOS, an iſland near Theſſaly; *Lous* one of the Iſlanders, Stephanus.

LOTOA. See LETOIA.

LOTOPHAGI, Scylax, Ptolemy; a people of the Regio Syrtica, ſo called from their living on the lotus, inhabiting between the two Syrtes, from the Cinyphus to the Triton. The lotus was a tree whoſe fruit was of the ſize of a bean, of a ſaffron colour, but often changing colour, before it ripened, growing thick on the branches, in manner of myrtle-berries, not of cherries, as in Italy; a food ſo luſcious, as to make ſtrangers forget their native country. A ſweet wine is expreſſed from it, which does not keep above ten days, Pliny. *Lotophagi* of Homer. see MENINX.

LOTOPHAGITIS, Ptolemy; the iſland Meninx, which ſee.

LOVENTINUM, or *Luentinum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Demetae in Britain, near the mouth of the Tuerobis or Tiwy. Suppoſed by the inhabitants to have been afterwards ſwallowed up by an earthquake, and to have ſtood where now is the lake, called Llin Savatan in Brecknockſhire, Speed, Camden.

LOXA, Ptolemy; a river of Britain. Now *Leſſe*, Buchanan, Camden, in the county of Murray in Scotland, running into the German ſea, a little below Elgin.

LUCA, a town of Etruria, on the river Auſer; a colony, Livy, Pliny; and a municipium, Cicero; *Lucenſes*, the people, Strabo. Now *Lucca*, capital of the republic of that name, near the river Sechia. E. Long. 11° 20′, Lat. 43° 45′.

LUCANIA, Strabo, Ptolemy, &c. a country of Italy, and a part of Magna Graecia; bounded on the north by the river Silarus, by which it was ſeparated from the Picentini, and by the river Bradanus, by which it was parted from the Apuli Peucetii; on the ſouth by the Laus, which ſeparated it from the Bruttii; on the eaſt by the Sinus Tarentinus, and on the weſt by the Tuſcan ſea. *Lucani*, the people, deſcendants of the Samnites. *Lucanus*, the epithet, Horace. *Lucae boves*, Columna Roſtrata, Lucretius, Elephants; firſt ſeen in Pyrrhus's wars in Lucania, whence the appellation, Pliny.

LUCARIA, Stephanus. See LUCERIA.

LUCENSES CALLAICI. See CALLAECIA.

LUCENSES. See ANGITIAE LUCUS.

LUCENTI, *orum*, Ptolemy; *Lucentia*, Mela; *Lucentum*, Pliny; a town of the Hither Spain, Now *Alicant*, a ſea-port town of Valencia. W. Long. 32′, Lat. 38° 37′.

LUCERES, Varro; the third in order of the three tribes, into which Romulus divided the Roman people, including all foreigners, ſo called from the *lucus* or grove, where Romulus opened an Aſylum.

LUCERIA, Strabo, Pliny; an ancient town of Apulia in Italy; which in Strabo's time ſtill exhibited marks of Diomed's ſovereignty in thoſe parts. Ptolemy has *Nuceria*; whether from miſtake, or the cuſtom of his time, uncertain. *Lucerini*, Livy, the people. Now *Nocera de' Pagani*, in the kingdom of Naples. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 40° 40′.

LUCERIA, or *Nuceria*, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Ciſpadana. Now *Luzzara*, in the duchy of Mantua. E. Long. 11° 10′, Lat. 45°.

LUCINAE OPPIDUM. See ELETHYIA.

LUCOTOCIA. See LUTETIA.

LUCRETILIS, Horace; a mountain of the Sabines in Latium, hanging over the valley, through which the Farfarus runs. Now *Monte Libretti*, Baudrand.

LUCRINUS LACUS, Mela, Suetonius; a lake of Campania, between Baiae and Puteoli. Famous for its oyſters, Horace, Martial, Juvenal. *Lucrinenſes*, Cicero, the people dwelling on it. Now a perfect bay ſince the earthquake in one thouſand five hundred and thirty eight.

LUCULLI HORTI, Plutarch; a place in Campania, on mount Miſenus, on the Tuſcan ſea, over-againſt Puteoli, near the villa of Lucullus.

Lucilli Villa, Plutarch; *Lucillana Villa*, Suetonius; which ſtood near the promontory Miſenus; where Tiberius (now faint and exhauſted) expired, Tacitus.

Lucus, in general, denotes a wood or grove, ſacred to a deity; ſo called *a lucendo*; becauſe a great number of lights were uſually burning in honour of the God, Iſidorus; a practice common with idolaters, as we learn from Scripture, hence Homer's ἄγλαον ἄλσος.

Lucus Angitiae. See Angitiae.

Lucus Asturum. See Asturum.

Lucus Auguſti. See Auguſti.

Lucus Feroniae. See Feroniae.

Lud. See Lydda.

Ludias, or *Lydias*, *ae*, Ptolemy, Livy; a river of Macedonia, running by Pella, Strabo; from a lake, encreaſed by a branch of the Axius, id.

Luentinum. See Loventinum.

Lugdunenſis Ara. See Ara.

Lugdunenſis Gallia. See Gallia.

Lugdunum, Strabo, Pliny; capital of the Seguſiani, in Gallia Celtica; ſituate at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus, Strabo; on an eminence as the Celtic term dune ſignifies: built by Munatius Plancus under Auguſtus, while commanding in that part of Gaul; and whither he led a colony, Dio, Inſcriptions. Now *Lyons*, capital of the Lyonois. E. Long. 4° 55′, Lat. 45° 50′.

Lugdunum Batavorum, Antonine, Peutinger; *Lugodinum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Batavi in Gallia Belgica. Now *Leyden* in Holland. E. Long. 4°, Lat. 52° 12′.

Lugdunum Convenarum, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Lugudunum*, Dio, Antonine; a town of Gaul in Aquitain, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Now *S. Bertrand*, in Gaſcony. E. Long. 30′, Lat. 43° 15′.

Lugeus Lacus, a lake of Japydia, the weſt-moſt diſtrict of Illyricum, to the ſouth of the Save, and near the head of the Arſia. Now commonly called the *Zirichnitz Lake*, from a ſmall adjoining town: it is locked on every ſide with mountains; from which ſcanty currents run down; the leſs in quantity their waters, becauſe drunk up by the earth; till at length they are ſwallowed up in rocky furrows ſo formed, as to reſemble artificial. In theſe the water being ſo redundant, as to refuſe receiving any more, they regurgitate and return the water with extraordinary celerity, which thus ſpreading itſelf forms a lake in moſt places eighteen cubits high: and theſe waters afterwards retire with no leſs celerity than they came on, not only through the furrows, but paſs through the whole of the bottom, as through a ſieve: which when perceived by the inhabitants, they directly ſtop up the larger apertures, and thus take large quantities of fiſh: when the lake is dry, they cut down their harveſt on the ſpot where they ſowed, and ſow again before the inundation comes on; and graſs ſhoots ſo quick on it, that it may be cut down in three weeks time, Lazius, Wernherus.

Lugii. See Lygii.

Lugionum, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Inferior, lying in the middle between Luſſonium and Teutoburgium.

Lugodinum Batavorum. See Lugdunum.

Lugudunum. See Lugdunum Convenarum.

Luguvallum, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Carliſle*, capital of Cumberland. W. Long. 2° 35, Lat. 54° 47′.

Luith, Iſaiah, Jeremiah; a town of Arabia Petraea. A village in Jerome's time, lying between Areopolis and Zoara; according to others, between Petra and Segor.

Luna, Ptolemy; a foreſt of Germany, at no great diſtance from the Hercynia; below which were the Boemi: it was therefore in Moravia, near the ſprings of the Marus, now March, which runs into the Danube, over-againſt Carnuntum.

Luna, or *Lunna*, Antonine; a town of Gallia Celtica. Now *Clugny*, in Burgundy.

Luna, a town and port of Liguria, Strabo, Livy; at the mouth of the Macra. The town but ſmall, but the

the port large and beautiful, Strabo. Now extinct, and its ruins called *Luna Diſtrutta*. It was famous for its quarries of white marble, thence called *Lunenſe*; and for its cheeſe, remarkable rather for its ſize than goodneſs, each being a thouſand weight, Martial.

LUNAE MONS, Ptolemy; a promontory of Luſitania. Now *Rock of Liſbon*. W. Long. 10°, Lat. 38° 50′. Another *Lunae Mons* of Ethiopia, Ptolemy; from which the Nile was ſuppoſed to take its riſe.

LUNAE PORTUS, Strabo; a very extenſive port, or more truly a bay of Liguria, between Portus Veneris and Portus Ericis, twenty miles in compaſs. Now *il Golfo della Spezia*, on the eaſt coaſt of the territory of Genoa.

LUNARIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Hither Spain, between Blanda and Baetulo. Commonly called *el Cabo de Palafugel*, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean; or *Cabo de Toſa*, on the ſame coaſt, and in Catalonia, fifteen miles from the former, to the weſt.

LUNDINIUM. See LONDINIUM.

LUPERCAL, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; a place in Rome, on the Tiber, at the foot of mount Aventine; ſacred to the god Pan; where yearly ſolemnities were celebrated in the month of February; in which the prieſts of Pan, called Luperci, ran naked through the city, Virgil, Ovid, Juvenal.

LUPIA, Mela; *Lupias*, Strabo; *Luppia*, Tacitus; a river of Germany. Now the *Lippe*, in Weſtphalia, running into the Rhine.

LUPIA, Pliny; *Lupiae*, *arum*, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy; a town of Calabria, ſituate between Brunduſium and Hydrus. A colony, Inſcription. Thought to be called *Militum Statio* by Pliny; in the MSS. it is *Statio Miltopiae*, as if diſtinct from *Lupia*, and a ſtation or road for ſhips towards Brunduſium.

LUSIO, Peutinger. *Luſſonium*, Ptolemy; *Luſſunium*, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Inferior. Now *Pax*, in Lower Hungary, on the Danube, almoſt over againſt Colocza.

LUSITANIA, Strabo; one of the ancient diviſions of Spain, extending to the north of the Tagus, quite to the ſea of Cantabria, at leaſt to the Promontorium Celticum. But Auguſtus, by a new regulation, made the Anas its boundary to the ſouth, the Durius to the north, and thus conſtituting but a part of the modern Portugal. *Luſitani*, the people, Stephanus, Diodorus.

LUSONES, Strabo; a people of the Hither Spain, to the north of the Lobetani, and extending to the ſprings of the Tagus.

LUSSONIUM, } See LUSIO.
LUSSUNIUM, }

LUTECIA PARISIORUM, Caeſar; *Lucotoca*, Strabo; a town of the Pariſii, in Gallia Celtica, ſituate in an iſland in the Sequana, or Seine: a citadel, rather than a town, Ammian. Now *Paris*, from its name *Pariſii* in the lower age, that of the people; ſituate in the Iſle of France. E. Long. 2° 25′, Lat. 50°.

LUTEVA, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis; called *Civitas Lutevenſium*, Notitia; with the ſurname *Forum Neronis*, Pliny. *Lutevani*, and *Foroneronienſes*, id. the people. Now *Lodeve*, in Languedoc. E. Long. 3°, Lat. 43° 45′.

LUXIA, Pliny; a river of Baetica, running between the Baetis and Anas.

LUZ. See BETHEL.

LYBUM, Antonine; a town of Coeleſyria, ſituate between Damaſcus and Laodicea.

LYCABETTUS, Strabo, Pliny; *Lycabeſſus*, Statius; a mountain of Attica, ſituate over-againſt the Acropolis, and taken within the compaſs of the ancient city, Plato.

LYCAEA, Pauſanias; a town of Arcadia.

LYCAEUS, Strabo; a mountain of Arcadia, ſacred to Jupiter; whence *Jupiter Lycaeus*, Pliny. Sacred alſo to Pan, Virgil. And hence *Lycaea*, the rites performed to Pan on this mountain, which Evander carrying with him to Latium, were called *Lupercalia*, Virgil.

LYCAONIA, Livy, Ptolemy; a ſmall country of the Hither Aſia, contained between Pamphylia to the ſouth, Cappadocia to the north, Piſidia and Phrygia to the weſt, and Armenia Minor to the eaſt. *Lycaones*,

ones, the people, Dionyſius Characenus. This country, though ſituate very near mount Taurus, and part of it on it, yet the Romans reckoned it to Aſia Intra Taurum. *Arcadia*, anciently called *Lycaonia*, Stephanus. Alſo an iſland in the Tiber, joined to Rome by a bridge, and to the land by another, namely the Ceſtius and Fabricius.

LYCASTUS, Homer, Stephanus; a town of Crete, near Mons Dictaeus. Extinct in Strabo's time.

LYCEUM, Cicero; a celebrated gymnaſium near Athens, on the banks of the Iliſſus; in which was Ariſtotle's peripatus, or walk; becauſe he taught philoſophy walking: whence he and his followers were called Peripatetics. Alſo a gymnaſium of Cicero, near Tuſculum, in imitation of Ariſtotle's.

LYCHNIDUS, Stephanus, Ptolemy, Livy; *Lichnis*, *idos*, Polybius; *Lychnidium*, Strabo; *Lichnus*, *untis*, id. a town of Illyria, ſituate on a cognominal lake; Ptolemy places it in the territory of the Daſſaretii, in Macedonia, towards Illyria, to the weſt of the Aliacmon.

LYCIA, Ptolemy, &c. the laſt of the maritime diſtricts on this ſide Taurus, between Caria to the weſt and Pamphylia to the eaſt, bounded on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on the north by Phrygia. *Lycius*, the epithet. *Lyciae Sortes*, Virgil; the oracle of Apollo, at Patara, in Lycia. Alſo a ſmall diſtrict of Troas, near mount Ida, Strabo, Homer.

LYCONE, Pauſanias; a mountain of Argolis, covered with cypreſs-trees.

LYCOPOLIS, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Lycon*, Pliny. So called from the worſhip of wolves. *Lycopolitae*, the people, Pliny, Ptolemy. *Lycopolites*, the diſtrict. There were two towns of this name, one in the Delta, or Lower Egypt, near the Mediterranean; the other in the Thebais, or Higher Egypt, in the northern part, to the weſt of the Nile.

LYCOREA, or *Lycoria*, Pauſanias, a town in Phocis, on the top of Parnaſſus; whether the people of Delphi eſcaped in Deucalion's flood, following the howling of the wolves, and thence the appellation.

LYCORMAS, Ovid; the ancient name of the *Evenus*, which ſee.

LYCOSURA, Pauſanias; a very ancient town of Arcadia, ſituate on mount Lycaeus, and built by Lycaon; the royal reſidence of his ſucceſſors; the oldeſt, becauſe the firſt built town, either on continent or iſland, that the ſun ever ſaw, and ſerving as a pattern for building other towns, id. *Lycoſureis*, id. or *Lycoſurenſes*, the people.

LYCTUS, Strabo, Scylax, Ptolemy; *Lyttus*, Homer, according to Strabo; a colony of Lacedaemonians, and the moſt ancient town of Crete, whoſe inhabitants, from education, ſurpaſſed the other Cretans, Polybius. The people, *Lyttii*, Coin; who after the deſtruction of their town by the Cnoſſians, retired to the city of the Lampaei.

LYCUS, Ptolemy, Polybius, a river of Aſſyria, running into the Tigris, near Ninus, or Nineveh. A name borrowed by the Greeks or Macedonians from the Lycus of Phrygia. Another *Lycus* of Bithynia, Scylax, Apollonius Rhodius, Ovid; whoſe mouth was near Heraclea, on the Euxine, Arrian. A third of Lydia, which waſhes Thyatira, Pliny. But this river is doubted of; it cannot be the *Lycus* of Laodicea, which falls into the Meander at Coloſſae. A fourth *Lycus*, the ancient name of the *Rhyndacus*, Pliny, which ſee. A fifth of Phoenicia, Strabo, Pliny; running into the Mediterranean, near, and to the north of Berytus. A ſixth of Pontus, Strabo, Pliny; running north weſt from Armenia the Leſs into the Iris, at Eupatoria. A ſeventh of Phrygia, Pliny, Strabo; which running north into the Meander at Coloſſae; riſing above Laodicea, from mount Cadmus, and ſinking into the earth, again emerges.

LYDAE, *arum*, Strabo; a maritime town of Caria, near Caunus of Lycia, Ptolemy.

LYDDA, Luke; *Lud*, Hebrew; ſaid to be a town of Samaria, near Joppa, but to what point not ſaid. Joſephus calls it ſometimes a town

and

and ſometimes a village. It was otherwiſe called *Dioſpolis*, which ſee.

LYDIA, the ſame with *Maeonia*; tho' ſome reckoned this laſt only a part, by the name of *Lydia Superior*, Callimachus, Pauſanias; inhabited by the people called *Maeones*, Strabo; *Meones*, Homer, Dionyſius Periegetes; the *Lower Lydia*, or that towards the ſea-coaſt, being inhabited by the *Lydi*. Thus the caſe anciently ſtood; though not ſo conſtantly, but that thoſe towards the *Lower Lydia* were called *Meones*; and *Lydi*, thoſe towards the *Higher*. Afterwards the colony of the Ionians prevailing, and the name, *Meones* becoming gradually to ceaſe, the lower part came to be called *Ionia*; the name, *Lydia*, being appropriated to the *Higher*. This latter had Ionia on the weſt, Phrygia on the eaſt, Myſia to the north, and Caria to the ſouth. In Croeſus's time, the kingdom of *Lydia* extended from the Halys on the eaſt, to the Egean ſea on the weſt ſide. *Lydi*, the people, deſcendants of Lud, the ſon of Shem; they were the firſt who coined gold and ſilver, Herodotus; were called *Mali*, Athenaeus; from their vicious character; proſtituted their daughters, Herodotus, Horace; anciently a brave people, all excellent horſemen, id. *Lydius*, the epithet. *Lydius Mos*, denotes effeminacy.

LYDIAS. See LUDIAS.

LYGII, Tacitus; a people of Germany, to the weſt of the Viſtula, where it forms a bend like a creſcent; *Ligii*, Dio; *Lugii*, Strabo; *Logiones*, Zozimus. Their name *Ligii* is conjectured to be derived from their mutually cloſe confederacy or league. The Viſtula is their boundary to the north, eaſt, and ſouth, with mount Aſciburgius to the weſt. Now the whole of that country lies in Poland, on this ſide the Viſtula.

LYGOS, Pliny; the ancient name of *Byzantium*, which ſee.

LYLAEUS, Pliny; a river of Bithynia.

LYNCESTIS, Ptolemy; a diſtrict lying in the heart of Macedonia, Thucydides; taking its name from the town *Lyncus*; *Lynceſtae*, the people, id. *Lynciſtae*, Strabo; *Lynceſtius*, the epithet, Ovid.

LYNCESTIUS, Ovid; a river of Macedonia, whoſe water drank had the effect that wine has.

LYNCUS. See LYNCESTIS.

LYNXAMA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the Paludes Chelonides. *Lynxamatae*, the people, id.

LYRBA, Dionyſius Periegetes; a town of Piſidia, joined with Termeſſus.

LYRNESSUS, Homer, Strabo; a town of Myſia, ſituate in what was afterwards called Campus Thebes: the country of Briſeis; thence called *Lyrneſſis*, Ovid; *Lyrneſſius*, the epithet, id.

LYSANIAE DOMUS. See ZENODORI.

LYSIAS, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Phrygia, ſituate to the north of Eucarpia, Ptolemy. Another *Lyſias* of Syria, Strabo; ſituate beyond the lake of Apamea.

LYSIMACHIA, Polybius; a town of Aetolia, to the north of mount Aracynthus. Another *Lyſimachia* in Thrace. See CARDIA.

LYSIMELIA, Thucydides; a pond near the Portus Magnus of Syracuſe, ſituate between Acradina and the river Anapus, at the mouth of this latter; mentioned alſo by Theocritus.

LYSINIA, Ptolemy; *Lyſinoe*, Polybius, Livy; a town of Piſidia, to the ſouth of Beudi.

LYSTRA, *orum*, or *ae*, Luke; a town of Lycaonia, to the north of Iconium. *Lyſtreni*, the people, Pliny.

LYTTUS. See LYCTUS.

M.

MAARSARES, Ptolemy; called alſo *Baarſares*, *Marſes*, and *Marſias*; one of the channels into which the Euphrates was cut, running through Babylon.

MACALLA, *orum*, Lycophron, *Macella*, Stephanus; a town of the Bruttii. Now thought to be *Strongoli*, a ſmall town in the Calabria Citerior, on an eminence, three miles from the Ionian ſea. E. Long. 17° 40′, Lat. 39° 10′.

MACARIA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of *Cyprus*. The name too of a town in that iſland, Ptolemy. Alſo of *Leſbos*, Pliny. And of *Rhodus*, id.

MACATUTAE, Ptolemy; a people in the weſt of Cyrenaica, called *Aſbyſtae*, Herodotus.

MACCHIDA. See MACEDA.

MACCOCALINGAE, Pliny; a people of the Hither India, either a branch of the Brachmans, or dwelling among them, near the mouth of the Ganges.

MACEDA, *Makeda*, Joſhuah; *Macchida*, Joſephus; a town in the tribe of Judah, with a cave; eight miles to the north eaſt of Eleutheropolis, Jerome.

MACEDONES CADUENI. See CADI.

MACEDONIA, Greeks and Romans; the name of a country, whoſe limits under its moſt ancient kings was leſs extenſive than under its ſucceeding princes. To the weſt its bounds were more uncertain on the ſide of Illyricum, on the north and eaſt it had mount Haemus and the Egean ſea; and whereas the Strymon was formerly a part of the boundary of Macedonia to the eaſt, it came afterwards to be extended as far as the river Neſſus, and even beyond it. On the ſouth Theſſaly came to be added to it, and Epirus to the ſouth-weſt. The extent of country between the Strymon on the weſt, and the Neſſus on the eaſt, was called *Macedonia Adjecta*, Luke, Ariſtotle. *Macedo*, the gentilitious name, Horace; *Macedonicus*, and *Macedonius*, the epithet, Livy, &c.

MACEDONICUS SINUS. See THERMAEUS.

MACELLA. See MACALLA.

MACELLA, Livy, Ptolemy, and the Columna Roſtrata; a town of Sicily towards the weſt, ſituate between Aegeſta and Thermae. From Polybius, and an ancient marble, it appears to have been a place of conſiderable ſtrength.

MACESTUS, Strabo, Pliny; a ſmall river of Myſia, in the Hither Aſia, running into the Rhyndacus.

MACHAERUS, *untis*, Joſephus; a citadel on the other ſide Jordan, near the mountains of Moab, not far from, and to the north of the Lacus Aſphaltites; it was the ſouth boundary of the Peraea; ſituate on a mountain, encompaſſed round with deep and broad valleys; built by Alexander king of the Jews, deſtroyed by Gabinius in the war with Ariſtobulus, and rebuilt by Herod, with a cognominal town erected round it. Here John the Baptiſt was beheaded, Joſephus.

MACHELONES, Arrian; a people ſituate in the ſouth of Colchis, next the Heniochi.

MACHMAS. See MICHMAS.

MACHMETHA, Judges; a town of Samaria, on the confines of Manaſſeh and Ephraim, over-againſt Sichem. *Machthoth*, Septuagint.

MACHPELAH, Moſes; a cave and field before Mamre, or Hebron, Wells.

MACHTHOTH. See MACHMETHA.

MACODAMA, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, ſituate between Thaenae and the mouth of the Triton. Called *Macomades*, *Macumades*, and *Macomades Minores* by later writers.

MACOMADA, Peutinger; *Macomades*, Itinerary; ſurnamed *Syrtis*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Macomades Minores* of the preceding article; a town on the Cinyphus, near its mouth.

MACOMADES, Itinerary; a town of Numidia, near Cirta.

MACONITAE, Ptolemy; a people of Mau-

Mauretania Tingitana, dwelling on the Atlantic.

MACRA, Lucan, Pliny; a river ſeparating Liguria from Tuſcany, and running from north to ſouth into the Tuſcan ſea. Alſo one of the ancient names of *Euboea*, Ariſtides, quoted by Pliny.

MACRI CAMPI, Livy, Strabo; a ſmall town of Gallia Ciſalpina, on the river Gabellus. But according to Varro and Columella, plains about Parma and Mutina.

MACRIS, one of the ancient names of *Euboea*, Strabo, Pliny; of *Chius*, Pliny; of *Icarus*, or *Icaria*, id.

MACROBII, Mela; a people in the iſland Meroe; alſo in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, Pliny. The *Hyperborei* were alſo called *Macrobii*, becauſe long-lived.

MACROCEPHALI, Mela, Scylax; which ſeem to be the *Macrones* of other writers; a people of Pontus.

MACRONES, the ancient name of the *Sanni*, Strabo; a people of Pontus, beyond Trapezus, towards Colchis. Alſo a people of Iberia, on the river Abſarus, Pliny.

MACRONTEICHOS, Ptolemy, Mela; a town on the Propontis, from which the long wall extended acroſs the iſthmus of the Cherſoneſus of Thrace to the Sinus Melanes; raiſed by Miltiades, Pliny.

MACROPOLIS. See EURYALUS.

MACROSCII, Achilles Tatius; a people projecting a long ſhadow, in proportion to the greater diſtance of the ſun from the vertex.

MACTORIUM, Herodotus, Stephanus; a town of Sicily, to the weſt of the river Gela, and north of the Campi Geloi. *Mactorinus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

MACYNIA, Strabo; a ſmall town of Aetolia, ſituate on mount Taphioſſus.

MADAURA, Pliny; a town of Numidia, the native place of Apuleius, who ſays it was ſituate on the confines of Numidia and Getulia; and therefore cannot be the *Madurus* of Ptolemy, as ſome would imagine; the ſituation of which was at a great diſtance from Getulia. *Madaurenſis*, or *Madaurianus*, Inſcription; either the epithet, or gentilitious name.

MADENA, Sextus Rufus; a diſtrict of Armenia Major, ſuppoſed to be ſituate between the rivers Cyrus and Araxes.

MADIA, Ptolemy; a town towards the ſouth of Colchis.

MADIAN, Moſes; a town of Arabia Petraea, near the Arnon; ſo called from one of the ſons of Abraham by Ketura; in ruins in Jerome's time; who mentions another *Madian*, or *Midian*, beyond Arabia, in the deſart, to the ſouth on the Red Sea; and hence *Madianaei*, and *Madianitae*, the people, and *Madianaea Regio*, the country, Jerome.

MADIDA PORTA. See CAPENA.

MADYTOS, Livy; a town of the Cherſoneſus Thracia, not far from the Helleſpont.

MAEANDER, a river riſing in Phrygia, from a common ſource with the Marſyas, near Celaenae, Maximus Tyrius, an eye witneſs, Herodotus; remarkable for its windings, Ovid; whence the proper name *Maeander* is become an apellative; running from eaſt to weſt till it diſcharges itſelf into the Egean ſea, about a mile from Miletus. A narrow river, but very deep, Calaber; running calm, and fertilizing the country as it paſſes with its mud, Pliny. A mountain of India extra Gangem, above the Sinus Gangeticus, Ptolemy.

MAEANDROPOLIS, Pliny; and *Maeandrus* Stephanus; a town in the territory of Magneſia, on the Maeander, in Caria, and therefore on the left or ſouth ſide of the river.

MAEATAE, Dio; a people of Britain, near Severus's wall. Now *Lauderdale*, Lhuyd.

MAEDICA REGIO, Livy, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Thrace, ſituate at the foot of mount Pangaeus. *Maedi*, the people, Livy, Polybius.

MAENALUM, one of the towns which concurred to form Megalopolis of Arcadia, Pauſanias; in whoſe time it lay in ruins.

MAENALUS, Strabo, Virgil, Pliny; a very high mountain of Arcadia, covered with pines; and *Maenala*, *orum*, plurally, Virgil; with a cognominal plain, Pauſanias. The mountain was ſacred to Pan, id.

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Afforded dens for wild beaſts, Ovid.

MAENARIAE, Pliny; ſmall iſlands near the Baleares, on the coaſt of the Hither Spain: or rather rocks, and therefore now called *los Puercos.*

MAENOBA, or *Menoba*, Mela, Pliny, Antonine; a town of Baetica in Spain, on the Mediterranean, to the eaſt of Malaca.

MAENUS, *Moenus*, Pliny, Tacitus; *Menus*, Ammian; *Moenis*, Mela; a river of Germany, running from eaſt to weſt into the Rhine, at Magontiacum. Now the *Maine*, riſing in the Fichtelberg, from a double ſpring, the White and the Red Maine, and falling into the Rhine at Mentz.

MAEONES, } See LYDIA.
MAEONIA REGIO, }

MAEONIA, a town of Lydia, ſituate at the foot of mount Tmolus, Pliny. *Maeonii*, the people. *Maeonis*, Homer, Ovid; the feminine gentilitious name, hence *Maeonides*, the Muſes, Ovid; *Maeonides* denotes alſo Homer, Ovid.

MAEOTIS PALUS, Mela; *Lacus*, id. *Maeotica Palus*, *Maeoticus Lacus*, Pliny; a lake of Sarmatia Europea, extending from the iſthmus to the mouth of the Tanais to the eaſt, in compaſs nine thouſand ſtadia, Strabo. *Maeotae*, Pliny; the people dwelling on it; *Maeotici*, Mela; *Maeotidae*, Tacitus. Still called *Palus Meotis*, reaching from Crim Tartary to the mouth of the Don.

MAESIA SILVA, Livy; a foreſt in Etruria, on the coaſt, to the weſt of Rome, near the mouth of the Tiber; taken from the Veientes by Ancus Martius. Now ſaid to be called *Boſco di Baccano*, Leander.

MAGABA, Livy; a mountain of Galatia, mid-way between Ancyra and the river Halys.

MAGAE, or *Magnae*, Notitia, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Old Radnor*, Camden.

MAGAEA, Pliny; a fountain of Sicily, not far from Plemmyrium, in the territory of Syracuſe. Now *la Fontana della Maddalena*, Cluver.

MAGARSOS, a town of Cilicia, Pliny; a large eminence near Mallos, Stephanus; which gave name to the town; *Megarſos*, Lycophron; with the epithet, eaten or excavated by the ſea, ſtanding at the mouth of the Pyramus. Famous for the worſhip of Minerva, thence ſurnamed *Magarſis*, Arrian.

MAGDALA, Matthew; a citadel, Joſephus; near Tiberias and Gadara, the country of Mary, thence ſurnamed *Magdalena.*

MAGDOLUM, Herodotus, Antonine; a town of the Lower Egypt, twelve miles to the ſouth of Peluſium; which doubtleſs is the *Migdol*, or *Magdol* of Jeremiah. *Magdalum*, Jerome, and the Vulgate. Another *Magdalum*, or *Migdol*, denoting literally, a tower or place of ſtrength, near the Red Sea, Moſes; far to the ſouth of the former.

MAGEDDO. See MEGIDDO.

MAGEN, a Celtic term, denoting the paſſage over, or ford on a river: hence the names of many towns have this termination.

MAGETOBRIGA. See AMAGETOBRIA.

MAGIA, Peutinger; a town of the Rhaeti. Now *Meyenfeld*, a ſmall town, with a citadel, in the north of the country of the Griſons.

MAGIOVINTUM, Antonine; a town of the Catyeuchlani, in Britain. Said to be *Aſhwel*, in Hertfordſhire. *Dunſtable*, Camden, in Bedfordſhire.

MAGISTUS, Herodotus; a town of Elis, in Peloponneſus.

MAGLANA, Notitia; an iſland on the coaſt of Britain. Now *Maclenith*, Camden.

MAGNESA, Apollonius Rhodius; *Magneſia*, Scholiaſt; a cognominal town, with *Magneſia*, a diſtrict of Theſſaly, at the foot of mount Pelius, called by Philip, the ſon of Demetrius, one of the three keys of Greece, Pauſanias.

MAGNESIA, Strabo; a maritime diſtrict of Theſſaly, lying between the ſouth part of the Sinus Thermaicus, and the Pagaſaeus, to the ſouth, and to the eaſt of the Pelaſgiotis. *Magnetes*, Scylax, the people. *Magneſius*, and *Magneſſus*, the epithet, Horace.

MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM, Ptolemy; a town of Ionia, on the Meander, to diſtinguiſh it from another

other *Magneſia*, at the foot of mount Sipylus; the former was one of the three towns given to Themiſtocles by Artaxerxes, with theſe words, *to furniſh his table with bread*, Nepos, Diodorus Siculus: and here he reſided, Nepos; and here he died, id. Thucydides. A colony from the Magneſia of Theſſaly, Pliny; from Delphi, Athenaeus; from Lacedaemon, Velleius: diſtant fifteen miles from Epheſus to the eaſt, Pliny. It did not ſtand immediately on the Meander, being nearer the river Lethaeus, which runs into the Meander, Strabo. It is ſometimes mentioned without its diſtinguiſhing ſurname, as being more conſiderable than the other Magneſia, Coins; which is ſcarce ever without its ſurname *ad Sipylum*; *Magnetes*, the people, Tacitus.

MAGNESIA AD SIPYLUM, Coins, Strabo; called alſo *Sipylum*, Pliny; anciently *Tantalis*, the reſidence of Tantalus, and capital of Maeonia, where now ſtands the lake Sale, id. A town of Lydia, at the foot of mount Sipylus, to the eaſt of the Hermus; adjudged free under the Romans, Strabo; deſtroyed by earthquakes, id.

MAGNESIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Magneſia in Theſſaly, to the north.

MAGNOPOLIS. See EUPATORIA.

MAGNOPOLITIS, Strabo; the territory round Magnopolis or Eupatoria.

MAGNUM FORUM. See FORUM ROMANUM.

MAGNUS CAMPUS, Joſephus; a tract lying towards Scythopolis, or Bethſan in Galilee, beyond which it extends into Samaria; Joſephus placing the common boundary between theſe two diſtricts, in the Campus Magnus. Called alſo *Eſdrelon*, Judith; thirty miles long and eighteen broad; having Samaria with mount Ephraim to the ſouth, the lake Geneſareth to the eaſt, mount Carmei to the weſt, and Lebanon to the north.

MAGNUS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of the Belgae, in Britain, on the Channel. Now thought to be *Portſmouth*, in Hampſhire, Camden. Another *Portus Magnus* of Baetica in Spain, Ptolemy; a port to the eaſt of Abdera.

MAGNUS SINUS. See SINUS.

MAGO, Strabo; a citadel, Mela; a town, Ptolemy; of the Balearis Minor, or Minorca. Now *Maon*, or *Mahon*. E. Long. 4° 6′, Lat. 39° 51′.

MAGOG. See { BAMBYCE. / GOG.

MAGONTIACUM, Tacitus; *Maguntiacum*, Antonine; *Mogontiacum*, Peutinger, Eutropius; *Moguntiacum*, Notitiae; *Mocontiacum*, Ptolemy; *Mogontiacus*, Ammian: truncated afterwards by the poets to *Mogontia*, *Maguntia*, and *Moguntia*: a town of Gallia Belgica. Now *Mentz*, capital of the electorate of that name; ſituate at the confluence of the Rhine and Maine. E. Long. 8°, Lat. 50°.

MAGYDOS, Ptolemy; a town of Pamphylia, ſituate between Catarrhactes and Ceſtrus.

MAHANAIM, Moſes; a place where the two hoſts or camps of angels, whence the name, met Jacob on his return from Meſopotamia, between mount Gilead and the river Jabbok, not far from the latter, on the eaſt of Jordan.

MAIUMA. See GAZA.

MAKEDA. See MACEDA.

MALACA, ſurnamed *Foederatorum*, Pliny; a maritime town of Baetica: A Carthaginian colony, and port-town, Strabo; ſo called from *Malach*, ſignifying ſalt; a place noted for pickled or ſalted meat, id. Now *Malaga*, a port-town of Granada, in Spain. W. Long. 4° 45′, Lat. 36° 40′.

MALEA, *e* long or ſhort, a promontory in that corner where the eaſt and ſouth ſides of Laconica join, Pliny, Scylax. *Maleae*, *arum*, Strabo. The ſea at this promontory, called *Sinus Maleus*, is very tempeſtuous; the promontory running out a great way into the ſea. Now called *Cabo Malio*, Sophianus.

MALEVENTUM. See BENEVENTUM.

MALEUS SINUS. See LACONICA.

MALI, Strabo; *Malli*, Arrian; a people of India intra Gangem; inhabiting to the ſouth of the Oxydracae, near the confluence of the Hypaſis and Hydraotis; at the ſiege

of a place of whoſe territory, Alexander, through his raſhneſs, according to Curtius's expreſſion, ran great hazard of his life, Strabo, Arrian; Curtius, at a place of the Oxydracae, which, according to Arrian, was the common opinion; but that it really happened among the *Mali*.

MALIA, Strabo; a promontory on the ſouth ſide of Leſbos.

MALIACUS SINUS, Pliny; *Melicus*, Thucydides; *Melis*, Herodotus; *Lamiacus*, Pauſanias, from the town *Lamia*. A bay of the Egean ſea, waſhing part of Theſſaly and the Locri Epicnemidii. So called from the *Malienſes*, people of Theſſaly, who dwelt upon it, Polybius.

MALLI. See MALI.

MALLOEA, Livy; a town of Perrhaebia, in Theſſaly, ſituate to the north-weſt of Phalachthia.

MALLUS, Strabo; a town of Cilicia, ſtanding high; a colony of Argives, Arrian; with an oracle, which gave anſwer in dream, called that of Amphilochus, Dio; ſituate to the eaſt of the Pyramus, Ptolemy. The adjoining territory is called Mallotis, Strabo.

MALTHACE, Pliny; a ſmall iſland near Corcyra.

MALUM, Diodorus; a town of Cyprus; in what part uncertain. It was overthrown by Ptolemy, the ſon of Lagus, who removed the people to Paphus.

MAMBRE. See MAMRE.

MAMERTUM, or *Mamertium*, Strabo; an inland town of the Bruttii. *Mamertini*, the people, Cicero; ſaid to have been expelled their country, and to have been hoſpitably received by the people of Meſſana in Sicily; and thus the *Meſſanenſes* were called *Mamertini*. *Mamertinum Fretum*, the ſtrait between Italy and Sicily.

MAMORTHA, Pliny; the ancient name of *Neapolis*, or *Sichem*, in Samaria.

MAMRE, Moſes; *Mambre*, Joſephus; a plain in the neighbourhood of Hebron; ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Vale of Hebron*, near two miles from Hebron to the ſouth, with a grove, called the *Oak of Mamre*; *Ogyta* alſo and *Terebinthus*, Joſephus; and *Hebron* itſelf appears from Moſes to have been called *Mamre*. This grove afterwards became a place of ſuperſtitious worſhip, to which Conſtantine the Great put a ſtop.

MANARMANIS, Ptolemy; a port of Germany, into which the Upſingis, which runs by Groningen, falls.

MANASSITIS, *idos*, Joſhua; the country of one of the tribes of Iſrael, divided into two parts; one part and the greater, on the other ſide Jordan; lying between Arabia Deſerta to the eaſt, the river Jordan to the weſt, the tribe of Gad to the ſouth, and Syria to the north. The other part, on this ſide the Jordan, lying between Iſſachar to the north, Ephraim to the ſouth, the Jordan to the eaſt, and the Mediterranean to the weſt.

MANCUNIUM, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Mancheſter*, in Lancaſhire, Camden, Lluyd.

MANDELA, Horace; a village of the Sabines, near the rivulet Digentia, which ran into the Anio, where Horace had his villa.

MANDUBII, Caeſar; Strabo; a people of Gallia Celtica, ſituate to the ſouth of the Senones, and north of the Aedui. Now *l'Auxois*, or a ſmall diſtrict in it, called *le Duemois*, in the duchy of Burgundy, Baudrand.

MANDUESSEDUM, Antonine; a town of the Cornavii in Britain. Now a ſmall hamlet, called *Mancheſter*, in Warwickſhire, Camden.

MANDURIA, Livy; *Manduriae, arum*, Peutinger; a town of Calabria, twenty miles from Tarentum, towards Hydrus.

MANES, Strabo; a river or torrent of the Locri Epicnemidii, running by Thronium; ſometimes ſo low as not to wet the feet, and ſometimes again ſo broad as to overflow two acres.

MANLIANA, Ptolemy, Antonine, Peutinger; a town on the coaſt of Etruria, to the north of Scabri. Now *Magliano*, a ſmall town in Tuſcany, in the ſouth-eaſt of the territory of Siena, twelve miles to the north of Orbitello.

MANNARICIUM, Antonine; a town of Gallia Belgica, diſtant eight miles from

from Batavodurum, or Wyck; and taken by Cluverius to be *Manrick*: but then the Itinerary diſtances do not anſwer to it.

MANSIO, a term often mentioned in Itineraries, denoting inns on the public roads, to lodge in, at the diſtance of eighteen miles from each other, Lactantius. Alſo in the lower age it came to denote an encampment for one night, Lampridius.

MANTINEA, Homer; a town ſituate in the ſouth of Arcadia, on the confines of Laconica, Ptolemy; rendered memorable for the ſecond victory over the Lacedaemonians by Epaminondas, who fell in this action, Strabo, Nepos. Called afterwards *Antigonea* in honour of king Antigonus, Pauſanias.

MANTINORUM OPPIDUM, Ptolemy; a town on the north eaſt of Corſica. Now *Baſtia*, capital of the iſland. E. Long. 9° 40′, Lat. 42° 20′.

MANTUA, Strabo, Virgil; a town of the Tranſpadana in Italy, ſituate on the Mincius, which runs from the Lacus Benacus, Pliny; a very ancient town, ſuppoſed older than Rome Still called *Mantua*, capital of the duchy of that name. E. Long. 11° 15′, Lat. 45° 20′. Another *Mantua*, Ptolemy; a village of the Hither Spain, to the weſt of Complutum; ſituate on the ſpot, where now Madrid ſtands, or very near it, in a village called *Villa Manta*, Nonius.

MAON, Joſhua; a town of the tribe of Judah, to the ſouth-eaſt, towards the Dead Sea: it gave name to the *Wilderneſs of Maon*, 1 Sam. xxii.

MARACANDA, Curtius, Arrian; capital of the Sogdiana. Now thought to be *Samarcand*, a city of Uſbec Tartary in Aſia, the country and royal reſidence of Tamerlane. E. Long. 66°, Lat. 40°.

MARATHE, a ſmall iſland in the Ionian ſea, near Corcyra.

MARATHON, one of the Demi or Hamlets of Attica, Pauſanias; about ten miles to the north-eaſt of Athens, towards Boeotia, Nepos; near the ſea, Herodotus; famous for the victory of the Athenians over the Perſians under Miltiades; and for the Marathonian bull, ſlain by Theſeus, Plutarch, Ovid. Near *Marathon* is a bog, into which the Perſians plunging in their flight, ſtuck faſt, and were ſlain by the conquerors, Pauſanias. *Marathonius*, the epithet, Statius.

MARATHOS, Arrian; a large and opulent city of Seleucis, a diſtrict of Syria, over-againſt the iſland Aradus: an ancient town of the Phoenicians, now reduced, Strabo; whoſe territory was ſhared out among the inhabitants of Aradus, id.

MARCIA AQUA, a water conducted to mount Aventine in Rome, from the Lacus Fucinus, above thirty miles diſtance. So called from Q. Marcius, ſurnamed *Rex*, who in his pretorſhip executed it. It was the beſt and pureſt of all the waters conveyed to Rome, Inſcriptions.

MARCIANA SILVA, Peutinger; ſituate between the Rauraci and the Danube, before it comes to be navigable; a part of the Hercynia. Now *Schwartzwald*, or *Black Foreſt*, in the ſouth-weſt of Suabia, near the riſe of the Danube and Necker.

MARCIANOPOLIS, Peutinger; a town of Moeſia Inferior; ſo called from Trajan's ſiſter, Ammian; ſituate on the borders of the Pontus, which conſtitutes the northern part of Moeſia.

MARCINA, Strabo; a town of the Picentini in Campania, ſituate between Sirenuſae and Poſidonia, built by the Tuſcans, inhabited by the Samnites; but from its ſituation with reſpect to the Picentini, who afterwards removed to that diſtrict, it belonged to them, and doubtleſs was occupied by them.

MARCODURUM, or *Marcomagum*, names of the ſame import, becauſe Duren and Magen in the Celtic, denote a paſſage over a river; a village of Belgica, Tacitus. Now *Duren* on the Roer, a ſmall town in the ſouth of the duchy of Juliers.

MARCOMANNI, Caeſar, Tacitus; a people of Germany, who ſeem to take their name from their ſituation on the limits or marches, to the eaſt of the Higher Rhine and north of the Danube. Cluverius allots to them the duchy of Wurtemberg,

a part of the Palatinate between the Rhine and the Necker, the Briſgau, and a part of Suabia, lying between the ſprings of the Danube and the river Bregentz: they afterwards removed to the country of the Boii, whom they expulſed and forced to withdraw more to the eaſt, occupying what is now called *Bohemia*, Strabo, Velleius.

MARDI, Pliny; various people of the Farther Aſia, placed in Margiana, Media, and Perſis; their name denotes rebellious, lawleſs people, living on plunder.

MARE, Sea; denotes that vaſt body, or collection of water, encompaſſing the earth; and this is properly the ocean; which takes different names from the different countries it waſhes.

MARE INFERUM and *Superum*, the former denoting the Tuſcan ſea, and the latter, the Adriatic, Livy, Virgil. So denominated from their ſituation with reſpect to the Apennin, which divides Italy into two parts; the Adriatic to the north, or *Supra* and the Tuſcan ſea to the ſouth of it, expreſſed by *Infra*.

MARE MORTUUM. See ASPHALTITIS.

MARE RUBRUM, Pliny; called *Erythraeum* by the Greeks, from king Erythras, Curtius; is divided into two bays; on to the eaſt, called Sinus Perſicus, oppoſite to Arabia; and the other to the weſt, called *Sinus Arabicus*; and thus waſhing Arabia Felix on the ſouth.

MARE SALIS. See ASPHALITITIS.

MAREA LACUS, or *Mareotis*, Strabo; a lake ſerving as a ſea to the Alexandrians to the ſouth, as the Mediterranean does to the north, id. with ſeveral cuts from the Nile to it; for a navigation from all parts of Egypt; and the harbour which the Alexandrians have on it, is richer far than that on the Mediterranean. In breadth above one hundred and fifty ſtadia; in length about three hundred, Strabo. The wine of the adjoining territory, called *Mareoticum*, is excellent, id. Virgil, Horace. The lake gave name to a nomos or diſtrict, called *Mareotis*, or *Mareotes*. There was a town to the ſouth of it, called *Marea*, Thucydides. *Mareotae*, the people dwelling on the lake, Coin.

MARESA, Joſhua; *Mareſa* and *Mariſſa*, Joſephus; a town in the ſouth of the tribe of Judah, near the confines of Idumaea or Arabia Petraea. It was fortified by Rehoboam, 2 Chron. xi. and reſtored by Gabinius, the Roman general, after lying long in ruins, Joſephus.

MARGIANA, Strabo, Pliny; a country of the Farther Aſia; ſo called from the river *Margus*; which, dividing it, pours into the Oxus; having Hyrcania to the weſt, Ariana to the ſouth, Bactriana to the eaſt, and the river Oxus to the north; ſeparating it from Sogdiana. Famous for its apricity or clear ſunſhine, Solinus; for its vines, ſo large, that they cannot be graſped, and for cluſters two cubits long, Strabo: this country is encompaſſed with agreeable mountains and an unpaſſable ſandy deſart, id. Pliny.

MARGIDUNUM, Antonine; a town of the Coritani in Britain. Now *Belvoir-caſtle* in Lincolnſhire, Camden.

MARGIS. See MARGUS.

MARGUM, Eutropius; a town of Moeſia Superior on the Danube, near the river Margus, to the weſt of Viminacium. Famous for Diocletian's victory over Carinus.

MARGUS, or *Margis*, Pliny; from which the town *Margum* takes its name: A river of Moeſia Superior, running from ſouth to north into the Danube, near Tricornium; ſuppoſed to be the Moſchius of Ptolemy; near which Diocletian defeated Carinus in a great battle, Eutropius. Another *Margus*, Pliny; a river of Margiana, running north-weſt into the Oxus.

MARIABA, Pliny; *Meriaba*, Strabo; a metropolis of the Sabeans in Arabia Felix; ſituate on an eminence planted with trees, Strabo.

MARIAME, Ptolemy; *Mariamme*, Arrian; *Mariammia*, Stephanus; a town of Phoenicia, in the ſame latitude with Emeſa, Ptolemy. *Mariammitani*, Pliny; *Mariammitae*, Stephanus; the people.

MARIAMNE, Joſephus; the name of one of the towers built by Herod

on

on the walls of Jeruſalem, after Mariamne his favourite wife.

MARIANA, a maritime town of Corſica, near the mouth of the Tovola, on the eaſt ſide about the middle, Ptolemy, Antonine: a colony ſent by Marius, Pliny, Seneca. Now in ruins.

MARIANA FOSSA. See FOSSAE.

MARIANDYNI SINUS, Pliny; bays in Bithynia, beginning at the mouth of the Sangarius; and ſo called from the *Mariandyni*, the people dwelling on them; from whom the country is denominated *Mariandynia*, Stephanus, *Mariandyne*, Pliny.

MARIANI MONTES. See ARIORUM. Now *Sierra Morena*.

MARIANUM, Ptolemy; a promontory and town of Corſica, to the ſouth of Palla.

MARICA SILVA, *Maricae Lucus*, Livy, Virgil: a wood or grove in Latium, on the confines of Campania, near Minturnae, on the Liris.

MARIDUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Demetae in Britain. Now *Caer Mardin*, or *Caermarthen*, the capital of Carmarthenſhire, Camden.

MARIONIS, Ptolemy; a town of Germany. Now *Hamburg*, a famous trading city on the Elbe, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holſtein. E. Long. 10° 38′, Lat. 53° 41′. Another *Marionis*, Ptolemy; thought to be *Wiſmar*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg. E. Long. 11° 31′, Lat. 54° 15′.

MARIOS, Pauſanias; a town of the Eleutherolacones; in other reſpects unknown.

MARISSA. See MARESA.

MARISUS, Strabo; which ſeems to be the ſame with the *Rhabo* of Ptolemy, Cellarius: a river of Dacia, riſing in the Carpathian mountains, not far from the borders of Ruſſia, and running through Tranſilvania into the Tibiſcus or Teiſs. Now called *Mariſch*.

MARITIMA, Mela; a town of the Avarici, in Gallia Narbonenſis; ſituate between the Rhodanus and the Foſſa Mariana. A colony, Ptolemy. Now *Martegue* in Provence.

MARITIMAE ALPES. See ALPES.

MARIUM, Diodorus, Pliny; a town of Cyprus, of Greek original, Stylax; afterwards called *Arſinoe*, Stephanus; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the iſland.

MARMARENSIUM RUPES, Diodorus Siculus; a rock near mount Climax, in the eaſt extremity of Lycia, thought impregnable, but taken by Alexander: the *Marmarenſes* infeſting the Macedonians in their march, were beſieged for ſome days; but at laſt, deſpairing to eſcape, ſet fire to their houſes, and ſallying out in the night made good their way through the heart of the camp, and eſcaped to the neighbouring mountains.

MARMARICA, Ptolemy, Agathamerus; the only two who mention that name, other authors mentioning the people only, viz. *Marmaridae*; a country of Africa, which has Egypt on the eaſt, Cyrenaica on the weſt, the Mediterranean on the north, and to the ſouth the deſarts of Libya.

MARMARIUM, Strabo; a ſmall town of Euboea, with a marble quarry, whence the name. This marble is called Caryſtium, from Caryſtus, a place of greater note.

MAROBUDUM, Ptolemy; the royal reſidence of Marobuduus, king of the Marcomanni, and hence the appellation. Now thought to be *Prague*, the capital of Bohemia. E. Long. 14° 20′, Lat. 50°.

MARONEA, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a town of Ciconia, a diſtrict of Thrace, near the lake Iſmaris, Stephanus. Famous for its generous wines, Homer, Pliny; for which reaſon Bacchus was called Saviour, Coin. *Maroneitae* or *Maronitae*, the people, Coins. *Maroneus*, the epithet, Tibullus.

MARPESSA, Stephanus; a mountain of the iſland Paros, from which marble was dug. To this Virgil's *Marpeſia Cautes* has a reference, Servius.

MARPESSUS, Pauſanias; a town on mount Ida in Troas. The native place of the mother of the Sibylla Erythraea, and thence this laſt is denominated *Marpeſſia*, Tibullus.

MARRUBIUM, or *Marruvium*, Strabo, Silius Italicus; a town of the Marſi, near the Lacus Fucinus, and the

the river Liris. *Marruvii*, Pliny; *Marrubii*, Virgil, the people. Now *Morea*, a citadel of Abruzo Ultra in Naples, Cluverius.

MARRUCINI, Romans; *Marucini*, Greeks; a people of the Picenum in Italy, towards the Adriatic, ſituate on the river Aternus. Now the weſt part of Abruzzo Citra, Cluverius.

MARSACII, Pliny, Tacitus; a people of Belgica. Now the *Veluve*, Cluverius.

MARSES and *Marſias*. See MAARSARES.

MARSI, Tacitus; a people of Germany, ſituate to the ſouth of the Friſii. Other *Marſi*, a people of Italy; who dwelt round the Lacus Fucinus, Strabo, Virgil, Horace. Now *il ducato di Marſi*.

MARSIGNI, Tacitus; a people lying to the ſouth-eaſt of the Quadi and Marcomanni, or of Moravia and Bohemia.

MARSYAS, Strabo, Livy, Pliny; *Marſya*, Ovid; a river of Phrygia having a common ſource with the Meander; and being come to a hill behind Celaenae, it ſinks into the earth, and again emerges without the town; and after making ſome way falls into the Meander, Maximus Tyrius. The name of the river *Singas*, Pliny.

MARSYAS, Polybius, Strabo; a plain or valley in Syria, extending between Libanus and Antilibanus, and narrowed or confined by thoſe mountains. Alſo a river of Syria. See SINGA.

MARTIA AQUA. See MARCIA.

MARTIANA SILVA. See MARCIANA.

MARUCINI. See MARRUCINI.

MARUS, Tacitus; a river of Germany. Now the *Marſch*, which riſes on the borders of Bohemia, runs through Moravia, and ſeparates Auſtria from Hungary, running between Vienna and Preſburg into the Danube.

MASADA, Pliny; *Maſſada*, Solinus; a citadel in the ſouth of Judah, not far from the Aſphaltitis, ſituate on a rock. A place of great ſtrength under the ancient kings, Joſephus. Herod encompaſſed the rock a top, in circuit ſeven ſtadia, with a ſtrong wall. id.

MASICES, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, to the ſouth of Metagonitis.

MASITHOLUS, Ptolemy; a river of Libya Interior, riſing in the mountain, called Deorum Currus, and falling into the Atlantic, to the ſouth of the Cornu Heſperium.

MASIUS MONS, Strabo; a mountain of Armenia Major, bounding Sophene on the ſouth, as the Antitaurus does on the north, extending thence as far as Niſibis.

MASPHA GALAAD, Vulgate; *Mizpah Gilead*, Joſhua; the higher part of Gilead, by which it is conjoined with Hermon and Libanus. Another *Maſpha*, or *Mizpeh*, Joſhua; a town in the tribe of Judah, to the north-eaſt of Eleutheropolis. A third *Maſpha*, or *Mizpa*, at the foot of mount Hermon, the abode of the Hivites, Joſhua xi. not to be blended with the *Mizpah* in Gilead.

MASSA VETERNENSIS, Ammian; the native place of Gallus Caeſar, brother of the emperor Julian, and nephew of Conſtantine the Great; a town of Etruria. Now *Maſſa*, in the weſt of Tuſcany, and not far from the ſea. E. Long. 11° 50′, Lat. 43° 5′.

MASSABATICA, Strabo; *Meſſabatica*, Ptolemy; *Meſabatene*, Pliny; one of the diviſions of Elymais; ſituate northwards, near mount Zagrus. *Meſſabatae*, the people, Ptolemy, Dionyſius Characenus.

MASSADA. See MASADA.

MASSAESYLI, Strabo; a people of Numidia Propria, extending from the river Molochath, the Mulucha of others, to the promontory Tretum, or Tritum, under the dominion of Syphax.

MASSAGETAE, a people about whoſe ſeat there is as much doubt, as about that of the Amazons; Tibullus and Ammian place them near Albania, beyond the Araxes, which ſometimes denotes the Oxus: it is probable they dwelt to the eaſt of Sogdiana, Dionyſius Periegetes, Herodotus, Arrian.

MASSALIOTICUM, Pliny; one of the mouths, and that the largeſt of the Rhone.

MASSICUS MONS, Cicero, Livy; a moun-

mountain of Campania, beginning at Sinueſſa; famous for its generous wine, Horace, Martial.

MASSILIA, Mela, Pliny, Tacitus; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, a colony of Phoceans from Phocaea, a city of Ionia, and in confederacy with the Romans: univerſally celebrated not only for its port, commerce and ſtrength, but eſpecially for its politeneſs of manners, and for its learning. It is the ſchool for barbarians, who are excited by its means to a fondneſs for Greek literature, that even their public and private tranſactions are all executed in that language, Strabo; who adds, at this day the nobleſt Romans repair thither for ſtudy rather than to Athens. Now *Marſeilles*, a city and port-town of Provence. E. Long. 5° 20′, Lat. 43° 15′.

MASSYLI, Livy; a people of Numidia to the eaſt of the Maſſaeſyli, under the government of Maſiniſſa.

MASTAURA, *orum*, Strabo; a town of Lydia near Tralles and Nyſa, on the north ſide of the Meander.

MASTRAMELA, Pliny; a lake near Maſſilia. Now *Mer de Martegues*, near Marſeilles.

MASTUSIA, a promontory on the eaſt, Pliny, but Mela, Ptolemy, on the weſt ſide of the Cherſoneſus Thracia.

MASTYA, Pliny; a town of the Miſeſii in Paphlagonia, ſituate between Teium and Cromna, towards the coaſt of the Euxine.

MATIANA, Strabo; *Matiena*, Herodotus; a diſtrict of Media lying towards Armenia.

MATILICA, Frontinus; a town of Umbria, near the Aeſis. *Matilicates*, the people, Pliny. Now called *Matelica*, a ſmall town in the March of Ancona, near the Apennine.

MATINUS, a mountain or plain, uncertain whether in Apulia or Calabria. Horace mentions *Matinum Litus*, denoting its ſituation on the ſea. An ancient interpreter ſays, *Matinus*, a mountain of Apulia, or according to ſome a plain of *Calabria*. It was flowery, and therefore fit for bees, Horace, Lucan.

MATISCO, *onis*, Caeſar; a town of the Aedui in Gallia Celtica. Now *Maſcon* or *Macon* in Burgundy. E. Long. 4° 55′, Lat. 46° 22′.

MATIUM, Pliny; a town of Crete on the north ſide, about the middle. Now *Candia*, giving name to the iſland.

MATREIUM, Peutinger; a town of of Rhaetia. Now *Matray*, a citadel in the north of Tyrol, on the rivulet Ultz at the foot of the Alps, about three German miles to the ſouth of Inſprug.

MATRINUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a river of the Picenum. Now *la Piomba*, Cluverius; running between Adria and Pinna into the Adriatic.

MATRONA, *o*, ſhort; a river, ſeparating Gallia Celtica from the Belgica, Caeſar. Now the *Marne*; which riſing in Champaign near Langres, runs north-weſt, and then weſt, and paſſing by Meaux, falls into the Seine at Charenton; two leagues to the eaſt of Paris.

MATTIACAE AQUAE, Ammian; *Mattiaci Fontes*, Pliny. Now *Wiſbaden*, oppoſite to Mentz, in the Weteravia. E. Long. 8°, Lat. 50° 6′.

MATTIACUM, Ptolemy; *Mattium*, Tacitus; a town of the Mattiaci, a branch of the Catti, in Germany. Now *Marpurg* in Heſſe. E. Long. 8° 40′, Lat. 50° 40′.

MAURETANIA, Coins; rarely *Mauritania*; a very large country of Africa, extending from eaſt to weſt along the Mediterranean; divided by the emperor Claudius, into *Caeſarienſis*, ſo called from Caeſarea, its capital; and into *Tingitana* or *Tingitania*, Coins; denominated from Tingis, its chief town, Dio Caſſius. The *Caeſarienſis* was the eaſtern part, Ptolemy; having Numidia to the eaſt, the Mediterranean to the north, the Tingitana to the weſt, and Getulia to the ſouth. The Tingitana was the weſtern part of *Mauretania*, ſituate between the Atlantic on the weſt, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean on the north, Mauretania Caeſarienſis on the eaſt, and the Autololae on the ſouth. The appellation *Mauretania* is taken from the people, called *Mauri*. The *Mauretania Sitifenſis* is a ſub-diviſion of the

Caeſarienſis, in the lower age; ſo called from *Sitifis*, Ammian, its metropolis.

MAURUSIA, Strabo; the ſame with *Mauretania*, the latter being the Roman, and the former the Greek name; in the ſame manner as *Mauruſii* is the Greek appellation of the *Mauri* of the Romans.

MAUSOLI MONUMENTUM, the tomb of Mauſolus king of Caria, erected at Halicarnaſſus by his conſort queen Artemiſia, and reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world, Mela, Strabo.

MAXERA, Ptolemy; a river of Hyrcania, running through the middle of that country, from ſouth to north into the Caſpian ſea.

MAXYES, Herodotus; a people of Africa to the north of the Triton.

MAZACA, *orum*, Coins, Strabo, Ptolemy; a principal city of Cappadocia, with the ſurname *Euſebia* at mount Argaeus, afterwards under Tiberius changed for the appellation *Caeſarea*, in honour of Auguſtus, Coin, Eutropius, Sextus Ruſus, Pliny; diſtant from the Euxine eight hundred ſtadia, from the Pylae Ciliciae, a ſix day's journey, Strabo. *Mazacenus*, the gentilitious name, id.

MAZAEI, Strabo; a people of Pannonia Inferior, of Dalmatia, Dio.

MAZARA, Diodorus, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a citadel and port of the Selinuntii on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland of Sicily, with a cognominal rivulet.

MAZOR. See MIZRAIM.

MAZUSIA. See MASTUSIA.

MECHMAS. See MICHMAS.

MECON, Stephanus; *Mecone*, Strabo; the ancient name of *Sicyon*, which ſee.

MECYBERNA, Herodotus, Scylax; a town of Macedonia, ſituate between Olynthus and Torone. Hence the *Sinus Mecybernaeus*, Pliny; the ſame with the Toronaeus. The town was taken by Philip by treachery, Diodorus.

MEDAMA, Strabo; *Medma*, Pliny; a town and river of the Bruttii in Italy. The town now *Roſſarno*, Cluverius; a village of Calabria Ultra, on the Tuſcan ſea; the river retaining its ancient name.

MEDAMNE. See MESOPOTAMIA.

MEDBA, Joſhua; *Medava* or *Medaba*, Ptolemy; a town a little to the north-weſt of Heſbon in Arabia Petraea, Jerome; ſituate in a plain in the tribe of Reuben; whereas Heſbon lay in a hilly country, Joſhua.

MEDAURA. See MADAURA.

MEDERIACUM, Itinerary; a town of Belgica, ſituate between Sablones and Theudurum. Now ſaid to be *Mierl*, on the Meuſe, three leagues from Venlo in Guelderland.

MEDEON, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Boeotia, taking its name from a cognominal town of Phocis. The former ſituate near Oncheſtus, at the foot of mount Phoenix, and thence named Phoenicis, Strabo; the latter or *Medeon* of Phocis; ſituate on the Sinus Criſſaeus near Anticyra, and diſtant one hundred and ſixty ſtadia to the weſt of the *Medeon* of Boeotia, id. lying in ruins, Pauſanias.

MEDIA, Ptolemy; a country of the Farther Aſia, terminated on the north, by a part of the Caſpian ſea; on the weſt, by Armenia Major; on the eaſt, by Parthia and Hyrcania; and on the ſouth, by Perſis, Suſiana and part of Aſſyria. Divided into two parts, Strabo; viz. *Media Magna*, whoſe capital was Ecbatana; and into *Media Atrapatia* or *Atrapatene*, id. Pliny; ſtretching out towards the Caſpian ſea, Pliny. *Atrapateni*, the people, id. It takes its name from the Prefect Atrapatos, who made head againſt Alexander, and prevented his occupying that country; of which Atrapatos afterwards became king, and the crown continued in his family, down to Strabo's time.

MEDIOLANUM, Livy, Pliny; an ancient city, the capital of the Inſubres, built by the Gauls, on their ſettlement in that part of Italy. A municipium, and a place of great ſtrength, Tacitus. The ſeat of the liberal arts, whence it had the name of *Novae Athenae*, Pliny the Younger, Inſcription. Now *Milan*, capital of the Milaneſe, ſituate on the rivers Olana and Lombro. E. Long. 9° 30′, Lat. 45° 25′.

MEDIOLANUM AULERCORUM, Ptolemy,

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lemy, Peutinger; a town of Gallia Celtica. Which afterwards took the name of the *Eburovicum Civitas*, Antonine; corrupted to *Civitas Ebroicorum*, and this laſt, to *Ebroica*, whence the modern appellation, *Evreux*, a city of Normandy. E. Long. 1° 12′, Lat. 49° 21′.

MEDIOLANUM GUGERNORUM, Antonine; a town of Gallia Belgica. Now the village *Moylahd*, Cluverius; not far from Cologne.

MEDIOLANUM ORDOVICUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Llan-Vethlin*, Camden; a market-town in Montgomeryſhire in Wales.

MEDIOLANUM SANTONUM, Ptolemy; *Mediolanium*, Strabo; which afterwards taking the name of the people, was called *Santonica urbs*, Auſonius; alſo *Santones* and *Santoni*, id. A town of Aquitain. Now *Saintes*, capital of Saintonge in Guienne, on the river Charente. W. Long. 36′, Lat. 45° 50′.

MEDIOMATRICI, Caeſar; a people of Belgica. Now the dioceſe of Metz.

MEDIOMATRICORUM OPPIDUM. See DIVODURUS.

MEDMA. See MEDAMA.

MEDMASSA, Stephanus; a town of Caria; one of the ſix towns allotted by Alexander to the city of Halicarnaſſus, Pliny.

MEDOACUS, Pliny; *Meduacus*, Livy; *Major* and *Minor*, Peutinger; the former a river to the north called *Brenta*, and the latter to the ſouth called *Bachiglione*; both running down from the Alpes Tridentinae to the ſouth-eaſt, and falling into the Adriatic near Venice.

MEDOBREGA, Hirtius; *Medobriga* or *Meidobriga*, Antonine; a town of Luſitania, near mount Herminius. Now extinct, and its ruins called *Armenna*, in Portugal, Reſendius. *Medobregenſes*, the people, Hirtius. They had lead mines to work, whence they were ſurnamed *Plumbarii*, Pliny.

MEDUACUS. See MEDOACUS.

MEDUANA, Lucan; a river of Gallia Celtica, running from north to ſouth into the Laedus, and both together into the Ligeris, on its north or right ſide. Now the *Mayne*.

MEDUS, Ptolemy, Arrian; a river running into the Araxes, Strabo; from which *Media* ſeems to take its name.

MEGABARENSES, Diodorus; a branch of the Troglodytae of the Higher Egypt.

MEGABRADI, Ptolemy; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt; *Megabari*, Strabo; whom he ſometimes joins with the Blemyes and Nubae.

MEGALE POLIS, dividedly, Ptolemy, Pauſanias; or conjointly *Megalopolis*, Strabo; a very recent town of Arcadia, built under the auſpices of Epaminondas, after the battle of Leuctra, many inconſiderable towns being joined in one great city, the better to withſtand the Spartans, Pauſanias; the greateſt city of Arcadia, Strabo; watered by the river Heliſſon, Pauſanias. *Megalopolitae*, the people, Stephanus. *Megalopolitani*, Livy.

MEGARA, *ae*, *orum*, Coin, Strabo; *Megaris*, *idos*, Diodorus; anciently called *Hybla*, Stephanus, Strabo; a town towards the eaſt coaſt of Sicily; extinct in Strabo's time; tho' the name *Hybla* remained, on account of the excellence of its honey. It was a colony of Megareans from Greece. *Riſus Megarius*, denotes a horſe laugh.

MEGARA, *orum*, Thucydides, Livy, Juſtin; *Megara*, *ae*, Pliny, Velleius; a noble city, and the capital of the territory of Megaris, which carried on for many years war with the Corinthians and Athenians; it had for ſome time a ſchool of philoſophers, called the *Megarici*, ſucceſſors of Euclid the Socratic, a native of *Megara*. Their dialect was the Doric, changed from the Attic, which it formerly had been, becauſe of Peloponneſian Coloniſts, who ſettled there, Pauſanias. At length it became a Roman colony, Pliny. *Megarenſes*, the people, Coins; *Megares*, Plautus; the country of Theognis, the gnomiſt or ſententious moraliſt. The territory produced excellent bulbous roots, Columella.

MEGARIS, *idos*, the country of the Megareans, which Pliny makes a

part of Attica; and Strabo ſays, ſome were of this opinion: but he himſelf makes it a diſtinct part; in which Scylax, Ptolemy, and the hiſtories that relate the wars of the Athenians and Megareans, agree. It had Attica to the eaſt, Boeotia to the north and weſt, and the Iſthmus of Corinth to the ſouth.

MEGARIS, Pliny; a ſmall iſland in the Tuſcan ſea, joined to Naples by a bridge. Now called *Caſtello dell' ovo*.

MEGARSUS. See MAGARSUS.

MEGATICHOS, Pliny; a town on a hill between Egypt and Ethiopia; called *Myrſon* by the Arabs.

MEGIDDO, Judges v. 19. *Magedo* or *Mageddo*, Joſephus; by the waters, ſuppoſed to be the river Kiſon; near which, verſe 21. the battle with Siſera happened. A town of Galilee, recited Joſhua xvii. 11. among the cities of Manaſſeh, in the tribe of Iſſachar or Aſſer, on the weſt ſide of Jordan. Famous for the fate of Ahaziah and Joſiah, who periſhed there: near it was an open plain, fit for drawing up armies in battle-array. And thus it was ſituate to the north, contrary to its poſition in the common maps. The Canaanites being tributary to the Iſraelites, dwelt in it, Joſhua xvii. was rebuilt by Solomon, 1 Kings ix.

MEGISBA, Pliny; a lake of Taprobane, which emits two rivers; not mentioned by Ptolemy, though very full in his account of that iſland.

MEGISTA, Pliny, Ptolemy; an iſland on the coaſt of Cilicia, in the Lycian ſea; its city was extinct in Pliny's time.

ME JARKON, the water of Jarkon, Joſhua xxi. a town in the tribe of Dan.

MELDOBRIGA. See MEDOBREGA.

MELA, a ſmall river of the Tranſpadana, running by, not through Brixia, as in the common editions of Catullus, on the weſt ſide, *praecurrit* for *percurrit* from north to ſouth into the Allius; called *Mella*, Virgil, Servius. Still called *Mela*.

MELAE, Livy; a town of Samnium; called alſo *Meles*, id.

MELAENAE, Pliny; *Melenaeae*, Pauſanias; a town of Arcadia.

MELAMPHYLLUS, Pliny; *Melamphylus*, Strabo; an ancient name of *Samos*.

MELANCHLAENI, Pliny; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, near the Boſporus Cimmerius, ſituate between the Hippici Montes and the river Rha, Diodorus Siculus; ſo called from wearing black, Mela, Dio Chryſoſtomus.

MELANE, Pliny; a ſmall iſland near Epheſus.

MELANEIS, Stephanus; a town of Euboea, called alſo *Eretria*, Strabo.

MELANEN, Pliny; a town of Arcadia.

MELANES, or *Nigri Montes*, Ptolemy; mountains of Arabia Petraea, running northwards from the Wilderneſs of Paran or Pharan. Alſo mountains of Arabia Felix, towards the Perſian Gulf, Ptolemy.

MELANIA, Strabo; a town of Cilicia.

MELANIPPEA, Strabo, Stephanus; one of the iſlands or rocks near Cyprus, called *Cheledoniae*.

MELANO, Pliny; an iſland in the Sinus Ceramicus.

MELANOGAETULI, Ptolemy; a people in the ſouth of Gaetulia Propria, towards the Niger; which river they had to the ſouth of them.

MELANTIANA, Peutinger, *Melantias, ados*, Antonine; called in Suidas's time *Melitias*; a village of Thrace, diſtant an hundred and two ſtadia from Byzantium, the river Athyras runs by it; which after running a little way, and gradually inclining to the north-eaſt, falls into the Propontis; with a dock at its mouth.

MELANTII, Apollonius Rhodus, Strabo; rocks in the ſea, near Samos; ſaid by the Scholiaſt to be two in number, near Thera, ſo called from the owner Melas.

MELANTHUS, Ovid; a river of Sarmatia Europea, running into the Boryſthenes.

MELAS, *amnis*, Strabo; a river of Achaia, running by Olenus. Another of Boeotia, which runs into the lake Copais, or Cephiſis, Pauſanias. But Strabo writes, that it quite diſappeared, being either ſwallowed up in a gulf, or in lakes: it is ſaid not to have run a great way; but that

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that riſing at Orchomenus, it ſoon after loſt itſelf in lakes. A third *Melas*, a river of Pamphylia, running from north to ſouth, into the Mediterranean, to the eaſt of Side, with a harbour at its mouth, or a road for ſhips, Strabo. A fourth of Thrace, Mela; which gives name to the Sinus Melanes. A fifth of Sicily, called alſo *Facelinus*. See FACELINAE. *Mela, ae*, Ovid; whoſe banks afforded paſture and ſtalls to the oxen of the ſun.

MELDAE, Ptolemy; *Moldi*, Strabo; *Meldi Liberi*, Pliny; nor unknown to Caeſar; a town of Gallia Celtica, called *Meldorum Civitas*, Notitia; on the Matrona. Alſo the name of the people. Now *Meaux*, a city in Champaign on the Marne. E. Long. 3°, Lat. 49°.

MELDITA, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, to the ſouth of Utica.

MELES, *etis*, Strabo, Pliny, Pauſanias; a fine river running by the walls of Smyrna in Ionia, with a cave at its head, where Homer is ſaid to have written his poems. *Meletaeus*, the epithet, as *Meletaeae chartae*, Tibullus, Homer's works. And from it Homer takes his original name *Meleſigenes*, given him by his mother Critheis, as being born on its banks, Herodotus.

MELETIS SINUS. See SMYRNAEUS.

MELIBŒCUS MONS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Germany, ſituate between the Viſurgis and Albis. Cluverius thinks it is in the *Hartz*. Quere, whether it is not the *Blockberg*, a name not very unlike the original name.

MELIBOEA, Livy; a town of Theſſaly, ſituate at the foot of mount Oeta, where it verges towards Theſſaly.

MELIBOEA, Lucretius, Virgil; an iſland of Syria, at the mouth of the Orontes; which, before it falls into the ſea, forms a ſpreading lake round it. This iſland was famous for its purple dye: thought to be a colony of Theſſalians: and hence Lucretius's epithet, *Theſſalicus*.

MELCHIE, or *Milichie*, Pliny; a fountain below the Neapolis of Syracuſe, remarkable for the ſweetneſs and ſalubrity of its water; and hence the appellation. Now called *la Piſmotta*, Cluverius.

MELICUS. See MALIACUS.

MELIEIS. See MELOS.

MELIGUNIS, Callimachus; one of the Eolian iſlands, afterwards called *Lipara*.

MELINA, Stephanus; a town of Argos; from which Venus is called *Melinea*.

MELIS. See MALIACUS.

MELISSA, Athenaeus; a village of Phrygia, ſituate between Synada and Metropolis; the burial place of Alcibiades.

MELITA, Pliny; one of the Demi, or hamlets of Attica. *Meliteus*, the gentilitious name, Inſcription.

MELITAEA, Strabo; *Melitia*, Thucydides; a town of the Phthiotis in Theſſaly.

MELITARA, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia, to the eaſt of Synada, on the borders of Galatia.

MELITE, *i*, ſhort, Ovid; an iſland referred to Africa, Scylax, Ptolemy; but nearer Sicily, and allotted to it by the Romans: commended for its commodious harbours, for a city well-built, with artificers of every kind, eſpecially weavers of fine linen, Diodorus; all owing to the Phoenicians, the firſt coloniſts. Now *Malta*. Remarkable for St. Paul's ſhipwreck, Luke.

MELITE, Agathemerus; *Melita*, Pliny; *Melitina Inſula*, Ptolemy. An iſland on the coaſt of Illyricum, in the Adriatic. The *Catuli Melitaei*, Pliny; were famous. Now *Melede*. *Melite*, Strabo; the name of the iſland *Samos*.

MELITE, Vitruvius; a town of Ionia, ſtruck out of the number of the Ionian towns, on account of the arrogance of the people, and Smyrna admitted in lieu of it. Its ſituation not ſaid.

MELITENE, Pliny, Strabo; a prefecture, or government of Cappadocia, and one of the nobleſt; waſhed by the Euphrates on the eaſt, which ſeparates it from Sophene, a diſtrict of Armenia Major. Equally fertile with Sophene, and more ſo than any other part of Cappadocia, producing wine and oil, and a ſpecies of the former, called Monarites, equal to any Greek wine,

wine, Strabo. Ptolemy allots it to Armenia Minor. It had a cognominal town; formerly a Roman ſtation, but raiſed to the dignity of a city by Trajan, Procopius. From the days of Auguſtus the Duodecima Legio, named Fulminifera, was here ſtationed, Dio. This is the Fulminating, or Thundering Legion of Euſebius. *Melitene*, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Suſiana, called *Parapotamia*, Pliny; from its ſituation on the Tigris.

MELITIA. See MELITAEA.

MELITTA, Arrian; a town built by Hanno on the Atlantic.

MELLA. See MELA.

MELLARIA, Pliny; a town of the Turdetani in Baetica, to the north of the Straits of Gibraltar. Now extinct, taking its name from its honey.

MELLISURGIS, Antonine; a town of Macedonia, ſituate between Theſſalonica and Apollonia.

MELODUNUM, Caeſar; a town of the Senones, in Gallia Celtica, above Lutetia. Now *Melun*, in the Iſle of France, on the Seine. E. Long. 2° 45′, Lat. 48° 30′.

MELOESSA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland in the Sinus Scylaceus; ſo called from its numerous flocks.

MELOS, *e* long, Strabo, Pliny; *Mimallis*, Callimachus; one of the Cyclades, and extremely round as an apple: this is probably the reaſon of the appellation. Situate in the ſea of Crete: *Melii*, the people, Herodotus. Hence Diagoras the atheiſt, being a native of this iſland, was ſurnamed *Melius*. The *Melii* were different from the Melieis, or Melienſes, a people of Theſſaly, on the Sinus Melicus, Scylax. See MALIACUS. On digging, or excavating the earth, the cavity became naturally filled up, Ariſtotle. Such as ſowed late were as ripe or ready for the harveſt, as thoſe who ſowed early, Theophraſtus. Another *Melos*, an iſland in the Sinus Argolicus, Mela.

MELPES, Pliny; a river of Lucania; falling into the Tuſcan ſea, near Palinurus. Now *Melpha*, or *Melfa*.

MELPIS, Strabo; a river of Latium, falling into the Liris. Now called *Melfa*.

MEMBRESA, or *Membreſſa*, Antonine; *Membriſſa*, Peutinger; a town of Africa Propria; diſtant about forty miles from Carthage.

MEMINI, Pliny; *Mimeni*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, next the Cavares.

MEMNON, *onis*, Ptolemy; *Memnonium*, Strabo; a part of the city Thebes, in the Higher Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile; where ſtood two coloſſi, which were maimed, either by an earthquake or by Cambyſes, and were repreſentations of Memnon. The remaining part of one of which emitted a ſound on being ſtruck by the rays of the riſing ſun, Strabo, an eye-witneſs; who adds, he could not diſtinguiſh whether the ſound came from the baſe, from the coloſſus, or from one of the by-ſtanders.

MEMNONES, Agathemerus; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, next to Meroe.

MEMNONEUM, Strabo; the citadel of Suſa.

MEMNONIA, Herodotus; *Suſa* thus called.

MEMNONIUM. See MEMNON.

MEMPHIS, Strabo, Ptolemy; an ancient city, and the royal reſidence of the kings in the Higher Egypt; diſtant from the Delta to the ſouth three ſchoeni, Strabo; fifteen miles, Pliny. Situate on the weſt ſide of the Nile, over againſt Babylon. Famous for its pyramids, the burial-places of the kings. In Strabo's time flouriſhing and populous, and ſecond to Alexandria. Called alſo *Moph* and *Noph*, Bible. It gave name to a Nomos, called *Memphites*. *Memphitae*, the people, Coins. *Memphiticus*, Ovid, the epithet.

MENAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; *Menaenos*, Diodorus; a city of Sicily, to the ſouth of the Lacus Palicorum. *Menenii*, the people, Cicero; *Menamini*, Coin, Pliny.

MENAPII, Caeſar, Tacitus; a people of Belgica, on the ſea-coaſt. Now *Brabant* and *Flanders*.

MENAPIORUM CASTELLUM, Ptolemy; a citadel of the Menapii, in Gallia Belgica, on the weſt ſide of the Moſa. Now *Caſſel*, or *Keſſel*, on the Meuſe.

MENDE, Demoſthenes; a town of Pallene,

Pallene, a district of Macedonia. Famous for its wines, *Vinum Mendaeum*, Athenaeus; who quotes ancient poets, as panegyrists on it.

MENDES, *etis*, Strabo, Pindar; a town of the Lower Egypt, at that mouth of the Nile, called Mendesium; which gave name to the *Nomos Mendesius*, Herodotus, Ptolemy. Pan and a goat were here worshipped, Strabo. *Mendesitae*, the people, Coin.

MENELAITES, Strabo; a Nomos of the Lower Egypt; so called from *Menelaus*, a town to the west of the westmost branch of the Nile, and to the south-east of Alexandria. *Menelaitae*, the people, Stephanus.

MENELAIUM, Polybius; a citadel of Sparta, to the north-east of the Eurotas.

MENELAIUS MONS, Livy; a mountain very near Sparta; on which Menelaium stood. Polybius mentions several mountains or eminences, rugged, and of difficult access.

MENELAUS, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, with a port on the Mediterranean, Strabo, Herodotus, Nepos. Another of the Lower Egypt. See MENELAITES.

MENESTHEI PORTUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a port of Baetica in Spain, to the south-east of Gades, and north-west of the Straits. Strabo there places the oracle of Menestheus.

MENIA COLUMNA, Cicero; a pillar standing in the Forum: C. Menius, when he sold his house to the censors, in order to build a basilica, reserved to himself and posterity the right of one column, from which to view the gladiators, who then performed in the Forum, Asconius Pedianus. But Pliny says, that C. Menius, having triumphed over the Antiates and other ancient Latins, was honoured with a column, Livy. Here the Tres viri capitales sat on slaves and other mean people, and ordered the lictors to execute the sentence on the condemned, Plautus.

MENIANA AEDIFICIA, were buildings allotted for an academy or public school in Augustodunum of the Aedui, or Autun in Burgundy, confirmed by Constantius, Constantine's father, as appears by his letter to Eumenius, professor of rhetoric there.

MENINX, Strabo; an island in the Mediterranean, to the west of the Syrtis Minor. Supposed to be Homer's country of the *Lotophagi*, Strabo, Polybius. And hence Ptolemy and Eratosthenes denominate the island *Lotophagitis*, with a cognominal town, *Meninx*. The country of Vibius Gallus, the emperor, and of Volusianus, Aurelius Victor. Now called *Gerbi*, and *Zarbi*.

MENIUS, Strabo; a river of Peloponnesus, running through Elis, into the Ionian sea, near the promontory Chelonates.

MENLARIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Contestani in the Hither Spain. Now *Murcia*, Nonius. W. Long. 1° 12′, Lat. 38° 6′.

MENNITH, or *Minnith*, Judges xi. 33. a town near Heshbon, Jerome; in Arabia Petraea. In a district named Ecosipolis, or twenty towns, Cellarius. There is also a *Minnith* mentioned Ezekiel xxvii. as being in a good wheat country: but whether the same with the foregoing is uncertain: though some think, that the first *Minnith* lies in the country of Ammon, Wells.

MENOBA, Pliny; a river of Baetica. Now *Guadiamir* in Andalusia, running into the Baetis from north to south, with a cognominal town, Strabo; situate between Malaca to the west and Selimbina to the east. See MAENOBA.

MENOBARDI, Pliny; a people of Armenia Major.

MENOCATENI, Pliny; inhabitants of the Alps, between Tergestum and Pola.

MENOIS, Eusebius; a town or citadel near Gaza, in the tribe of Simeon; supposed to be the *Meenum Castrum*, mentioned Cod. Theodos.

MENOSCA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Verduli in the Hither Spain, on the confines of Gaul. Now thought to be *Orio*, in Guipuscoa.

MENSIS CARI FANUM, this the Latin interpreter translates Mens, as if appellative and not proper; a town of Phrygia, situate between Carura and

and the Laodicea on the Lycus: where in Strabo's time was a famous phyſic ſchool, of the ſect of Herophilus.

MENSURAE GEOGRAPHICAE. The geographical diſtances of places were determined by different meaſures in different countries: as the *mille paſſus*, among the Romans; the *leucae* of the Gauls; the *paraſangae* of the Perſians; the *ſchoeni* of the Egyptians; the *reſtae* of the Germans; all which ſee in their alphabetical order.

MENTESA, Inſcription; *Mentiſa*, Ptolemy; *Mentiſſa*, Livy; a town of the Oretani, in the Hither Spain, a little to the eaſt of Caſtulo, *Mentefani*, the people, called alſo *Oretani*, Pliny; diſtinct from the Mentefani Baſtuli.

MENUS, Ammian; *Moenis*, Mela; *Moenus*, Pliny, Tacitus; a river of Germany. Now the *Maine*, riſing in Franconia, and running from eaſt to weſt into the Rhine at Mentz.

MENUTHIAS, *ados*, Arrian, Ptolemy; an iſland adjoining to the north-eaſt of the promontory *Praſum*, of Ethiopia beyond Egypt. Some take it to be *Madagaſcar*, or the iſland *St. Laurence*. Iſaac Voſſius will have it to be *Zanzibar*; Madagaſcar being at a greater diſtance from the continent than the ancients ever ſailed to; whereas *Menuthias* was nearer: yet though *Zanzibar* be nearer the continent; it is however nearer the equator than Ptolemy's *Menuthias*, placed in ſouth latitude twelve degrees and a half.

MEONES. See LYDIA.

MEPHAATH, Joſhua; a Levitical city beyond Jordan, on the eaſt border of the tribe of Reuben, and towards the deſart. It came at length into the power of the Moabites, Jeremiah. The Romans erected a fort there, becauſe of its ſituation on the borders, Jerome.

MEPHITIS FANUM, a temple erected to the goddeſs *Mephitis*, near Lacus Amſancti, Pliny; worſhipped alſo at Cremona, Tacitus. Figuratively, *Memphitis* denotes a noiſom or peſtilential exhalation, Virgil.

MERCURIALIS PAGUS, Inſcription; a village of Zeugitana, ſuppoſed to have been near the Promontorium Mercurii, Spon.

MERCURII OPPIDUM. See HERMOPOLIS.

MERCURII PROMONTORIUM, Pliny; a promontory of the Zeugitana, on the Mediterranean, facing Sicily, and to the north of Clupea.

MERGANA. See MORGYNA.

MERIABA. See MARIABA.

MERIBRIGA, Ptolemy; *Merobrica*, Pliny; a town of Celtica, the ſouth part of Luſitania, to the weſt of Colarnum, and ſouth of the Tagus. Now *Abnedara*, a village of Portugal, Moletius.

MERINUM, a town now extinct, which ſtood at the foot of mount Garganus. Hence *Merinates ex Gargano*, the people, Pliny. From the ruins of *Merinum* aroſe *Vieſte*, a town of Naples, on the Adriatic. E. Long. 17°, Lat. 41° 48'.

MEROBRIGA, Pliny; *Mirobriga*, Ptolemy; a town of the Celtica, the ſouth part of Luſitania, on the coaſt, oppoſite to the Promontorium Barbarium, Ptolemy. Now *Santiago de Cacem*, Roſendius, ſituate in Portugal, on the Atlantic, eighteen leagues ſouth of Liſbon. Alſo a town of the Oretani, towards the ſprings of the Anas.

MEROE, Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny; an iſland of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, in the Nile; with a cognominal town, the metropolis of the Ethiopians. Here the ſhadow is ſaid to decreaſe twice a year; viz. when the ſun is in the eighteenth degree of Taurus, and in the fourteenth of Leo, Pliny. Joſephus ſays, that its ancient name was *Saba*, but changed to *Meroe*, by Cambyſes, after his ſiſter: either after his ſiſter or after his conſort, who died there, Strabo. All the ancients repreſent *Meroe*, as an iſland, but in modern maps it is a peninſula; to which greater credit is to be given, as more accurate than the ancient accounts.

MEROM. See SAMACHONITES.

MEROPE, Pliny; *Meropis*, *idos*, Thucydides; a name of the iſland *Cos*.

MEROPE, *Meropia*, Pliny; the ancient name of *Siphnus*, which ſee.

MEROPIS. See COS.

MEROPIS TERRA, a fictitious country of Theopompus, rejected by Apollodorus, as quoted by Strabo.

MEROZ, Judges v. a town of Galilee, mentioned in Deborah's Song, and no where elſe. It probably ſtood near the ſpot where the battle was fought, and therefore the more inexcuſable, in not joining to aſſiſt their brethren.

MERUS, Diodorus, Pliny; a mountain of the Hither India, hanging over the city of Nyſſa, built by Bacchus, and ſituate between the rivers Cophen and Indus. The name, denoting the *thigh*, gave riſe to the fable of Bacchus being inſerted into Jupiter's thigh, and being born twice; becauſe in this mountain he and his army are ſaid to have been preſerved, when diſeaſe and peſtilence raged in the plains below.

MERUS, Notitia; a town of Phrygia Salutaris, a province of Phrygia Magna.

MESABETENE. See MASSABATICA.

MESAMBRIA, Herodotus; *Meſembria*, Ptolemy; a town of Moeſia Inferior, at the foot of mount Haemus, on the weſt ſide of the Euxine. *Meſambriani*, the people, Coin. Though if any regard may be had to the boundaries fixed by nature, it ſhould ſeem to belong to Thrace, as being to the eaſt of mount Haemus. *Meſembriacus*, the epithet, Ovid.

MESE, Pliny; one of the Stoechades; iſlands on the ſea-coaſt of France; ſo called from its poſition in the middle. Now *Portecroz*, on the coaſt of Provence.

MESEMBRIA. See MESAMBRIA.

MESENE, Dio, Pliny; an iſland in the river Tigris, in which ſtood Apamia. Another *Meſene*, Philoſtorgius; lower down at its mouth. *Meſeni*, the people.

MESIS, *ae*, Pliny; a wind blowing between the Boreas and Caecias; but according to Ariſtotle, between the Caecias and Apareias.

MESEUS. See MOSAEUS.

MESIATES, Peutinger; a people of Rhaetia, in the ſame diſtrict with the Lepontii; whence *Meſiatenſis*, the correct reading for *Meſſadenſis*, in Cod. Theod.

MESINE, Pliny; a town of Cyprus, of unknown ſituation.

MESOGIS, *idos*, Strabo; *Meſſogis*, Stephanus; a mountain of Lydia towards the borders of Phrygia, ſituate on the left hand of the road, leading from Magneſia on the Meander, to Tralles, northward; famous for a generous wine, called *Meſogites*, Strabo.

MESOPOTAMIA, a term in general for a country ſituate between rivers; but here, that country of the Farther Aſia, which lies between the Euphrates on the weſt, and the Tigris on the eaſt, ſeparated on the north by mount Taurus from Armenia Major, and waſhed on the ſouth by the Euphrates, after bending eaſtward, Strabo, Ptolemy. In Scripture called *Aram*, but for diſtinction called *Aram Naharaim*, Syria of the two rivers; or *Padan-Aram*, plains of Syria. Harſhly tranſlated *Medamne*, from Dionyſius Periegetes. The lower and ſouthern part, occupied by the Arabes Scenitae, was called *Arabia*, Xenophon; ſeparated from Arabia Deſerta by the Euphrates. Nay Pliny calls the higher tract of *Meſopotamia*, where Carrae and Edeſſa ſtood, *Arabia*. There was alſo a diviſion of *Meſopotamia* into the *Roman* and *Parthian*; the parts next the Euphrates being occupied by the Romans; and thoſe towards the Tigris by the Parthians: tho' many Roman emperors choſe to make the Euphrates the boundary of the empire on that ſide.

MESOTIMOLUS, Notitiae; ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Tmolus*, a town on a cognominal mountain in Lydia. And hence *Meſotimolitae*, the people, Pliny; as if in the heart of *Timolus*, or *Tmolus*. Strabo makes mention only of a watch-tower on the top of *Tmolus*, built of white marble by the Perſians.

MESSA, *Meſſe*, Homer, Pauſanias; a port-town of Laconica, on the Sinus Meſſeniacus. But Strabo writes, that it could no where be ſhewn, or particularly pointed out.

MESSABATICA. See MASSABATICA.

MESSANA, the firſt town of Sicily, on croſſing over from Italy, ſituate on the ſtrait, now called the Faro, Sil. Italicus.

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Italicus. Anciently called *Zancle*, Diodorus Siculus; from king Zanclus, or according to others, from the Sicilian term *Zanclon*, denoting a ſickle, alluding to the curvity of the coaſt, Thucydides; a name appropriated by the poets; and hence *Zanclaei*, the people, Herodotus, Pauſanias. The other name *Meſſana*, is from the *Meſſenii* of Peloponneſus, Strabo. Thucydides aſcribes its origin to Anaxilas alone, the Meſſenian, tyrant of Rhegium, who received all comers, calling the town after the name of his country. The Greeks always call it *Meſſene*; the Romans *Meſſana*, conſtantly, to diſtinguiſh it from *Meſſene* of Peloponneſus: and yet the Sicilian coins bear *Meſſanieis*, or *Meſſanenſes*, the people. And Damagetus, in a Greek epigram, calls the city *Meſſana*; to which Cluverius adds, that he ſaw it on a Greek coin. A part of the Mamertini, a people of Samnium in Italy, being expelled by their countrymen, by order of the oracle, becauſe the Ver ſacrum, or the ſpring which they had vowed to Apollo, was not ſtrictly obſerved; which was to ſacrifice the produce of that ſpring to the God, including men as well as other things; as the only remedy for a raging peſtilence; and coming to ſettle in the neighbourhood of *Meſſana*, voluntarily offered their aſſiſtance to the Meſſanians in a war they happened to be engaged in. This generous act ſo affected the Meſſanians, that they not only admitted them to a ſhare of their city and territory, but aſſumed the name *Mamertini*, Feſtus: and hence Cicero calls *Meſſana*, *Civitas Mamertina*. Diodorus Siculus and Polybius give a different account of theſe *Mamertins* and their ſettlement. Euemerus, or Euhemerus, a very ancient hiſtorian, was a native of this city, Plutarch; he compiled a hiſtory of the actions of Jupiter and the other reputed Gods, from the ſacred inſcriptions which he found in the temples; eſpecially in that of Jupiter Triphylius, who erected a golden column, on which he inſcribed his own feats; this work was tranſlated by Ennius, Varro, Cicero. Euhemerus was ranked with atheiſts, and with the worſt ſort, Plutarch, Maximus Tyrius; becauſe he ſapped the foundation of all the heathen ſuperſtition, ſhewing that the Gods they worſhipped were but men, and the moſt abandoned and vicious of men too: his doctrine is generally called Euhemeriſm. His error ſeems to have conſiſted in denying a ſupreme being, and a ſuperintending providence. The town now *Meſſina*. E. Long. 15° 40′, Lat 38° 30′.

MESSAPEAE, Stephanus; a ſmall diſtrict of Laconica, where Jupiter *Meſſapeus* is worſhipped.

MESSAPIA. See CALABRIA.

MESSAPIA, Thucydides; one of the ancient names of Boeotia.

MESSE, Statius; a town of the iſland Cythera.

MESSE. See MESSOA.

MESSEIS, Strabo, Pliny; a fountain of Theſſaly, not far from Pharſalus.

MESSENA, *Meſſene*, Strabo, Pliny, Pauſanias; an inland town, and the capital of Meſſenia, a country of Peloponneſus; erroneouſly placed by Ptolemy on the coaſt. A town of no great antiquity, being built by Epaminondas, who recalled all the Meſſenian exiles, and gave the town the name *Meſſene*. A place of great ſtrength, Pauſanias; vying in point of ſtrength and ſituation with Corinth, Strabo: and therefore Demetrius Pharius adviſed Philip, father of Perſeus, that if he wanted to have Peloponneſs in his power, he ſhould make himſelf maſter of theſe two towns, as thus he would have the ox by both horns, Strabo.

MESSENIA, Strabo, Pauſanias; a country in the ſouth of Peloponneſus, moſtly maritime, ſituate between Elea to the weſt and Laconica to the eaſt. Anciently a part of Laconica, under Menelaus, and called *Meſſene*, Homer; interpreted by the Scholiaſt, *Meſſenaea Regio*. *Meſſenii*, the people, reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery and ſubjection by the Spartans; *Meſſenius*, the epithet, Ovid.

MESSENAICUS SINUS, Strabo; a bay on the ſouth of Meſſenia; called alſo *Aſinaeus*, from *Aſine*, an adjoining

joining town; alſo *Thuriates*, and *Coronaeus*, for the ſame reaſon, Pliny.

MESSOA, Stephanus; a place of Laconica; ſuppoſed to be the *Meſſe* of Homer, Strabo; the country of Alcmon the poet, Suidas. Not *Meſſene*, which did not then exiſt, by way of contraction.

MESSOGIS. See MESOGIS.

MESTUS. See NESTUS.

METACHOEUM, Stephanus, a citadel lying between Coronea and Orchomenus of Boeotia.

METACOMPSO, *us*, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed to be the *Tachompſo* of Herodotus, and *Tachemſo* of Mela; *Tacompſos*, Pliny, Stephanus; which they call an iſland; Pliny, a town only; ſituate on the borders of Egypt and Ethiopia, near the iſland Phila, Stephanus.

METAGONITAE, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, ſituate near the Strait of Gibraltar.

METAGONITIS, *idos*, Pliny; *Numidia*, ſo called by the Greeks, in imitation of the Carthaginians; denoting a bridled or controlled country; as appears from Polybius. *Metagonitae*, the people, id. *Metheg* being the term for bridle in Hebrew.

METAGONITIS, Ptolemy; *Metagonium*, Strabo; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Mediterranean, over-againſt New Carthage in Spain, Strabo. It alſo denotes an extent of territory, dry and barren, id. Different from the *Metagonium* of Mela, near the mouth of the river Ampſaga; ſo called from its angular form.

METALLA, Antonine; a town on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Sardinia; probably ſo called from its mines. Which ſeems to be now *Civita di Gleſie*, at which are ſilver mines, Cluverius.

METALLINA *caſtra*, or *Metallinenſis Colonia*, Pliny; a town of Luſitania, on the right or north ſide of the Anas; but the river afterwards ſhifting its channel, it came to ſtand on the left ſide, and thus in Baetica, in the Farther Spain. The *Metellinum* of Antonine. Now *Medelin*, a town of Eſtremadura, ſeated on the Guadiana. W. Long. 6° 12′, Lat. 38° 35′.

METALLOFENON. See PHUNON.

METALLUM, Strabo; the port-town of Gortyna, in the iſland of Crete, at the diſtance of an hundred and thirty ſtadia from it.

METALLUM. See TRITIUM.

METANASTAE. See JAZYGES.

METANIA. See METINA.

METAPINUM, Pliny; one of the mouths of the Rhone.

METAPONTIS, Pliny; the ancient name of the iſland *Syme*.

METAPONTUM, Mela, Pliny, Livy; *Metapontium*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Lucania, on the Sinus Tarentinus, to the weſt of Tarentum: built by the Pylians, who returned from Troy, Mela. Where Pythagoras is ſaid to have taught in the time of Servius Tullius, Livy. *Metapontini*, the people; who pretended to ſhew, in a temple of Minerva, the tools with which Epeus built the wooden horſe, Juſtin. Now a tower, called *Torre di Mare*, in the Baſilicata of Naples, Baudrand.

METARIS, Ptolemy; a frith or arm of the ſea in Britain, between the Iceni and Coritani. Now the *Waſhes*, between Lincolnſhire and Norfolk, Camden.

METAURUM, Mela; a town of the Bruttii. Now *Gioia*, in the ſouth-weſt of Calabria Ultra, not far from the mouth of the river Marro.

METAURUS, Pliny; a river of the Bruttii, running from ſouth to north into the Tuſcan ſea. Now called *Marro*, Cluverius. Another of Umbria, Lucan, Sil. Italicus; running from weſt to eaſt into the Adriatic. Famous for the defeat of Aſdrubal, Horace; ſwift and rapid, Lucan, Sil. Italicus. Now *Metaro*.

METELIS, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of the Delta, on the eaſt ſide of the great river, or weſtmoſt branch of the Nile: which gave name to the Nomos Metelites. *Metelitae*, the people, Coin. Afterwards called *Bechis*.

METELLINUM. See METALLINA.

METHANA, Strabo; a ſmall diſtrict of Argolis, with a cognominal peninſula, between Epidaurus and Troezen; which in ſome copies of Thucydides, Strabo ſays, is called *Methone*; as it is now in our copies.

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METHONE, Strabo, Stephanus; a town of Macedonia, on the weſt ſide of the Sinus Thermaicus. At the ſiege of this place, Philip of Macedon had one of his eyes ſtruck out by a dart, ſhot from a catapulta, Strabo, Diodorus; which laſt adds, that, on taking the town, he razed it to the ground. *Methonaei*, the people. Another of Magneſia, a diſtrict of Theſſaly, Homer; firſt ſyllable long; on the borders of Macedonia, Thucydides, firſt *e* ſhort. A third *Methone*, Strabo, Ptolemy, &c. a town of Meſſenia; of Laconica, Thucydides, Scylax; becauſe Meſſenia was formerly a part of Laconica, Strabo. *Mothone*, Pauſanias. Now *Modon*, a port town of the Morea. E. Long. 21° 30′, Lat. 37°.

METHURIADES, Stephanus; iſlands ſituate between Aegina and Attica, in the neighbourhood of Troezen.

METHYDRIUM, Pauſanias, Pliny; one of the towns which concurred to form Orchomenus of Arcadia.

METHYMNA, *e* long, Strabo, Thucydides, Ptolemy; *e* ſhort, Scylax; a town of Leſbos, on the eaſt ſide: famous for its wine, Virgil, Ovid, Propertius. That wine, which Ariſtotle in his dying moments, in order to recommend Theophraſtus, who was of that iſland, is ſaid to have preferred to the Chian, A. Gellius. The country of Arion, the muſician, Herodotus. *Methymnaeus*, the epithet, Virgil, Ovid.

METINA, in Pliny's MSS. *Metania*; and therefore Harduin ſuſpects, that the true reading is *Metapina*; an iſland at the mouth of the Rhone; ſo called from *Metapinum*, one of the mouths of that river.

METIOSEDUM, Caeſar; a town of the Pariſii, in Gallia Celtica, four miles below Lutetia, on the Seine.

METITA, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, on the Euphrates.

METOPES, Scholiaſt on Callimachus; a river of Arcadia.

METROPOLIS, Polybius; a town of Acarnania, a little to the ſouth of Stratos. Another of Lydia, Ptolemy, Stephanus; ſituate between Colophon and Priene, near the Cayſter. A third *Metropolis*, of Phrygia, Ptolemy, Strabo; ſacred to the mother of the gods, who was here worſhipped, Coin. A fourth *Metropolis* of Eſtiotis, a diſtrict in Theſſaly, Caeſar, Livy; to the eaſt of Gomphi, and the laſt town of that diſtrict, Ptolemy. *Metropolitae*, the people, Caeſar.

METROUM, Arrian; a town of Bithynia, ſituate between Heraclea, and Pſyllium.

METTIS, Notitia; the ſame with *Divodurus*, which ſee.

METUBARRIS, Pliny; a large iſland of Pannonia Inferior, in the river Savus. Now thought to be *Colubara*, an iſland of Servia, on the borders of Boſnia, in the Save.

METULUM, Dio; a conſiderable city of Liburnia, at the ſiege of which Octavius Caeſar was wounded. Said to be the metropolis, and ſituate on two eminences, interſected by a valley, Appian. Now generally thought to be *Metling*, in Carniola. E. Long. 16°, Lat. 46° 5′.

MEVANIA, Columella, Lucan, a town of the Ciſappenine Umbria; ſeated at the confluence of the Tina and Clitumnus, on the Via Flaminia, famous for its herds of white cattle, brought up there for ſacrifice, Virgil, Lucan, Sil. Italicus. The white colour ſaid to be owing to the waters of the Clitumnus, Virgil. *Mevania* was the country of Propertius. *Mevenates*, Inſcription, Pliny, the people. Now ſaid to be *Bevagna*, in the territory of the Pope.

MICHMAS, 1 Samuel xiii. called *Mechmas*, and *Machmas*, Jerome. A town of Judea, to the north-eaſt of Jeruſalem. Mentioned alſo Iſaiah x. who ſeems to place it more to the north.

MIDAEIUM, Dio, Ptolemy; *Midaium*, Strabo, Pliny. A town of Phrygia Epictetos. Here Sextus Pompeius, ſon of Pompey, after his defeat by Octavianus, was taken and ſlain, by order of Antony, Dio Caſſius.

MIDEA, or *Midia*, Stephanus; a town of Argolis; formerly called *Perſepolis*, Pauſanias. From the ruins of this and other towns Argos aroſe, id. In whoſe time there was only to be ſeen the ſpot on which it ſtood. Another of Boeotia, Homer. Called afterwards *Lebadia*, Pau-

Pauſanias. It was ſwallowed up by the lake Copais, Strabo.

MIDIAN, or *Madian*, Jerome; a town on the ſouth of Arabia Petraea; ſo called from one of the ſons of Abraham by Ketura. Another *Midian* near the Arnon and Aeopolis, in ruins in Jerome's time; with the daughters of theſe *Midianites* the Iſraelites committed fornication, and were guilty of idolatry, Moſes. A branch of the *Midianites* dwelt on the Arabian Gulf, and were called *Kenites*, Moſes, ſome of whom turned proſelytes, and dwelt with the Iſraelites in the land of Canaan.

MIEZA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Macedonia, which was anciently called *Strymonium*, Stephanus; ſituate near Stagira. Here the ſtone ſeats and ſhady walks of Ariſtotle were ſhewn, Plutarch. Of this place was Peuceſtas, one of Alexander's generals, and therefore ſurnamed *Miezaeus*, Arrian.

MIGDOL, or *Magdol*, Moſes; a place in the Lower Egypt, on this ſide the Pihahiroth, or between it and the Red Sea, towards its extremity. The term denotes a tower or forteſs. It is probably the *Magdolus* of Herodotus, ſeeing the Septuagint render it by the ſame name.

MILATAE, *arum*, Peutinger; a town of Pannonia Inferior; the ancient name of *Bononia*, which laſt was given it by the Romans; ſituate between the river Cuſus and Cuccium.

MILESII. See MILETUS.

MILETOPOLIS, Strabo, Stephanus, Pliny; a town of Myſia, ſituate between Cyzicum and Bithynia, on the lake Artynias, from which the river Rhyndacus takes its riſe. *Miletopolites*, *Miletopolitis*, Strabo; a male or female citizen. Another *Miletopolis* of Sarmatia Europea; *Olbia* ſo called, becauſe a colony of Mileſians, which ſee.

MILETUS, Homer; a town of Crete, but where ſituate does not appear. It is ſaid to be the mother-town of *Miletus* in Caria, whither a colony was led by Sarpedon, Minos's brother, Ephorus, quoted by Strabo. *Mileſii*, the people, Ovid.

MILETUS, the capital of Ionia, Pliny; formerly a leading and principal town in the arts of war and peace, Mela; of great antiquity, Nonnus; built by Miletus, the companion of Bacchus, Apollodorus. Famous above all for its colonies, Herodotus, Strabo. The only town that made head againſt Alexander, and with much difficulty taken, Arrian. The country of Thales, one of the ſeven wiſe men; who thanked God for three things; viz. that he was born of the human, not of the brute ſpecies; a man, and not a woman; a Greek, and not a barbarian, Diogenes Laertius; he is the firſt who applied himſelf to the ſtudy of nature: of Anaximander, ſcholar and ſucceſſor of Thales; the inventor of ſun dials, and the gnomon, and who was the firſt that publiſhed a geographical map: of Anaximenes, ſcholar and ſucceſſor to the foregoing; he died on the day that Sardes was taken by Cyrus: of Timotheus, the celebrated muſician, author of many books on muſic, Stephanus; and a great performer in it: and of other great men, Mela. Famous for its excellent wool, Virgil. *Mileſii*, the people, Authors, Coins; who from being powerful, becoming afterwards opulent and abandoned to pleaſures, loſt both their riches and their power, Stephanus. The city was formerly called *Lelegeis*, from the *Leleges*, its inhabitants, Pliny.

MILEUM, or *Milevum*, Peutinger; a colony in Numidia, ſituate thirty miles to the weſt of Cirta; famous for a council holden there.

MILICHIE See MELICHIE.

MILION, Strabo, Plutarch; the Greek name for *Mille paſſus*, a mile.

MILIONIA, Livy; *Milonia*, Stephanus; a town of the Marſi and Samnites, Livy; probably on the confines of both. But its particular ſituation is unknown.

MILLE PASSUS, or *Millia Paſſuum*, a very common expreſſion among the ancient Romans for a meaſure of diſtance, commonly called a *mile*. *Milliarium*, rarely uſed. Which Heſychius made to conſiſt of ſeven ſtadia; Plutarch little ſhort of eight; but many others, as Strabo and Polybius, make it juſt eight ſtadia.

The

The reaſon of this difference ſeems to be, that the former had a regard to the Grecian foot, which is greater than the Roman or Italic. This diſtance is oftentimes called *Lapis*, which ſee. Each *paſſus* conſiſted of five feet, Columella.

MILLIARIUM AUREUM, Plutarch, Tacitus; a gilt pillar erected in the Forum at Rome, from which diſtances in miles were reckoned to all parts of Italy,

MILLO, a part of mount Zion, at its extremity; and therefore called *Millo*, of the city of David, 2 Chron. xxxii. taken in within the wall that encompaſſed mount Zion. Uncertain, whether *Beth-Millo*, Judges ix. 20. denotes a place; if it did, it lay near Sechem.

MILOLITUM, Antonine; a town of Thrace, at the foot of mount Rhodope; ſituate between the rivers Neſtus and Hebrus.

MILONIA. See MILIONIA.

MILTUS, Ptolemy; a town in the north of the iſland Sagdiana, in the Perſian gulf, on the coaſt of Carmania, over-againſt Protoſpana.

MILVIUS or *Mulvius Pons*, Salluſt; the true reading is ſaid to be *Molvius*; a bridge on the Tiber, built by Aemilius Scaurus the Cenſor, in the time of Sylla, at two miles diſtance from the city, on the Via Flaminia, and repaired by Auguſtus. From this bridge the ambaſſadors of the Allobroges were brought back to Rome, by Cicero's management, and made a diſcovery of Cataline's conſpiracy, Salluſt. Near it Maxentius was defeated by Conſtantine, Eutropius. Now called *Ponte Molle*.

MILYAS, Ptolemy; a town of Lycaonia, which ſeems to have given name to the ſmall diſtrict *Milyas*.

MILYAS, *adis*, Strabo; a ſmall diſtrict of Lycia, towards Piſidia northwards; a hilly country. Tho' Herodotus ſeems to ſay, that Lycia was called *Milyas*. *Milyae* and *Milyes*, the people, Stephanus; called alſo *Solymi*, Timagenes; and *Termilae* by the neighbouring people, after the ſettlement of Sarpedon, the brother of Minos, in that country; who with his faction was expelled Crete, Herodotus.

MIMACI, Ptolemy; a people of Libya Interior, beyond the Nubi, towards the equator.

MIMALLIS. See MELOS.

MIMAS, *antis*, Homer, Lucan, Ovid; a very high mountain of Ionia near Erythrae; running out into the ſea, oppoſite to Chios; full of wild beaſts and covered with wood, Strabo. Alexander made a cut the diſtance of ſeven miles, to bring the ſea round Erythrae and Mimas, Pliny. From this mountain, the *Mimallones*, or *Mimallonides*, Ovid, the ſame with the Bacchae, are thought to take their names.

MINAEA, Strabo; a diſtrict of Arabia Felix; adjoining on the weſt, to Sabaea, and next the Mare Erythraeum; a journey of ſeventy days from Elana in Arabia Petraea on the Red Sea, id. *Minaei*, the people, id. *Minnaei*, Diodorus Siculus.

MIMENI. See MEMINI.

MINCIUS, Pliny, Virgil; a river of the Tranſpadana; running from, or rather tranſmitted through the Lacus Benacus, from north to ſouth into the Padus; but originally riſing in the Rhetian Alps. Now *Mincio* or *Menzo*, running through the duchy of Mantua into the Po.

MINERVAE CASTRUM, Peutinger; called *Arx Minervae*, Virgil; *Minervium*, or *Templum Minervae*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus. A citadel, temple, and town on the Ionian ſea, beyond Hydrus; ſeen a great way out at ſea; a colony, Velleius. Now *Caſtro*, a town of Otranto in Naples, E. Long. 19° 25′, Lat. 40° 8′.

MINERVAE PROMONTORIUM, Pliny; the ſeat of the Sirenes, id. a promontory in the Sinus Paeſtanus, the ſouth boundary of Campania, on the Tuſcan coaſt; ſo called from a temple of Minerva on it; ſituate to the ſouth of Surrentum, and therefore called *Surrentinum*, Tacitus. Now *Capo della Minerva*, on the weſt coaſt of Naples, over againſt the iſland Capri.

MINI, or *Hor-Mini*, Jonathan the Chaldee Paraphraſt; a mountain or mountains, from which *Armenia* takes its name, which ſee.

MINICA. See MINNIZA,

MINIO,

MINIO, *onis*, Virgil, Rutilius; a river of Etruria, running from eaſt to weſt into the Tuſcan ſea, to the ſouth of Graviſca. Now *il Mignone*.

MINIUS, Mela, Strabo; a river of Hither Spain; riſing in Callaecia, ſeparating Luſitania from it, and running from eaſt to weſt into the Atlantic. So called from the *Minium*, or red colouring earth, which it carries down with it. Now *el Minho*, a river of Galicia, a province of Spain.

MINIZUS, Antonine; a town of the Tectoſages in Galatia, to the weſt of Ancyra. It is alſo written *Mniſus*, *Mnizus* and *Mnyzus*. A place of ſome note, becauſe the emperor Arcadius, tarrying here, publiſhed laws, ſtill extant in both Codes. And thought to be the *Regemnezus* of Hierocles; and the *Mizagus* of Peutinger.

MINNAEI. See MINAEA.

MINNIDUNUM, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of the Helvetii in Gallia Belgica. Now *Moulon*, or *Milden*, in the the territory of Bern, twelve miles to the north of Lauſanne.

MINNITH. See MENNITH.

MINNIZA, Itinerary; a town of Cyrrhiſtica, a diſtrict of Syria, lying between Cyrrhus and Beroa.

MINOA, Ptolemy; a port-town on the eaſt ſide of Crete, near the promontory Salmonis; to be carefully diſtinguiſhed from *Minoa*, a town on the north ſide, to the eaſt of Cydonia. Another *Minoa*, a port of the Sinus Argolicus in Peloponneſus, Ptolemy; a citadel, Strabo; a promontory, running out into the ſea, Pauſanias; near Epidaurus Limera. *Minoa*, a promontory of Megaris to the ſouth of Megara, running out into the Saronic bay. Gaza in Paleſtine was anciently called *Minoa*, Strabo.

MINOA, Livy, Polybius, Diodorus; the ſurname of *Heraclea*, at the mouth of the Halycus on the ſouth ſide of Sicily.

MINOA, Pliny; the ancient name of *Paros*, and the people *Minoae*, Stephanus.

MINOIUM MARE, Apollonius; the ſame with the *Creticum*.

MINTHE, Strabo, Ptolemy; called *Evan*, Pauſanias; a mountain of Arcadia, between Taygetus to the ſouth, and Stymphalus to the north.

MINTURNAE, *arum*, Cicero, Strabo, Pliny; a town on the confines of Campania, ſituate on both ſides the river Liris, a little above its mouth, Strabo; a colony, Livy, Velleius: ſent in the firſt year of Pyrrhus's reign; called *Sickly*, Ovid. Now ſcarce a trace remaining of it. Near it were the marſhes, in which Marius lay hid for ſome time up to the chin, from the purſuit of Sylla, Lucan, Juvenal, Plutarch. *Minturnenſes*, the people.

MINYEIUS, Homer, Pauſanias; a river of Elis, falling into the Ionian ſea, from eaſt to weſt, near Arene. The turning this river on the ſtalls of Augeas, in order to waſh them out, is one of Hercules's labours, Pauſanias. It was otherwiſe called *Anigrus*, id.

MINYIA, Ptolemy; a ſmall iſland to the weſt of Miletus in Ionia; ſituate between Patmos to the weſt, and Lade to the eaſt.

MIROBRIGA, Inſcription; a town of Luſitania; ſituate between Bletiſa and Salmantica, to the eaſt of the north bend of the Durius. Thought to be now *Cividad Rodrigo*, on the confines of Portugal; or to have ſtood between that and Salamanca: *Mirobrigenſes Celtici*, the people, Pliny. Another of Baetica, in the Conventus Cordubenſis, Pliny, Inſcription. Now *Villa de Capilla* in Andaluſia, Mariana. A third, called *Merobriga*, which ſee.

MIRTYLIS, Mela; *Myrtilis*, Pliny, Antonine; a town of the Cuneus in Luſitania: Commonly called *Julia Myrtylis*; but from what authority uncertain. Now *Mertola*, a town of Alentejo in Portugal. W. Long. 8° 15, Lat. 37° 35'.

MISAEL, Joſhua xxi. a Levitical town in the ſouth of the tribe of Aſher.

MISDIA, one of the diviſions of Perſis by Ptolemy; but obſcure and unknown.

MISENUM, or *Miſenus*, as either Mons or Promontorium, is underſtood, Tacitus, Pliny, Sueton. a promontory, port and town in Campania;

its origin fabulous, Virgil, ſituate to the ſouth weſt of Baiae, in the Sinus Puteolanus, on the north ſide. Here Auguſtus had a fleet, called *Claſſis Miſenenſis*, Tacitus; for guarding the Mare Inferum; as he had another at Ravenna, for the Superum. *Miſenenſes*, the people, Tacitus. *Miſenenſis*, the epithet, id. *Miſenus*, Livy.

MISEO, *Miſius* and *Miſus*, Peutinger, Antonine; the two former rivers of the Picenum, running into the Adriatic. The laſt of Umbria now called *Nigola*, and ſometimes *Miſa*.

MISIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Albania.

MISRAIM. See MIZRAIM.

MISREPHOTH-MAIM, Joſhua xi. 8. a place near Sidon, denoting *Salt-pits*; according to others, *burnings of waters*, or *ſand melted down to glaſs*, the country abounding in ſand fit for this purpoſe.

MISTHIA, or *Miſtheia*, Hierocles; a town of Lycaonia, little known.

MISTHIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Orondici, a people of Piſidia; of which ſcarce any thing is known.

MISUA, Pliny; *Niſua*, Ptolemy; who ought to be corrected, becauſe in the Notitia we have the epithet *Miſuenſis*, which ſeems to confirm the reading of Pliny.

MISULAMI, Ptolemy; a people of Numidia Propria, ſituate at the foot of mount Audus; called *Miſulani*, Pliny; *Muſulani*, Tacitus; who places them neighbours to the Mauri, and therefore to be placed more to the weſt than is done by Ptolemy.

MISYNUS, Ptolemy; an obſcure iſland in the bay of the Syrtis Major.

MITHRIDATIUM, Strabo; a citadel of the Trocmi in Galatia, towards the river Halys.

MITYLENE, es, or *Mitylenae, arum*, in moſt authors, Greek and Latin; but on Coins *Mytilene*; which doubtleſs is the ancient and genuine manner of writing it, from its founder *Myto*, Stephanus. A celebrated, powerful, and affluent city of Leſbos; nor was it leſs famous for the ſtudy of philoſophy and eloquence, Strabo, Cicero. Suffered much in the Peloponneſian war from the Athenians, Thucydides; and in the Mithridatic war from the Romans; being taken and deſtroyed: but it ſoon roſe again, having recovered its ancient liberty, by the favour of Pompey, Velleius, Plutarch; confirmed by the emperors: it remained a free city and in power one thouſand five hundred years, Pliny. Was much adorned by Trajan, who added to it the ſpendor of his own name, Coin. The country of Pittacus, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece; of Alcaeus and Sappho. *Mytilenaei*, Coin; or *Mytilinenſes*, the people; who at ſtated times celebrated poetical conteſts, Plutarch. It was elegantly and magnificently built, but its ſituation is injudiciouſly choſen; the ſouth wind blowing brings on diſorders; the north-weſt, coughs; but the north again reſtores health, Vitruvius; it abounds in every neceſſary, Strabo: Cicero calls it a city ennobled by nature and ſituation, eſpecially by the beauty of its edifices, and by its plains, which are pleaſant and fertile. It is ſometimes by the poets joined with Rhodes, Horace, Martial. *Mitylenaeus*, the epithet, Lucan. It now gives name to the whole iſland, and this as early as the days of Euſtathius; and is itſelf called *Caſtro*.

MIZAAR, Pſalms; a mountain near Zoar, to the ſouth of the Dead Sea, which the appellation ſeems to favour.

MIZAGUS. See MINIZUS.

MIZPA. See MASPHA.

MIZPE, 1 Sam. xxii. a city of Moab, where David committed his parents to the protection of the king, when purſued by Saul.

MIZPE, of Judea. See MASPHA.

MIZPE, Joſhua xiii. a diſtrict beyond Jordan, on the borders of the tribe of Gad; the ſame with the tract of mount Gilead, as appears, Geneſis xxxi. 49. The valley of *Mizpe*, Joſhua xi. 8 denotes ſome valley near mount Gilead, Wells.

MIZPEH GILEAD. See MASPHA.

MIZRAIM, or *Miſraim*, Bible; the dual name of Egypt, to denote the Higher and the Lower Egypt, which ſee. It ſometimes occurs ſingular.

Ma-

MONOCAMINUM, Ptolemy; a town in the Lower Egypt, to the weſt of the lake Mareotis.

MONODACTYLUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of the Troglodytice.

MONOGLOSSUM, Ptolemy; a mart-town of the Hither India, ſituate on the Sinus Canthi, into which the Indus empties itſelf. Said to be *Mangalor* on the coaſt of Malabar. E. Long. 74°, N. Lat. 13°.

MONS BRISIACUS, Antonine. Now *Briſac*, ſituate on a round hill, on the right ſide of the Upper Rhine.

MONS CHRISTI, an iſland to the ſouth of Planaſia, at a conſiderable diſtance from the coaſt; ſo called for a long time back, from a high mountain, which occupies almoſt the whole of the iſland.

MONS FISCELLUS. See FISCELLUS.

MONS JOVIS. See JOVIS MONS.

MONS MARIANUS. See MARIANUS.

MONS MASSICUS. See MASSICUS.

MONS SACER, Livy, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; a mountain of the Sabines beyond the Anio, to the eaſt of Rome; whither the common people retired once and again to avoid the oppreſſion of the nobles or patricians. From this receſſion, and the altar of Jupiter Terribilis, erected there, the mountain took its name, Dionyſius. And here the people obtained the officers called tribunes; as protectors of the common people and their rights. In their perſons they were accounted ſacred and inviolable; could put a negative on any reſolution of the ſenate. At firſt only two in number, afterwards encreaſed to ten; and choſen from among the common people: authors of greater diſorders in the ſtate than any they were at firſt created either to obviate or redreſs; factious and turbulent to the higheſt degree, from uſurping a power of doing whatever they liſted.

MONS SELEUCUS, Antonine; a place of Gallia Narbonenſis. Famous for the defeat of the tyrant Magnentius, by Conſtantius, Eutropius. Now thought to be *Mont Salcon*, a vilage of Dauphiné.

MONS SILICIS. See SILICIS.

MONTES AETII, Diodorus Siculus; mountains of Sicily. Now called *Monti Fori*, Fazellus.

MONTES HERAEI. See HERAEI.

MONTES SERICI. See SERICI.

MONTUOSA CHERSONESUS, Strabo; an iſland, Arrian; diſtant two hundred ſtadia from the coaſt of the Troglodytice.

MOPH, Hoſea; *Noph*, Iſaiah; *Memphis*, Septuagint, Vulgate, which ſee.

MOPSI FONS. See MOPSUCRENE.

MOPSOPIA, Strabo, Seneca; the ancient name of Attica; ſo called from king Mopſopus.

MOPSOS, Pliny; *Mopſueſtia*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of Cilicia Campeſtris, ſituate on the river Pyramus; ſo called from Mopſos the Diviner; who lived in the time of the war of Troy, Strabo; the reſidence, as it were, of *Mopſus*, Stephanus, Epigram; ſurnamed *Hadriana*, Inſcription. *Mopſeatae*, Stephanus; *Hadriani Mopſeatae*, Coin, the people; *Ager Mopſueſtiae*, the territory, Cicero.

MOPSUCRENE, Ptolemy; *Mopſucrenae*, Ammian; *Mopſi Fons*, a town at the foot of mount Taurus, between Cappadocia and Cilicia, to the north of Tarſus, and weſt of the river Sarus, where Conſtantius, the ſon of Conſtantine, died, Eutropius.

MOPSUESTIA. See MOPSOS.

MOR, or *Moer*, a Celtic term, denoting the ſea.

MORASTHI, or rather *Moreſchet*; *Moraſhti* alſo the gentilitious name; a town of Judea to the eaſt of, and near to, Eleutheropolis; the country of the prophet Micah i. Jeremiah xxvi. the gentilitious name, tranſlated *Moriſthita*, Septuagint.

MORDI PORTUS, Ptolemy, a port on the eaſt ſide of Taprobane.

MORDIAEUM, Stephanus; the ancient name of Apollonia in Piſidia.

MOREH, Moſes; a plain ſuppoſed to lie near mount Gerizim and Ebal in Samaria; which, or a part of it, was purchaſed by Jacob, and given to Joſeph. And the hill of *Moreh*, Judges vii. is thought to be one of theſe hills, Wells.

MORENA, Strabo; a diſtrict or diviſion

ſion of Myſia, in the Hither Aſia. A part of which was occupied by Cleon, formerly at the head of a band of robbers; but afterwards prieſt of Jupiter Abrettenus, and enriched with poſſeſſions, firſt by Antony, and then by Caeſar, id.

MORES, the manners or character ariſing from climate. See LOCORUM.

MORESCHET. See MORASTHI.

MORGENTIA, *Morgentium*, Stephanus; *Murgantia*, Livy; a ſtrong town of Samnium: but where uncertain.

Morgentia, Silius Italicus; *Morgentium*, Stephanus; *Morgantium*, Strabo; *Morgantina*, Diodorus Siculus; *Murgantia*, Livy. A very ancient town of Sicily near the mouth of the river Symethus; about the middle of the eaſt ſide of the iſland. *Murgentini*, Cicero; *Morgentini*, Stephanus, the people.

MORGUS, Pliny; a river of the Salaſſi. Now called *Orco*, Leander.

MORGYNA, Stephanus; thought to be the *Mergana* of Polybius, nearer Syracuſe; and which Cluver takes to be *Margana*, a citadel on the Himera; which it cannot be, if nearer Syracuſe.

MORIAH, Moſes; *Morius Mons*, Joſephus; one of the eminences of Jeruſalem; on which Abraham went to offer his ſon, and David wanted to build the temple, which was afterwards executed by Solomon; the threſhing-floor of Araunah; originally narrow, ſo as ſcarce to contain the temple, but enlarged by means of ramparts; and ſurrounded with a triple wall, ſo as to add great ſtrength to the temple, Joſephus. It may be conſidered as a part of mount Sion, to which it was joined by a bridge and gallery, id.

MORICAMBE, Ptolemy; a frith or bay of Britain. Now the *bay of Caerdronoch* in Cumberland on the Iriſh ſea, Camden.

MORILLII. See MORYLII.

MORINI, Caeſar; penult ſhort, Virgil; a people of Belgica, to the weſt of the Menapii, on the ſouth having the ſame limits with the Atrebates and Atuatici, and on the north and weſt the ocean. Now a part of Flanders, lying between the ocean and the river Leye or Lis.

MORINORUM CIVITAS, a name of *Tarvenna*, in the lower age, which ſee. Thought to be the ſame with the *Colonia Morinorum*, Inſcription, Coin.

MORINORUM CASTELLUM, ſimply *Caſtellum*, Antonine; ſituate on an eminence, with a ſpring of water on its top; in the territory of the *Morini*. Now *Mont Caſſel*, in Flanders.

MORISENI, Pliny; a people of Thrace, ſituate on the Euxine.

MORSTORPIDUM, in Antonine, *Corſtorpitum*; which Camden ſuſpects ſhould be read *Morſtorpitum*; a town of the Ottadini; a people in Britain, denoting people beyond the Tyne, id Now *Morpeth* in Northumberland.

MORTHULA, Ptolemy; a town of Colchis, ſituate between the Phaſis and Trapezus.

MORTUUM MARE. See ASPHALTITIS.

MORU, Ptolemy; a town on the weſt ſide of the Nile, in Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

MORYLII, Pliny; a people in the weſt of Macedonia.

MOSA, Caeſar, Tacitus; a river of Belgica; which riſing in mount Vogeſus, on the borders of the Lingones, and which, after receiving a part of the Rhine, called *Vahalis*, forms the iſland of the Batavi, and paſſes off into the ſea, at no greater diſtance than eighty miles: its mouth, which is large and broad, is that which Pliny calls Helius, denoting Lower, according to ſome German writers. Now called the *Maeſe* or *Meuſe*, riſing in Champaign, on the borders of the county of Burgundy, or the Franche Comté, at a village called Meuſe, whence the appellation, and running north through Lorrain and Champaign into the Netherlands; it afterwards runs north eaſt, and then weſt, and joining the Waal, runs weſt to Dort, and falls into the German ſea, a little below the Briel. According to Baudrand it twice receives the Waal; by the firſt junction forming the iſland Bommel; and again receives it at Worcum; from

Mazor, 2 Kings xix. Iſaiah xix. Micah vii.

MNASYRIUM, Strabo; a village of Rhodes, near Lindus.

MNEMEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the Red Sea, in the Troglodytice of the Higher Egypt.

MNIARA, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between the rivers Mulucha and Malva.

MNISUS, MNIZUS, MNYZUS, } See MINIZUS.

MOAB. See RABBATH MOAB.

MOAB, Bible; *Moabitis, idos*, Joſephus; a country of Arabia Petraea; ſo called from Moab the ſon of Lot; to whoſe poſterity this country was allotted by Divine appointment, Deut. xi 9. It was anciently occupied by the Emim, a race of giants, extirpated by the Moabites, ibid. *Moab* anciently lay to the ſouth of Ammon, before Sihon, the Amorrhite, ſtript both nations of a part of their territory, afterwards occupied by the Iſraelites, Numb. xxi. and then *Moab* was bounded by the river Arnon to the north, the Lacus Aſphaltites to the weſt, the brook Zared to the ſouth, and the mountains Abarim to the eaſt. *Moabitae*, the people.

MOCA, Coin; a town of Arabia Petraea, to the ſouth-eaſt of Petra: ſacred, inviolable, and ſubject to its own laws.

MOCONTIACUM. See MAGONTIACUM.

MODIACUS, Rufus Feſtus; the more modern name of mount *Magaba* in Galatia, which ſee.

MODIM, *Modin*, 1 Maccab. xi. *Modiim*, Joſephus; a village of Judea, the reſidence of Matthias, id. father of the Maccabees. But it ſeems to have been a city formerly, 1 Maccab. xi. ſaid to have ſtood on the road from Joppa to Jeruſalem. In Jerome's time the ſepulchre of the Maccabees was ſhewn at *Modim*, a village near Dioſpolis.

MODOMASTICE, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Carmania, extending to the north-eaſt.

MODONUS, Ptolemy; a river of Hibernia. Now the *Shine*, Camden.

MODRA, *orum*, Strabo; a place in Phrygia on the Helleſpont, where the river Gallus takes its riſe.

MOENENUM CASTRUM. See MENOIS.

MOENIS, MOENUS, } See MAENUS.

MOERIDOS *Lacus*, Strabo, Pliny; or *Moerios*, Herodotus; an artificial lake to the weſt of Arſinoe; which takes its name from king Moeris, the author of it; in compaſs twenty miles, Mela; and of a depth to bear large veſſels, id. Herodotus, who alſo calls it *Myris*, adds, that in length it lay extended from ſouth to north.

MOESIA, Inſcriptions, Tacitus, Pliny; *Myſia*, Ptolemy and other Greek writers, adding, for diſtinction ſake, *Myſia in Europe*; in this rarely followed by Roman writers. *Moeſi*, the people, Tacitus; deſcendants of the *Myſi* in Aſia, and therefore always called *Myſi* by the Greeks. *Moeſicus* and *Moeſiacus*, the epithet, Pliny, Suetonius. *Moeſia* extends from the confluence of the Savus and Danube, at Taurunum, to the mouth of the Danube and to the Euxine ſea, having always the Danube at its back, or to the north, and the mountains of Dalmatia to the ſouth, together with a long tract of mount Haemus, Pliny. The Ciabrus divides it into the *Higher* and *Lower*, Ptolemy: the *Higher* extending from the confluence of the Save to the Ciabrus; and the *Lower* from this to the Euxine.

MOGETIANA and *Mogentianae*, Itineraries; a town of Pannonia Inferior, ſituate between Sirmium and Sabaria.

MOGONTIA, MOGONTIACUM. } See MAGONTIACUM.

MOGRUS, Arrian; a navigable river of Colchis, running into the Euxine, between the Phaſis and Trapezus.

MOGUNTIA, MOGUNTIACUM. } See MAGONTIACUM.

MOLADA, Joſhua xv. 2 Chron. iv. a town on the confines of Judah and Simeon.

MOLAE FORMIANAE, Cicero; a place in Latium, not far from *Formiae*.

MOLES DRUSI, Tacitus; a mole or dyke conſtructed by Druſus, in order to ſwell the middle Rhenus, for the purpoſes of navigation; which

mole was afterwards demoliſhed by Civilis, and another built by him, in order to convey more water into the Vahalis, and thus drain the middle Rhenus; and ſo cut off the navigation of the Romans, by which they were ſupplied with proviſions.

MOLIVAE, Ptolemy; a people of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt; ſituate between the river Aſtaboras to the weſt, and the Sinus Adulicus to the eaſt.

MOLOCHATH, Ptolemy; a town at the origin of a cognominal river ſeparating Mauretania Caeſarienſis from the Tingitana, and falling into the Mediterranean from ſouth to north, at the promontory Metagonium. Different from the *Molochath* of Strabo; which is the Mulacha of Salluſt, and more to the eaſt, and ſeparating the kingdom of Jugurtha on the eaſt, from that of Bocchus on the weſt, and running from ſouth to north into the Portus Deorum on the Mediterranean: ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Mylychath* of Ptolemy.

MOLOSSIS, Livy; *Moloſſia*, Stephanus; or *Molottia*, an inland diſtrict of Epirus, reaching on the north ſide to Stympha and Pindus, and the mountains contiguous with them; and lying between Theſſaly to the eaſt, and Theſprotia to the weſt and ſouth. *Moloſſi*, the people, Strabo; *Molotti*, Scylax. A country famous for a breed of dogs, called *Moloſſi*, Virgil, Horace; commended by Ariſtotle for their boldneſs and their large ſize; very clamorous or opening, Lucretius, Horace, Lucan.

MOLOTTUS, or *Moloſſus*, Pauſanias; a river of Arcadia; ſo called from the Aphidantes, a branch of the Moloſſi, ſettled upon it, Stephanus.

MOLTE, Hierocles; a town of the Pacatiana in Phrygia.

MOLYCRIA, Strabo; a town of Aetolia, to the eaſt of Chalcis, and near Antirrhium on the Corinthian bay.

MOMEMPHIS, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Stephanus; a town of Egypt on the weſt ſide of the Nile; which Strabo diſtinguiſhes from *Memphis*, and which gives name to the Nomos *Momemphites*. From it were ſeveral cuts made to the lake *Maria*, Strabo. *Momemphitae*, the people; who worſhipped Venus, and fed a ſacred heifer, as thoſe of Memphis did Apis. Such being their gods, id.

MONA, two iſlands of this name in the ſea, lying between Britain and Ireland. The one deſcribed by Caeſar, as ſituate in the mid-paſſage between both iſlands, and ſtretching out in length from ſouth to north. Called *Monaoeda*, Ptolemy; *Monapia*, or *Monabia*, Pliny. Suppoſed to be the *Iſle of Man*. Another *Mona*, Tacitus; an iſland more to the ſouth, and of greater breadth; ſituate on the coaſt of the Ordovices, from whom it is ſeparated, by a narrow ſtrait. The ancient ſeat of the Druids, id. Now called *Angleſey*, the iſland of the Angles or Engliſh.

MONALUS, Ptolemy; a ſmall river of Sicily, running between Cephaloedis and Alaeſa from ſouth to north into the Tuſcan ſea. Now the *Pollina*, Cluverius.

MONAOEDA, } See MONA.
MONAPIA. }

MONARITE VINUM, Strabo; a wine probably of the growth of a particular ſpot of that name, in Melitene, a diſtrict of Cappadocia; ſaid to vie with the Greek wines.

MONDA, Mela, Ptolemy; *Munda*, Pliny. A river of Luſitania, running midway from eaſt to weſt, into the Atlantic, between the Durius and Tagus, and waſhing Conimbrica. Now the *Mondego*, a river of Portugal, which running by Coimbra, falls into the Atlantic, thirty miles below it.

MONDI, Ptolemy; an iſland of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, ſituate in the Sinus Avalites; cognominal with an adjoining market-town on the continent.

MONETIUM, Strabo; a town of Japydia, a diſtrict conterminal with Liburnia. Now ſaid to be *Manſburg* in Carniola.

AD MONILIA, Peutinger; a place in Liguria. Now *Moneglia*, in the territory of Genoa.

MONOECI PORTUS. See HERCULIS.

MONO-

ver Murus: which is thought to be *Mureck*, a town in Lower Stiria.

MUROS (*ad*). See AD MUROS.

MURSA, Inſcription, Antonine; *Murſia Colonia*, Ptolemy; *Murſium*, Stephanus; who ſays, it was built by Adrian: called *Murſa Major*, Peutinger; with *Murſa Minor* at ten miles to the weſt. Which laſt is in the *Iter Burdigalenſe*, called viciouſly *Merſella*, for *Murſella*, Ptolemy. To this ſome refer *Murgillum*, Cod. Theodoſ. thought to be a corruption of *Murſella*. A town of Pannonia Inferior. The *Major* is now commonly imagined to be *Eſſeck*, a town of Hungary, on the confluence of the Drave and Danube. E. Long. 20° 8′, Lat. 46°.

MURSELLA, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Inferior, different from the other *Murſella*, or *Murſa Minor*, and at the diſtance of twenty miles from Arrabona.

MURSIA, *Murſium*. See MURSA.

MURUIS, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, to the eaſt of, and near to Byzacia.

MURUS, Ptolemy; a river riſing in Noricum, and running together with the Dravus into Pannonia, from weſt to eaſt. Now called the *Muhr*; which riſing in the ſouth-eaſt of Saltzburg, runs through Stiria into the Drav, on the borders of Hungary.

MURUS, Antonine; a citadel of Rhaetia, at the foot of the Alps; ſituate between Clavenna to the ſouth and Tinnetio to the north, towards Curia.

MURUS MEGALESIUS, Varro; a place near Peſſinus in Galatia; in whoſe temple was the image of the Great Goddeſs, which was carried to Rome.

MUSA, Ptolemy; a trading town of Arabia Felix, on the Arabian Gulf; *Muza*, Arrian.

MUSAEUM. See ALEXANDRIA.

MUSAGORES, Pliny; three ſmall iſlands on the ſouth-weſt of Crete.

MUSARNA, Ptolemy; a town of Carmania, on the Mare Erythraeum. Another of Gedroſia, at the foot of mount Becius.

MUSICANI, Diodorus Siculus, Arrian, Curtius; a people of the Hither India, towards the mouth of the Indus. The country called *Muſicani Terra*, Strabo; *Suſicana*, Ptolemy.

MUSIS, Pliny; a river of Armenia Major, which falls into the Araxes, and both together into the Cyrus, and all into the Caſpian ſea.

MUSISTRATUM. See AMESTRATA.

MUSSE, Ptolemy; a town of Zeugitana, ſituate at mount Mampſarus.

MUSTA, Ptolemy; an inland town to the ſouth, in the Regio Syrtica.

MUSTI, Vibius Sequeſter; a town of Africa Propria, ſituate on the river Bagrada; where Regulus ſlew a ſerpent an hundred and twenty feet long; for which purpoſe he was obliged to employ his whole army.

MUSULANI. See MISULAMI.

MUTATIONES, Itinerary, Cod. Theod. were relays eſtabliſhed on roads at proper diſtances, for procuring freſh horſes and carriages.

MUTENUM, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Superior, on the ſouth-weſt of the lake Peiſo. Now thought to be *Muzon*, on the Neuſidler-zee, or lake, in Upper Hungary, on the borders of Auſtria, to the ſouth of Preſburg.

MUTHUL, Salluſt; a river of Numidia, to the eaſt of which lay Atherbal's ſhare of Numidia, and part of it watered the Mauretania of Jugurtha.

MUTILA, Livy; a town of Iſtria, of uncertain ſituation; unleſs we admit the ſurmiſe of Cluverius, namely, that it ſtood on the Adriatic beyond Pola.

MUTILUM, Livy; a citadel of the Ciſpadana, lying beyond Mutina, towards the foot of the Apennine. Now called *Medolo*.

MUTINA, Cicero, Livy; a noble city of the Ciſpadana, made a Roman colony in the ſame year with Parma, ſituate between the rivers Gabellus and Scultenna, on the Via Aemilia. Here D. Brutus, being beſieged by Antony, was relieved by the conſuls Hirtius and Panſa. The Greeks call it *Mutine*, except Polybius, in whom it is *Motine*, and in Ptolemy *Mutina*, after the Roman manner; *i* ſhort, Ovid, Lucan. Now *Modena*, a city of Lombardy, and capital of a cognominal duchy.

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duchy. E. Long. 11° 20', Lat. 44° 45'.

MUTISTRATUS. See AMESTRATA.

MUTUSCA, Virgil; a ſurname of *Trebula*, a town of the Sabines, to diſtinguiſh it from another, ſurnamed *Suffenatis*. See TREBULA.

MUTYCE. See MOTYCA.

MUTYCENSES. See MOTYCA.

MUZA. See MUSA.

MUZIRIS, Pliny, Ptolemy; a maritime town of the Hither India, ſituate on the Indian Ocean; with a cognominal lake, Peutinger.

MYA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland oppoſite to Halicarnaſſus, in the Sinus Ceramicus, on the coaſt of the Hither Aſia.

MYCALE, Homer, Herodotus, Strabo, Scylax; a mountainous tract of Ionia, forming a promontory over-againſt the iſland of Samos, near the town Priene. Here the Greeks, under Leotychides and Xantippus, defeated the army of Xerxes, after their landing, and hauling up their ſhips on ſhore, not daring to fight the Greeks at ſea, Diodorus Siculus. This action Nepos confounds with the naval fight under Cymon, on the river Eurymedon, *Mycalaeus*, the epithet, Claudian.

MYCALESSUS, Strabo; a village of Boeotia, near Tanagra, on the road from Thebes to Chalcis in Euboea. Here Ceres had a temple, thence called *Mycaleſſia*.

MYCENAE, *arum*, a town of Crete, built by Agamemnon, when obliged to put in there through the ſtreſs of weather, Velleius; who is the only author almoſt that makes any mention of it.

MYCENAE, *arum*, or *Mycena ae*, Homer; a town of Argolis; formerly the capital, and the royal reſidence of Agamemnon, fifty ſtadia to the north of Argos, celebrated by the the poets, Virgil, Horace. After the war of Troy, on the extinction of Agamemnon's kingdom, it fell to ſuch decay, that in Strabo's time, there was not ſo much as a trace of it remaining: but that in the Macedonian war, carried on by the Romans, there was ſomething of a town, is plain from the Excerpta of Polybius, to whom add Livy. It was famous for its breed of horſes, Virgil, Horace. *Mycenaeus*, the epithet, Ovid, Propertius.

MYCHUS, Strabo; the laſt port of Phocis to the eaſt, over-againſt Helicon and Aſcra, on the Corinthian bay.

MYCIBERNA, Diodorus; a town on the Helleſpont, taken by Philip of Macedon, by treachery.

MYCONUS, Strabo; one of the iſlands called Cyclades, near Delos, under which the laſt of the Centaurs, ſlain by Hercules, are feigned to lie buried; and hence the proverb, *omnia Sub unam Myconum congerere*, applied to an injudicious or unnatural farrago. Called *Humilis*, Ovid; *Celſa*, Virgil, comparatively to Delos. *Myconii*, the people, noted for baldneſs; hence *Myconius*, Pliny, a bald perſon. Now called *Mycone*, an iſland in the Archipelago. E. Long. 25° 6', Lat. 37°.

MYGDONIA, Herodotus; a diſtrict of Macedonia, to the north of the Sinus Thermaicus, and eaſt of the river Axius, which ſeparates it from Bottiaeis, and weſt of the river Strymon, Pliny. Alſo a diſtrict of Meſopotamia, which took its name from that of Macedonia, running along the Euphrates, from Zeugma down to Thapſacus, Strabo; extending a great way eaſt, becauſe Niſibis was reckoned to it. *Mygdones*, the people, Pliny. *Mygdonius*, the epithet, Horace, Ovid.

MYGDONIUS, Strabo; a river of Meſopotamia, riſing in mount Maſius, and running ſouthwards by Niſibis into the Tigris.

MYLA, or *Mylas*, Livy; a river of Sicily, running from weſt to eaſt into the Ionian ſea, to the north of Syracuſe, and mentioned only by Livy. Which of the two rivers, now called, the one *Marcellino*, the other *S. Juliano*, it is, cannot be determined, Cluverius.

MYLACES, Lycophron; a people of Epirus.

MYLAE, two ſmall iſlands on the weſt ſide of Crete, or rather rocks; mentioned by no geographer but Pliny.

MYLAE, *arum*, Strabo, Pliny, Scylax; *Myla, ae*, Sil. Italicus; a Greek city, ſituate on an iſthmus of a cognominal

from which place proceeding to Dort, it divides into two branches, which again uniting together, form one large mouth, diſcharging itſelf into the German ſea.

MOSAE PONS, Tacitus; ſuppoſed to be *Maeſtricht*, ſituate on the Maes. E. Long. 5° 40′, Lat. 50° 55′.

MOSAEUS, Ptolemy; a river of the Suſiana, next the Tigris, falling into the Perſian Gulf; called *Meſeus*, Ammian.

MOSCHA, Ptolemy; a port-town of the Adramitae, in Arabia Felix.

MOSCHI, Strabo; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate between Cappadocia, Colchis, Iberia, and Armenia.

MOSCHICI MONTES, the *Meſech* of Scripture, Arias Montanus; a range of mountains, running to the ſouth of Iberia and north of Armenia. Inhabited by the *Moſchi*, whoſe country is called *Moſchica*, Strabo.

MOSCHIUS. See MARGUS.

MOSECA, Ptolemy; a town of Albania, at the foot of mount Caucaſus.

MOSELLA, Tacitus; *Moſula*, Caeſar; the *Little Moſa*, and as it were its rival; riſing in mount Vogeſus, and running through Lorrain, Luxemburg, and the electorate of Triers, it falls into the Rhine at Coblentz, on its left or weſt ſide.

MOSERA, or *Moſeroth*, Moſes; an encampment of the Iſraelites, after their return from Kadeſh-barnea, towards the Red Sea, and not far from it.

MOSON, Ptolemy; an inland town of Paphlagonia, to the weſt of mount Olgaſis.

MOSSYLICUS PORTUS. See MOSYLON.

MOSSYNOECI, or *Moſynoeci*, Xenophon; *Moſſyni*, Mela; a people of the Regio Pontica, on the Euxine, beyond the Chalybes, taking their name from inhabiting towers: they were a branch of the Heptacometae.

MOSTENA, or *Moſteni, orum*, this laſt the common name of the people, and of a town on the river Hermus in Lydia, Coin, Inſcription, Tacitus; Athenaeus mentions the *Nuces Moſtenae*, of which probably the territory was productive.

MOSYCHLOS, Nicander, Antimachus; a mountain of Lemnus, Scholiaſt on Nicander, where was the forge of Vulcan.

MOSYLON, Ptolemy; a promontory, and mart town, on the Sinus Avalites, in Ethiopia beyond Egypt; the town called *Portus Moſſylicus*, whither cinnamon is brought by ſea, Pliny.

MOSYNA, Hierocles; a town of Phrygia Magna, of unknown ſituation.

MOSYNI, MOSYNOECI, } See MOSSYNOECI.

MOTENE, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Armenia Major, adjoining to the river Cyrus; which ſeems to be the *Otene* of Stephanus; ſituate between the Cyrus and Araxes, id. Pliny.

MOTHO, Stephanus; a village of Arabia, where Antigonus the Macedonian was ſlain. The term denotes the place of death.

MOTHONE. See METHONE.

MOTUCA. See MOTYCA.

MOTYA, or *Motye*, Thucydides, Diodorus; a Phoenician colony, ſituate on the ſouth-weſt, ſide of Sicily, between the promontories Lilybaeum and Aegithallus, at no great diſtance from mount Eryx A town famous for the number and beauty of its houſes, from the affluent circumſtances of its inhabitants, Diodorus Siculus; ſituate on an iſland, diſtant ſix ſtadia from Sicily; afterwards joined to the continent by a cauſeway, and thus from an iſland became a peninſula, in the ſame manner almoſt as Tyre, id. *Motyaei*, Stephanus; *Motyeni*, Diodorus, the people.

MOTYCA, *Mutyce*, or *Motuca*, Ptolemy; a town of Sicily, to the weſt of the promontory Pachynum: which gives name to a river Motychanus, if the true reading be not Motycanus, running by it. Now called *Modica*, ſouth of Syracuſe. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 37°. *Mutycenſes*, the people, Pliny.

MOTYE. See MOTYA.

MOTYLAE, Stephanus; a citadel near Motya in Sicily.

MOTYUM, Diodorus Siculus; a citadel of the Agrigentines in Sicily; but of unknown poſition.

MUCRAE, Sil. Italicus; a village of Samnium,

Samnium, ſituate between the Fauces Caudinae and Bovianum.

MULUCHA. See MOLOCHATH.

MUNDA, a river. See MONDA.

MUNDA, Hirtius, Lucan; a town of Baetica in Spain, to the north of the Fretum Herculeum, or the ſtraits: memorable for the bloody fight which happened there, between Caeſar and Pompey's ſons, in which the number of the ſlain was ſo great, that Caeſar, in beſieging the town, whither the enemy had fled after the battle, made a rampart or wall of the dead bodies, Hirtius.

MUNICIPIUM, a community or corporation, honoured with the privilege of Roman citizens, in a more or leſs extenſive degree, retaining at the ſame time their own laws and conſtitutions, Cicero. In ſome *Municipia* this privilege was a bare title, or merely nominal; as in the caſe of the Cerites, in recompence of their fidelity on the invaſion of the Gauls. In others more extenſive, as an admiſſibility to ſuffrage, to honours, and to offices, &c. And this ſeems to be the genuine meaning of the terms *municipium*, and *municeps*, viz. *jus capiendi munera*, or *munia*.

MUNICIPIUM, Antonine; a town of Moeſia Superior, eighteen miles from Viminacium to the eaſt.

MUNIMENTUM CORBULONIS. See CORBULONIS.

MUNIMENTUM TRAJANI. See TAUNUS.

MUNYCHIA, or *Munychius Portus*, Thucydides, Strabo; a village and port of Athens, nearer to the city, leſs than, and fortified in the ſame manner with the Piraeeus, to the eaſt of which it lay, or between it and the promontory Sunium, at the mouth of the Iliſſus. Strabo ſays it was an eminence in form of a peninſula, at the foot of which ſtood three harbours. Anciently encompaſſed with a wall, taking within its extent the Piraeeus, and other harbours, full of docks, with the temple of Diana Munychia, Pauſanias; taking its name from Mynichus, the founder of the temple, Strabo, Plutarch.

MURANUM, Antonine, Inſcription; a town on the confines of Lucania. Now *Morano*, a citadel in the Calabria Citra, at the ſprings of the Sybaris, midway between the Sinus Tarentinus to the eaſt, and the Tuſcan ſea to the weſt. Suppoſed to have ariſen from the ruins of Syphaeum, a town of the Bruttii, mentioned by Livy.

MURBOGII, Ptolemy; a people of Cantabria, in the Hither Spain.

MURGANTIA. See MORGENTIA.

MURGANTIUM, } See MORGENTIA.
MURGENTIUM, }

MURGI, or *Murgis*, Pliny; the laſt town of Baetica, next the Tarraconenſis: the *Urce* of Ptolemy. Now *Muxara*, a port-town of Granada, on the Mediterranean. W. Long. 1° 50', Lat. 37° 6'.

MURGILLUM. See MURSA.

MURI, or *Valla*, walls or ramparts, built acroſs the iſland, in order to ſeparate the Britannia Romana from the Barbara, and ſecure it from incurſions. Ancient hiſtory makes mention of three walls, with the names of as many builders, Adrian, Antonine, Severus; of which remarkable traces are ſtill to be ſeen. But to aſſign to each of theſe three his wall, is the difficulty. Whoever may think the ſubject of importance enough, may conſult Camden, Brietius, Buchanan, &c. Spartian writes that Adrian raiſed the firſt wall or rampart of ſod, in order to ſeparate the Barbarians from the Romans, for a ſpace of eighty miles; which, from the diſtance, could be no other than between Solway Frith and the mouth of the Tyne. Under Antoninus Pius, another and a farther rampart of ſod was raiſed; but in what particular ſpot is hard to determine. A third wall, or rampart of ſod, Spartian, and the laſt to the north, was made under Severus, for a diſtance of thirty-two miles, Eutropius; thought to have run between the Frith of Forth and the Clyde.

MUROCINATA, a villa in Pannonia Inferior; where the empreſs Juſtina reſided, with her ſon Valentinianus the Younger, diſtant an hundred miles from Bregetio.

MURODEA, Ptolemy; a town of the Upper Pannonia; ſituate on the river

nominal peninſula, on the north-eaſt ſide of the iſland. *Mylaei*, or *Mylenſes*, the people. A town built by thoſe of Zancle, Strabo, Marcianus Heracleota. *Mylaeus*, the epithet, as *Mylaeus Campus*, mentioned by Polybius. Now called *Milazzo*; a port-town of Sicily, in the Val Demona. E. Long. 15° 5′, Lat. 38° 36′.

MYLANTIA, Stephanus; a promontory at Camirus, in Rhodes: hence the *Dii Mylantii*.

MYLASA, *orum*, Coins, Pliny, Pauſanias; *Mylaſſa*, *orum*, Herodotus, Strabo; a noble town of Caria, diſtant from the ſea, or from its port eighty ſtadia, Pauſanias; ſituate in a fruitful plain, Strabo; in which ſtood an ancient temple of Jupiter Carius, Herodotus; one of the three temples erected to Jupiter in this place; beſides being adorned with other temples and porticos, Strabo. It is called *Libera*, Pliny; being ſuch by a grant from the Romans. *Mylaſeis*, Coins, Pauſanias; *Mylaſſenſes*, Livy, the people.

MYLASSENSIUM NAVALE. See PASSALA.

MYLYCHATH. See MOLOCHATH.

MYNDUS, Strabo, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, in the neighbourbourhood of Halicarnaſſus. Alexander attempted to take it by ſurprize, but miſcarried, Arrian. A colony of Troezenians, Pauſanias. Stephanus mentions another *Myndus*, called *Palaemyndus*, which is confirmed by Pliny. *Myndii*, Coin, the people. Diogenes, the Cynic, obſerving the city ſo very ſmall, and the gates ſo diſproportionally large, called to the Myndians to ſhut their gates, to prevent the eſcape of the city, Diogenes Laertius.

MYON, Stephanus; *Myonia*, Scylax, Pauſanias; an inland town of Locris, above Amphiſſa, at the diſtance of thirty ſtadia. *Myoneis*, or *Myonenſes*, Thucydides, the people, whom he calls neighbours to thoſe of Amphiſſa.

MYONNESUS, Strabo; a ſmall iſland in the Sinus Pagaſeticus, oppoſite to Lariſſa Cremaſte. Another iſland on the coaſt of Ionia, near Epheſus, Pliny,

MYONNESUS, Strabo; *Myoneſus*, Thucydides; a town of Ionia, ſituate between Teos and Lebados; on a high part of a cognominal promontory, or mountain, like a peninſula, running out between Teos and Samos, Strabo, Livy. The mountain riſes in form of a conical pillar, to a ſharp point, from a baſe ſufficiently broad; next the ſea it is terminated by rocks excavated by the waves, ſo that in ſome places the over-hanging rocks project more into the ſea than the ſhips lying in the road at anchor, Livy.

MYOSHORMUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; and a periplus of the Red Sea; a large port of the Higher Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf, afterwards called *Portus Veneris*, Agatharchides, Strabo.

MYRA, *orum*, Luke, Strabo, Ptolemy; a conſiderable town of Lycia, at the diſtance of twenty ſtadia from the ſea, with a port, where St. Paul took ſhipping, in his voyage to Rome. *Myreis*, Coin, or *Myrenſes*, the people.

MYRIANDRUS, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Seleucis, a diſtrict of Syria, ſituate to the ſouth of the Pylae Syrae, on the Sinus Iſſicus, called alſo *Sinus Myriandricus*, Stephanus. A trading town, much frequented by trading veſſels, Xenophon; who ſays it was built by the Phoenicians. It was the ſecond encampment of Alexander, after paſſing the Pylae Syriae, Arrian.

MYRICA, Stephanus; the ſame with *Amphipolis*.

MYRICUS, Stephanus; a town of Troas, over-againſt Tenedos and Leſbos.

MYRINA, Cicero, Strabo, Ptolemy; *i* long, Martial; a town of Aeolia, in the Hither Aſia, with a port; calling itſelf *Sebaſtopolis*, Pliny; the firſt of the Eolian towns, with reſpect to origin and antiquity, Mela; from which Philip, the father of Perſeus, was ordered by the Romans to withdraw his garriſon, Livy. It is one of thoſe towns mentioned by Tacitus, which being ſhattered by an earthquake, were relieved by Tiberius, by remitting the tribute for a time. *Myreinaei*, Coins, the people. From this place

Apollo was called *Myrinus*. Another *Myrina*, a town of Lemnos, on the ſea and weſt ſide of the iſland, Ptolemy, Stephanus; into whoſe Forum mount Athos caſts its ſhadow at the ſolſtice, Pliny.

MYRINI CAMPI, Martial; *plains of Myrina* in Aeolia, adjoining to Grynium, a town of the Myrineans, Strabo.

MYRIS. See MOERIDIS LACUS.

MYRLEA, Strabo, Stephanus; a town of Bithynia on the Propontis, to the north of the river Rhyndacus, afterwards called *Apamea*, which ſee; and *Myrlea*, after Myrlus, general of the Colophonians.

MYRMECION, Mela, Pliny; a town of the Cherſoneſus Taurica, next to Panticapaeum, a promontory, Ptolemy; Scylax reckons it among the Greek towns of the Cherſoneſus.

MYRMEX, Ptolemy; an iſland on the coaſt of Cyrenaica, over-againſt Ptolemais.

MYRMIDONES, Philoſtratus, Homer, Virgil; a people of the Phthiotis, in Theſſaly, celebrated in the poets, ſubject to Achilles and Patroclus, as appears not improbable to Strabo.

MYRMIDONUM CIVITAS, Velleius; the ancient name of *Theſſaly*. From the fable of ants being changed to men, at the prayer of Aeacus; in order to replace the people ſwept away by a peſtilence.

MYRMISSUS, Stephanus; a town near Lampſacus.

MYRONIS INSULA, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Arabian Gulf; near the Portus Deorum Soterum.

MYRRHIFERA REGIO, Ptolemy; a diſtrict on this ſide the equator, in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

MYRRHINUS, *untis*, Strabo, Stephanus; one of the demi, or hamlets of the tribe Pandionis. *Myrrhinuſius*, Inſcription; a demiſt, or one of that hamlet.

MYRSON. See MEGATICHOS.

MYRTILIS. See MIRTYLIS.

MYRTUS, Pliny; a ſmall iſland near Caryſtus in Euboea, which gives name to the Mare Myrtoum. Others, according to Pauſanias, derive the appellation from *Myrto*, the name of a woman. Strabo extends this ſea between Crete, Argia, and Attica. Pauſanias beginning it at Euboea, joins it at Helena, a deſart iſland, with the Egean ſea. Ptolemy carries it to the coaſt of Caria. Pliny ſays, that the Cyclades and Sporades are bounded on the weſt by the Myrtoan coaſt of Attica.

MYRTUSA, or *Myrtuſſa*, Callimachus; a mountain of Libya. *Myrtoſius*, the epithet, Apollonius Rhodius.

MYSARIS, Ptolemy; a promontory on the eaſt ſide of the iſthmus of the Taurica Cherſoneſus.

MYSIA, a country of Europe. See MOESIA.

MYSIA, a country of the Hither Aſia, which Strabo makes two-fold; the one called *Olympena*, near mount Olympus, whence its name, contiguous to Bithynia, Phrygia Epictetos, and called *Helleſpontia*, Ptolemy; the other near the river Caicus, and Pergamene, as far as Teuthrania, and down to the mouth of the Caicus: he does not expreſsly ſay, the *Greater* and the *Leſs Myſia*; but Ptolemy's mentioning the *Leſs*, muſt needs infer a *Greater*: and becauſe the *Leſs* is on the Helleſpont, the *Greater* will be that *Myſia*, ſaid by Strabo to be about the Caicus and Pergamus; a part of which was afterwards called *Aeolis*; from the Eolians, Mela, Pliny; by which means this *Myſia* was greatly contracted in its limits. There were alſo two other *Myſias*, called *Abrettene*, and *Morene*, which ſee. Strabo mentions a ſmall diſtrict, called *Myſia Combuſta*, famous for generous wines; which, whether to be allotted to *Myſia*, or Lydia, he is doubtful; it is in length five hundred ſtadia, in breadth four hundred: and he obſerves, that it is a matter of difficulty to ſettle the limits of the Bithynians, Myſians, Phrygians, Mygdonians, and Trojans, being ſo intermixed and blended: which gave riſe to a proverb, denoting the difficulty of diſtinguiſhing things, though really diſtinct, id. *Myſi*, the people, Propertius; *Myſii*, Stephanus. Held in the utmoſt contempt; ſo that *Myſorum ultimus*, denotes a perſon highly deſpicable, Cicero; and becauſe the being made a property of,

is generally conſequent upon contempt, this gave riſe to another proverb, Μυσῶν ἀκοή, Ariſtotle. The name *Myſe* is ſaid to denote the beech-tree, which grows plentifully about Olympus, Strabo; and hence the country took its name.

MYSIUS, Strabo; *Myſus*, Ovid, Virgil; a river of Myſia, which riſing in mount Temnus, falls into the Caycus, near its ſource, Aeſchylus. Others take them for one and the ſame river, with two names, Ovid.

MYSOCARAS, Ptolemy; a port of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Atlantic.

MYSOMACEDONES, Ptolemy, Pliny; a people of Myſia Major, about the Caycus.

MYSTIA, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of the Bruttii, ſituate between Caulon and Cocintum. Said to be a town of Samnium, Stephanus; becauſe the Bruttii were deſcendents of the Samnites.

MYTHEPOLIS, Ariſtotle; *Mythopolis*, Antigonus Caryſtus; a place of Bithynia, at the lake Aſcanius, diſtant an hundred and twenty ſtadia from Cium.

MYTILENE. See MITYLENE.

MYUS, *untis*, Strabo; one of the twelve towns of Ionia; it was ſeated on the Meander, at the diſtance of thirty ſtadia from the ſea. In Strabo's time incorporated with the Mileſians, on account of the paucity of its inhabitants; from its being formerly overwhelmed with water; for which reaſon the Ionians conſigned its ſuffrage and religious ceremonies to the people of Miletus, Vitruvius. Artaxerxes alotted this town to Themiſtocles, in order to furniſh his table with proviſions, Thucydides, Strabo, Nepos. *Myuſii*, the people; *Myuſius Ager*, the territory, Pauſanias. Now the town lies in ruins.

N.

NAAGRAMMUM, Ptolemy; the metropolis of the iſland Taprobana.

NAALOL, Joſhua xix. a Levitical town in the tribe Zabulon.

NAAMA, Job; a town of Arabia Deſerta, the birth-place of Zophar, the Naamathite, the friend of Job. Situate probably in Job's neighbourhood. Another in the tribe of Judah, Joſhua xv.

NAARATHA, Joſhua xvi. a town of Samaria, in the tribe of Ephraim, towards Jericho, at the diſtance of five miles from it, Jerome.

NAARDA, Ptolemy; *Nearda*, *Neerda*, *Nehardea*, Joſephus; a town ſituate on the confines of Meſopotamia and Babylonia; populous, and with a rich and extenſive territory, not eaſily to be attacked by an enemy, being ſurrounded on all ſides by the Euphrates and ſtrong walls, id. In the lower age the Jews had a celebrated ſchool there.

NAARMALCHA. See ARMACALES.

NABALIA, Tacitus; a term thought to be formed from the German *Na-Waal*, the *hinder waal*, the name the Germans gave the *Foſſa Druſiana*, by which the Iſala was encreaſed with the waters of the Rhine.

NABATA, Joſephus; a diſtrict of Samaria, diſtant ſixty ſtadia from Caeſarea.

NABATENE, or *Regio Nabataeorum*, according to Jerome, compriſes all the country lying between the Euphrates and the Red Sea, and thus contains Arabia Deſerta, with a part of the Petraea: ſo called from Nabaioth, the firſt-born of Iſmael. According to Diodorus, it is ſituate between Syria and Egypt. The people *Nabataei*, 1 Maccabees, Diodorus Siculus; inhabiting a deſart and barren country; they live on plundering their neighbours, Diodorus. *Nabathaeus*, the epithet, Ovid, Lucan.

NABATHRAE, Ptolemy; a people of Libya Interior, near mount Arualtes, towards the equator.

NABO. See NEBO.

NABRISSA. See NEBRISSA.

NABRUS, Pliny; a river of Gedroſia, mentioned by no other writer; thought by ſome to be a faulty reading for *Arbis*. Ptolemy mentions, without naming them, ſome rivers riſing in the Montes Arbitae, and running through the heart of Gedroſia, into the Mare Erythraeum from north to ſouth.

NABUS, a river of Bavaria, running from north to ſouth into the Danube, not mentioned by any ancient writer; Venantius Fortunatus has *Nablis*, thought a faulty reading. Now the *Nabe*.

NACOLEA, *ae*, or *orum*, Ptolemy; *Nacolia*, Stephanus; a town of Phrygia Epictetos.

NACRASA, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Lydia, near the Hermus; unleſs it is the *Acraſus* of the Notitiae.

NADAGARA. See NARAGGARA.

NAEBIS. See NEBIS.

NAEVIA, Feſtus; a gate of Rome, ſituate between the Eſquiline and Tiburtine: at four miles without which ſtood the *Sylva Naevia*, id.

NAGARA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India, ſituate between the confluence of the Cophen and Choaſpes; called alſo *Dionyſiopolis*, from the fabulous adventures of Bacchus.

NAGGATA. See NAPATA.

NAGIDUS, Mela; a colony of Samians, a town ſituate next to Anemurium, on the coaſt of Cilicia, Strabo, Ptolemy.

NAHAL, and *Nahar*, terms denoting in Hebrew, not always large rivers, but any running ſtreams or torrents.

NAHALIEL, Moſes; an encampment of the Iſraelites, to the north-eaſt of Abarim, on the other ſide Jordan; a word, which taken appelatively, denotes rivers or brooks of God; probably from the country being well watered with rivulets from Abarim.

NAHAR. See NASABATH.

NAHARSARES. See MAARSARES.

NAIM, or *Nain*, Luke; a town of Galilee, near, and to the ſouth of mount Tabor, not far from Endor, Jerome. Where our Saviour raiſed to life the widow's ſon.

NAIS, Joſephus; a village of Samaria, ſituate in a large plain.

NAISSUS, Ammian; *Naiſus*, Stephanus; *Neſſum*, Ptolemy; a town of Dardania, a diſtrict of Moeſia Superior, ſaid to be the birth-place of Conſtantine the Great, which ſeems probable from his often reſiding at that place. *Naiſitani*, the people, Coin. Now called *Niſſa*, a city of Servia. E. Long. 23°, Lat. 43°.

NAMADUS, Ptolemy; a river of the Hither India, running into the Indian ſea, beyond the river Indus.

NAMARE, Peutinger; a town of Noricum. Now *Melck* in Auſtria, Cluverius.

NAMNETICA CIVITAS, *Namnetum Civitas*, or ſimply *Namnetae*, or *Namnetes*, the name of *Condivicnum*, in the lower age; which ſee. And hence the modern appellation *Nantes*.

NANAGUNA, Ptolemy; a river running between the Indus and Ganges, into the Indian ocean, at three mouths.

NANTUATES, Caeſar, Pliny; *Nantuatae*, Strabo; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, adjoining to the Allobroges.

NAPATA, *ae*, or *orum*, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, the royal reſidence of queen Candace, Strabo. Plundered and deſtroyed by Petronius, the Roman general, Pliny. The Palatine copy of Ptolemy reads *Naggata*.

NAPHILUS, Pauſanias; a river of Peloponneſus, running into the Alpheus.

NAPHOTH DOR. See DOR.

NAPHTHALI, or *Nephthali*, Joſhua xix. one of the tribes of Iſrael; having Zabulon on the ſouth, Aſher on the weſt, the Jordan on the eaſt, and on the north Antilibanus.

NAPITIA, a conjectured town of the Bruttii, becauſe Strabo mentions the *Sinus Napitinus*, called alſo *Hipponiates*. The town is now thought to be *Pizzo*, in the Farther Calabria, on the gulf of S. Euphemia.

NAPUCA, Ptolemy; *Napoca*, Peutinger; a town of Dacia, to the eaſt of Ulpianum. *Colonia Napuca*, Inſcription; and therefore ſuppoſed to be *Clauſenburg*, where the Inſcription was found; a city of

Tranſilvania. E. Long. 22° 50′, Lat. 47′ 10′.

NAR, *is*, Ennius, Virgil, Ovid, Lucan; a river of Umbria, which riſing in the Mons Ficellus, in the Apennine, and running north-weſt falls into the Tiber; famous for its head-long courſe and ſulphureous waters; whence its name, *Nar* in the language of the Sabines, denoting *ſulphur*, Servius. Now the *Nera*, a river of the Eccleſiaſtical State.

NARA, Antonine; an inland town of Byzacium in Africa Propria, fifteen miles diſtant from Sufetula.

NARACUSTOMA, Arrian; one of the mouths of the Danube.

NARAGGARA, Ptolemy, Peutinger, Antonine; *Navaggara*, Livy; thus corrected by Gronovius: an ancient city of Numidia; diſtant ſeventy miles from the ſea, and from Tabraca to the ſouth. In the common copies of Livy it is *Nadagara*. Here Scipio and Hannibal had an interview, Livy.

NARBATA, Joſephus; a diſtrict of Paleſtine; ſituate between Caeſarea and Samaria.

NARBO, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Volcae Tectoſages; called *Narbo Martius*, Mela, Pliny, Coin; from the Legio Martia, the colony led thither, fifty-nine years before the conſulate of Caeſar, Velleius; encreaſed with a colony of the Decumani, or tenth legion by Caeſar, under Nero Claudius, father of Tiberius, Suetonius. An ancient trading town on the Atax, which diſcharges itſelf into the ſea through the lacus Rubreſus, Mela, or Rubrenſis, Pliny. Capital of the Gallia Narbonenſis; ſurnamed *Colonia Julia Paterna*, (Inſcription on an altar dedicated to Auguſtus) from Julius Caeſar, the father of Auguſtus by adoption. Now called *Narbone*, a city of Languedoc. E. Long. 2° 40′, Lat. 43° 18′.

NARBONENSIS GALLIA. See GALLIA.

NARISCI, Tacitus; *Nariſtae*, Dio; a people of Germany; to the ſouth-eaſt of the Hermunduri, and north of the Danube. Now the *Upper Palatinate*, Cluverius.

NARMACHA, or *Narmalaches*. See ARMACALES.

NARNIA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Umbria on the river Nar. Anciently called *Nequinum*, Livy, Pliny: and becauſe ſituate on the limits, it took a colony in defence againſt the Umbri, and a new name from the river, Livy. A place high and ſteep on one ſide, id. The gentilitious name was two-fold, viz. *Nequinates* and *Ordo Narnienſium*, Inſcriptions. Now *Narni*, ſeated on the left ſide of the river, in the Pope's Territory. E. Long. 13° 30′, Lat. 42° 36′.

NARO, Strabo, Ptolemy, Nicander, Pliny; a river of Dalmatia. Firſt running weſt then ſouth into the Adriatic. Now called *Narenta*.

NARONA, Coin, Pliny; a town of Dalmatia, ſeated on the *Naro*; a colony, Ptolemy, Pliny; the ſeat of the third Conventus or Aſſizes, eighty-two miles from Salona, and twenty from the ſea, on a cognominal river, Pliny. Now called *Narenza*, a port-town of Dalmatia on a bay of the gulf of Venice, and muſt therefore be nearer the ſea than the ancient *Narona*. E. Long. 18° 15′, Lat. 42° 50′.

NARRAGA, Pliny. See MAARSARES.

NARTES. See INTERAMNA of Umbria.

NARTHACIUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Theſſaly, not far from Pharſalus, Plutarch.

NARTHECIS, Strabo; a ſmall iſland near and oppoſite to the promontory *Naſidium* of Samos.

NARTHECUSA, Pliny; an iſland in the Carpathian ſea, a part of the Egean.

NARYCIA, Ovid; *Narycium*, Virgil; hence *Locri Narycii*, the people, id. a town of the Locri Epizephyrii, in the Bruttii of Italy. Abounds in excellent pitch, Virgil.

NARYCIUM, Pliny; *Narycum*, *Naryx*, Stephanus; a town of the Locri Epicnemidii, founders of the *Narycium* in Italy, Virgil; though Strabo would make them the Locri Ozolae. The country of Ajax Oileus, Stephanus.

NASABATH, Ptolemy; *Nahar*, Pliny, Mela; a river of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, running into the Mediterranean.

NASA-

NASABUTES, Ptolemy; *Natabudes*, Pliny; a people of Numidia, near the ſprings of the Ampſaga.

NASAMONES, Herodotus, Pliny; a people of Cyrene, who entirely extirpated the Pſylli and ſucceded to their country; the *Naſamones* were a nation of infamous robbers, Silius Italicus, Lucan; Strabo ſeems to remove them to the weſt of Cyrenaica, and to place them on the Syrtes. They were cut off by the Romans under Domitian, for their rebellion, Euſebius, Dionyſius Periegetes; a proof that he lived at, or after the time it happened. The *Naſamones* plundered the ſhips that rode on their coaſt, when left by the tide, Curtius: their only object of worſhip were the manes of departed perſons, Herodotus.

NASCICA, and *Julia Naſcica*, Pliny; a diſcriminating name of *Calaguris*, which ſee. *Naſcici*, the people, id

NASCUS, Pliny; an inland town of the Sabaei in Arabia Felix.

NASIBIS. See NISIBIS.

NASIDIUM, Strabo; a promontory of Samos.

NASIUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Leuci in Gallia Belgica; thought by ſome, from the ſimilitude of name, to be *Nancy* in Lorrain; but this the diſtance by the Itinerary oppoſes: and therefore it is rather thought to be *Grand Nancy*; a village of the duchy of Barre, ſcarce a league diſtant from the river Orne.

NASOS, *Naſſos*, Livy; *Neſos*, Plutarch; *Inſula*, Cicero; the iſland called *Ortygia*, Cicero; one of the parts or diviſions of Syracuſe, which was joined to the reſt of the city by a bridge; being ſeparated from it only by a narrow ſlip of ſea, id.

NASOS, Livy; *Neſos*, Polybius; denoting *iſland*; a town of Acarnania, one of thoſe adgeſtions or banks, formed by way of iſlands, at the mouth of the river Achelous.

NATABUDES. See NASABUTES.

NATISO, Pliny; a river riſing in the Alpes Carnicae, and running from north to ſouth on the eaſt of Aquileia, into the gulf of Venice. Now *Natiſone*.

NATOLIA, a corruption of *Anatolia*, the name uſed in the lower age to denote the *Hither Aſia*; ſo called from its eaſtern ſituation with reſpect to Conſtantinople.

NAVA, Tacitus; a river of Belgica, which runs north-eaſt into the left or weſt ſide of the Rhine. Now the *Nahe* riſing at the village Naheweiler, on the borders of the biſhoprick of Triers, running through the Lower Palatinate, the duchy of Simmeren, by the ſmall town of Bing, into the Rhine.

NAUAETHUS. See NEAETHUS.

NAVAGGARA. See NARAGGARA.

NAUBARUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Europea, on the Palus Maeotis, near Carcine.

NAUCRATICUM OSTIUM, Pliny; the weſtmoſt mouth of the Nile, called alſo *Canopicum* and *Heracleoticum*.

NAUCRATIS, Herodotus, Strabo, Stephanus; an ancient town of the Delta, on the eaſt ſide of the Agathodaemon or weſt branch of the Nile, before it divides into the Oſtium Canopicum and Balbiticum; built by the Mileſians, during their naval power, Strabo, Stephanus. Formerly the only mart or trading town of the Egyptians, Herodotus. The country of Athenaeus, as he himſelf teſtifies. Famous for cups, ſo tinged as to appear like ſilver, id.

NAUCRATITES NOMOS, Pliny; a diviſion of the Delta, ſo called from the town *Naucratis*; though Ptolemy compriſes it under the Nomos Saites.

NAUAETHUS. See NEAETHUS.

NAULOCHUS, *i*, Suetonius; *Naulochi, orum*, Appian; *Naulocha, orum*, Silius Italicus; a ſtation or road for ſhips, with a ſmall town, on the north-eaſt ſide of Sicily towards the promontory Pelorus. Between which place and Mylae, near the temple of Diana, Pompey the ſon of Pompey the Great was defeated in a ſea fight by Auguſtus, Dio.

NAULOCHUS, Strabo; *Tetranaulochus*, Pliny; a ſmall town in the territory of Meſambria, at the foot of mount Haemus on its eaſt ſide.

NAUPACTUS, Strabo; *Naupactum*, Pliny; the extreme or outmoſt town of the Etolians, formerly belonging to the Locrians, but adjudged by Philip to the former; ſo called from the ſhip building there

there carried on, and ſituate near Antirrhium on the Corinthian bay, Strabo, Pliny. *Naupactæus*, the epithet. Now *Lepanto*, a port-town of Achaia or Livadia, on the north ſide of the gulf of that name. E. Long. 22° 20′, Lat. 38°.

NAUPLIA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a port-town and ſtation for ſhips to the ſouth of Argos; fifty ſtadia to the eaſt of Temenium, Pauſanias; from its etymon, according to Strabo, it denotes a place filled with ſhips; a circumſtance which ſhews commodiouſneſs of harbourage, and inclines ſome to think that it is the modern *Napoli di Romania*. In Pauſanias's time it was deſerted, with ſcarce a trace of the walls remaining.

NAUPORTUS, or *Nauportum*, Pliny; a town on a cognominal river, towards its ſource, in Pannonia Superior. The reaſon of the name, according to Pliny is, that the ſhip Argo, after having come up the Danube, the Save and the Laubach, was thence carried on mens ſhoulders over the Alps into the Adriatic. The river *Nauportus* riſes in the Alps, near Longaticum, at the diſtance of ſix miles from the town *Nauportum*, Peutinger; which was a colony of the Tauriſci, a people on the confines of Noricum, Strabo. Now *Upper Laubach* in Carinthia, on the river Laubach. E. Long. 14° 40′, Lat. 46° 28′.

NAUSTATHMUS, not only a port, Scylax, Ptolemy, but one of the moſt famous places of Cyrenaica, Strabo; Mela reckons it among the promontories on the Mediterranean. Another of the Regio Pontica on the Euxine, between the mouth of the river Halys to the weſt, and Amiſus to the eaſt. A third *Nauſtathmus*, Pliny to the ſouth of Syracuſe; ſuppoſed to have been at the mouth of the Cacyparis.

NAUTACA, Arrian; a town of Sogdiana to the north of the Oxus; whither Beſſus, governor of Sogdiana, who murdered his maſter Darius, fled from Alexander.

NAXUS, Strabo; the moſt remarkable of the Cyclades; eighteen miles to the eaſt of Delos, Pliny; called *Strongyle*, then *Dia*, Diodorus, Apollonius, and *Dionyſias*, Virgil; from its fertility in vines: ſome have called it *Sicily the Leſs*, Pliny, Agathemerus. *Callipolis*, Pliny. *Naxii*, the people, Coin. *Naxinus*, the epithet, Stephanus. Now called *Naxia*, or *Nixia*. E. Long. 26° 5′, Lat. 36° 30′.

NAXUS, a town of Crete, famous for its hones; called *Lapis Naxius*, Pindar, Scholiaſt on Apollonius. Another of *Sicily*, built by the Chalcidians, Euſebius; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of mount Taurus, Diodorus, deſtroyed by Dionyſius the Tyrant, id. from whoſe ruins Tauromenium, built by Timoleon, either aroſe, or was encreaſed, Plutarch.

NAZARETH, Evangeliſts; a town of Galilee, near mount Tabor, ſituate on an eminence, Luke; the place of the Annunciation, or conception of our Saviour, and of his reſidence, till he entered on his public miniſtry, at thirty years of age. *Nazarenus*, an epithet of reproach thrown out on our Saviour and his followers, Jerome.

NAZERENI, a people only mentioned by Pliny, under the appellation *Nazerenorum Tetrachia*. They appear to have been to the eaſt of Apamea of Syria.

NAZIANZUS, a town of Cappadocia, mentioned only by the lower writers; the country of S. Gregory, ſurnamed *Nazianzenus*; ſituate near Caeſarea, Socrates. Suidas calls it a ſtation, not a town; or in the language of the lower geographers, it is called a manſion.

NEA, Pliny; *Neae, arum*, Stephanus; a ſmall iſland in the neighbourhood of Lemnos, in which Philoctetes, according to ſome, was bit by the ſerpent: one of thoſe iſlands that roſe out of the ſea, Pliny.

NEAETHUS, *e* long, Theocritus; ſhort, Ovid; a river of the Bruttii, running from weſt to eaſt, through the territory of Croton into the Ionian ſea. Ovid gives it the epithet *Salentinus*; an inſtance, how lax are ſometimes poets in their geography. *Nauaethus*, Lycophron.

NEANDREA, Scylax; *Neandria*, Pliny; a town of Troas, ſituate between Ilium

Ilium and the promontory Lecton, to the ſouth of Hamaxitus.

NEA PAPHOS, a town on the weſt ſide of the iſland Cyprus; ſixty ſtadia weſt of Palaepaphos, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny. Here St, Paul ſtruck the ſorcerer Elymas blind, and gained a convert to Chriſtianity in the perſon of Sergius Paulus the proconſul, Luke.

NEAPOLIS, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a city of the Higher Egypt in the Nomos Panopolitanus, between Thebae to the ſouth, and Panopolis to the north, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile. Otherwiſe called *Caene*, Ptolemy. A ſecond *Neapolis* of Babylonia, Iſidorus Characenus; ſituate near the Euphrates. on the ſouth ſide. A third of Campania, an ancient town, and a colony from Cumae, called at firſt *Parthenope*, from the tomb of the Siren of that name, Velleius, Pliny, Strabo: accounted a Greek city, and a great ſtickler for Greek uſages, Livy, Tacitus. Its hot baths were in nothing inferior to thoſe of Baiae, Strabo: at two miles diſtance from it ſtands the monument of Virgil, held in religious veneration by learned poſterity, Life of Virgil. The Younger Pliny relates, that Virgil's birthday was more religiouſly obſerved by Silius Italicus than his own, eſpecially at Naples, where he reſorted to his tomb, as to a temple. The city is waſhed by the river Sebethus, Vibius Sequeſter, Statius. Virgil feigns the nymph Sebethis to preſide over the ſtream. Now *Naples*, capital of the kingdom of that name. E. Long. 15° 12′, Lat. 41° 6′. A fourth, *Neapolis* of Caria, near the Meander, Ptolemy. A fifth, an inland town of Cyrenaica, ſituate between Ptolemais and Arſinoe, Ptolemy; and to be diſtinguiſhed from the *Caenopolis*, or *Neapolis*, on the eaſt border of the ſame province, id. A ſixth, of Ionia, Strabo; which belonged firſt to the Epheſians, but afterwards to the Samians, who exchanged Marathefium, a more diſtant city, for a nearer. A ſeventh *Neapolis* of Macedonia Adjecta, ſituate at the diſtance of twelve miles to the eaſt of Philippi, Antonine. An eighth, *Neapolis* of Piſidia, on the borders of Galatia, ſituate between Amblada and Pappa, Ptolemy. *Neapolitani*, the people, Pliny. A ninth, of Samaria, the ancient *Sichem*, which ſee; ſo called upon its reſtoration by the Romans, Coin, Pliny, Joſephus. A tenth, of Sardinia, ſituate on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland, thirty miles to the north of Metalla. Now called *Neapoli*. An eleventh, of the Regio Syrtica, called alſo *Leptis*, which ſee. A twelfth, of Zeugitana, on the Mediterranean, to the eaſt of Clypea, and ſouth of the Promontorium Mercurii.

NEAPOLIS, one of the diviſions of Syracuſe, ſituate to the ſouth between Epipolae and Acradina; ſo called becauſe the part laſt built, Cicero.

NEAPOLITANA CRYPTA. See CRYPTA.

NEAPOLITANUS SINUS. See CRATER.

NEARDA. See NAARDA.

NEBIS, Mela; *Naebis*, Strabo; a river running through the Grovii, a people to the ſouth of the Calaeci in the Hither Spain. Now ſaid to be the *Neiva*, Vaſconcellus.

NEBO, Moſes; *Nabo*, Septuagint; a very high mountain, a part of the mountains Abarim, and their higheſt top; whither Moſes was ordered to aſcend, to take a view of the land of Canaan, and there die; ſituate in the land of Moab, overagainſt Jericho; with a cognominal town at its foot, Iſaiah; belonging to the Reubenites, which afterwards returned to the Moabites. In Jerome's time deſolate, eight miles to the ſouth of Heſhbon.

NEBRISSA, Pliny; *Nabriſſa*, Coin; a town of Baetica, ſituate between the mouths of the Baetis, and ſurnamed *Veneria*; a colony called *Auguſta*, Coin. Now *Lebrixa*; diſtant eight miles from the river, ſince one of its mouths is choaked up. A ſmall town in the ſouth-weſt of Andaluſia, and to the ſouth of Seville, not far from the river Guadalquivir.

NEBRODES MONTES, Solinus; ſo called from the number of does and

and hinds, that traverſe their foreſts: in which the two Himeras of Sicily, the one running north, and the other ſouth, have their riſe, Silius Italicus. Theſe mountains are oppoſite to mount Aetna to the ſouth-weſt lower than, but equally broad with it, Strabo.

NEBSAN, or *Nibſan*, Joſhua xv. a town of the tribe of Judah, ſituate about the middle of the Lacus Aſphaltitis.

NECROPOLIS, a ſuburb of Alexandria, in Egypt. Here Cleopatra is ſaid to have applied the aſpic to her breaſt, to prevent being led in triumph by Auguſtus, who endeavoured to ſave her, Suetonius.

NECTIBERES, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, beyond the Atlas Minor.

NEDO, Strabo; a river of Meſſenia, falling into the Sinus Meſſenius et Pherae, and riſing in mount Lycaeus, Stephanus.

NEERDA. See NAARDA.

NEETUM, Ptolemy; *Netum*, Cicero; a town of Sicily, ſituate on an eminence, between Acrillae and Elorum, on the river Phoenicus, in the ſouth-eaſt of the iſland. *Netinenſes*, the people, Cicero; *Netini*, Pliny. Now *Noto*, giving name to a valley, called *Val di Noto*, one of the modern diviſions of Sicily. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 37° 15'.

NEGA, Ptolemy; a town on the borders of Albania.

NEGETA, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, to the ſouth of Carthage.

NEHARDA, NEHARDEA, } See NAARDA.

NEIUS MONS, at the foot of which ſtood Ithaca, a town of the iſland of that name, Homer.

NELCYNDA, Arrian; a diſtrict of Carmania, on the Indian ocean.

NEMAUSUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Nemauſum*, Pliny; the capital of the Arecomici, in Gallia Narbonenſis: a colony, Coin; with the ſurname Auguſta, Inſcription. In it ſtands a Roman amphitheatre almoſt ſtill entire. Now *Niſmes* in Languedoc. E. Long. 4° 26', Lat. 43° 40.

NEMEA, Strabo, Livy; a river of Achaia, running between Sicyon and Corinth, the common boundary of both territories, and falling into the Corinthian bay.

NEMEA, ſituate between Cleonae and Phlius in Argolis, Strabo; whether town, diſtrict, or other thing, uncertain: there a grove ſtood, in which the Argives celebrated the Nemean games, and there happened all the fabulous circumſtances of the Nemean lion, id. The diſtrict *Nemea*, is called *Bembinadia*, Pliny; a village *Bembina*, ſtanding near *Nemea*, Strabo. Stephanus places *Nemea* in Elis; though not in, but on the borders of, Elis: Pliny erroneouſly in Arcadia. In the adjoining mountains is ſtill ſhewn the den of the lion, diſtant fifteen ſtadia from the place *Nemea*, Pauſanias; in which ſtands a conſiderable temple of *Jupiter Nemeus*, id. Pindar. The lion was denominated both *Nemaeus* and *Cleonaeus*, from the vicinity of thoſe two places. This place gave name to the games called *Nemean*, celebrated every third year. The exerciſes were chariot-races, with the ſeveral parts of the pentathlon: the judges were choſen from Argos, Cleonae, and Corinth, and apparelled in black, theſe games being a funeral ſolemnity in memory of young Opheltes, otherwiſe called Archemorus, ſon of Lycurgus, king of *Nemea*, becauſe of his untimely fate in the very dawn of life, being killed by a ſerpent, while in arms, and left alone by his nurſe, Strabo, Pauſanias. Others think theſe games were inſtituted by Hercules, after his victory over the Nemean lion, in honour of Jupiter, Statius. Others again allow, that they were inſtituted firſt in honour of Archemorus, but intermitted and revived by Hercules. The victors were crowned with parſley, an herb uſed at funerals, and feigned to have ſprung from Archemorus's blood. *Nemea* alſo a fountain of the Celtiberi in the Hither Spain, Martial.

NEMEIUM, a place of the Locri Ozolae, where Heſiod was ſlain, Plutarch.

NEMESA, Auſonius; a river of Belgica, running into the Saur. Now *Nyms*.

NEMESIUM, Ptolemy; a town of

Marmarica, ſituate beyond Selinus.

NEMETACUM, Antonine; *Nemetocenna*, Hirtius; a town of the Atrebatae, in Belgica. In the lower age, called *Atrebatae*, which ſee. Now *Arras*.

NEMETAE, Tacitus; *Nemetes*, Caeſar; the name of a people, transferred in the lower age to the capital *Noviomagum*, which ſee. Called *Civitas Nemetum* in the Notitiae. The *Nemetae* occupied the country, now called the ſouth part of the Lower Palatinate, Cluverius.

NEMETANI, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain; a branch of the Callaici.

NEMETOBRIGA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Callaici in the Hither Spain, on the north ſide of the Minius.

NEMETOCENNA. See NEMETACUM.

NEMINIE, Pliny; a fountain in the territory of Reate; which, ſhifting its place of riſing or ſpringing, portends plenty or ſcarcity.

NEMORENSIS LACUS. See TRIVIAE LACUS.

NEMOSSUS. See ARVERNI.

NEMRA, Moſes; a town in the tribe of Gad.

NEMRIM. See BENAMERIUM.

NEOCAESAREA, Pliny; a town of Pontus on the ſouth or left ſide of the Lycus. A noble city of Pontus Polemoniacus, Ammian. Called alſo *Hadrianopolis*, Stephanus.

NEOCLAUDIOPOLIS. See ANDRAPA.

NEOMAGUS, Ptolemy; *Noviomagus*, Antonine; a town of the Regni in Britain. Now thought to be *Guildford* in Surry, Lhuyd; or *Croydon*, Talbot. But Camden takes it to be *Woodcote*, two miles to the ſouth of Croydon; where traces of an ancient town are ſtill to be ſeen.

NEOMAGUS, Ptolemy; *Noviomagus*, Antonine; a town of the Treviri on the Moſelle. Now *Numagen*, fourteen miles eaſt, below Treis.

NEOMAGUS, Ptolemy; *Noviomagus Lexoviorum*, Antonine; a town of Gallia Celtica. Now *Liſieux*, in Normandy. E. Long. 16′, Lat. 49° 14′.

NEOMAGUS, Ptolemy; *Noviomagus Nemetum*, Antonine. Now *Spire*, a city of the Palatinate, on the left or weſt ſide of the Rhine. E. Long. 8° 17′, Lat. 49° 16′.

NEOMAGUS, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, on the confines of the Tricaſtini. Now *Nyons* in Dauphiné. E. Long. 5° 6′, Lat. 44° 28′.

NEON, Demoſthenes Strabo; a town of Phocis, on the oppoſite ſide of Parnaſſus to Delphi, which being attacked by the Barbarians, Herodotus ſays, the people fled to the ridge of mount Parnaſſus. Called *Tithorea*. *Neonius* and *Neonaeus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

NEONTICHOS, or *Nova Moenia*, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Europea.

NEONTICHOS, Herodotus; *Novus Murus*, Pliny; a town near the river Hermus, at ſome diſtance from the ſea, in Aeolia, a colony of the Cymeans, Vita Homeri.

NEORIS, Pliny; a town of Iberia, near the river Harmaſtis.

NEPE, Velleius, Peutinger; *Nepet*, Livy, according to Sigonius; in the common editions, *Nepete*. *Nepeta*, Ptolemy. An inland town of Tuſcany, between Sutrium to the weſt, and mount Soracte to the eaſt. *Nepeſinus*, the epithet, Inſcription, Livy. From the Inſcription it appears to have been a colony, with the privileges of a municipium; *Colonia Nepenſis*, Frontinus. Now called *Nepi*, in the Patrimony of S. Peter.

NEPHELIS, *idos*, Ptolemy, Livy; a town of Cilicia Aſpera; ſituate at a promontory of the ſame name; famous for an ancient league of the Athenians, Livy.

NEPHELOCOCCYGIA, *ae*, or *orum*, Ariſtophanes, Stephanus; a fictitious town of the birds in the clouds; Cuckow-town. *Nephelococcygaeus*, an inhabitant.

NEPHERIS, Strabo; a town ſtrong by nature, and built on a rock: from Carthage, ſays Strabo, there is a paſſage by water to the oppoſite ſhore, of ſixty ſtadia in length; from which the aſcent to *Nepheris* is one hundred and twenty. All this would be more diſtinct, had our author mentioned the point to which was the paſſage, and from which

was

was the aſcent. Appian ſays, that Scipio went from the ſiege of Carthage to *Nepheris*, by the lake which ſeems to have been to the eaſt, and after a ſiege of twenty-two days took it, by which means the taking of Carthage was greatly facilitated.

NEPHET, Bible; a term ſometimes joined with *Dor*. Interpreters are not agreed about its meaning: Symmachus, according to Jerome, explains it, *Maritimus*; the Septuagint have left it ſtanding as in the original, as a proper name. From Joſhua xvii. it appears to denote a tract or country, and not a town; the diviſion of Canaan being made by diſtricts.

NEPTUNIA. See PAESTUM.

NEPTUNI ARAE, Ptolemy; a place in the Zeugitana, on the coaſt; ſituate between Hippo Diarrhytus, and Tabraca, a colony of Numidia.

NEPTUNI FANUM, Neptune had ſeveral Temples in Peloponneſus. One in the Iſthmus of Corinth, at Cenchreae, Strabo, Mela. Another near Patrae, Ptolemy. A third in the iſland Calauria, Strabo, Pauſanias; an aſylum, whither Demoſthenes fled from the purſuits of Antipater, and where he drank the fatal poiſon, that put a period to his life. A fourth, at the promontory Tenarus, Plutarch. And a fifth at Mantinea in Arcadia, Polybius.

NEPTUNIUM. See POSIDEUM.

NEPTUNIUS FONS, Vibius Sequeſter; the ſame with the Aquae Neptuniae of Livy; a fountain of Latium, near the city Tarracina.

NEPTUNIUS MONS, the ſame with Pelorus, which ſee.

NEQUINUM, Pliny; the ancient name of *Narnia*, which ſee.

NERESSUS, Aeſchines; a town of the iſland Cea.

NERETUM. See NERITUM.

NERGOBRIGA, Appian; *Nertobriga*, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, to the north-eaſt of Bilbilis, at the diſtance of twenty-one miles. *Nergobriges*, Appian, the people. Now thought to be *Ricla*, a ſmall town of Arragon, on the Xalon about ſeven Spaniſh miles to the ſouth-weſt of Saragoſſa.

NERIGOS, Pliny; an iſland or diſtrict of the Tranſmarine Germany. Thought to be *Norway*, a part of the peninſula of Scandinavia.

NERITIS, NERITOS, } See { LEUCADIA. LEUCAS.

NERITOS, Homer; a mountain of Ithaca. Euſtathius makes *Neius* and *Neritus* the ſame; but it is better to diſtinguiſh them. Strabo leaves it doubtful; whether Homer makes *Neius* the ſame with *Neritos*, or whether a different mountain or place. Virgil and Mela ſeem to make *Neritus* an iſland different from Ithaca. But Servius on Virgil ſays, that *Neritos* is a mountain of Ithaca; and Strabo, that Homer's epithet confirms it to be a mountain; who expreſsly in other places gives it that name.

NERITUM, Ptolemy; *Neretum*, Peutinger; a town of Calabria, about nine miles to the north of Callipolis. Now *Nardo*, a town of Naples. E. Long. 19°, Lat. 40° 33′.

NERITUS. See LEUCAS.

NERIUM PROMONTORIUM. See ARTABRUM.

NEROASSUS. See NORA.

NERONIANAE THERMAE, Martial; built by Nero.

NERONIAS. See IRENOPOLIS.

NERONIS FORUM. See FORUM.

NERTOBRIGA. See NERGOBRIGA.

NERTOBRIGA, ſurnamed *Concordia Julia*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica, ſituate between Arunda and Regina. Now *Valera la Vieja*, in Andaluſia.

NERVII, Strabo; a people of Belgica, to the north of the Treveri. Now Hainault.

NERULUM, Livy, Antonine; *Neruli, orum*, Peutinger; a ſtrong town of Lucania, Livy. *Nerulonenſes*, the people, Sueton. Now *Lagonegro*, a ſmall town in the Baſilicata of Naples, at the foot of the Apennine, and ſeven miles from the Sinus Laus.

NERUSI, Pliny; *Neruſii*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now the eaſt part of Provence.

NESACTIUM, Pliny; *Neſactum*, Ptolemy: the extreme town of Italy in Iſtria, at the mouth of the Arſias. Now *Caſtel Nuovo*. A ſmall town in the territory of Venice, at the mouth of the Arſa, in the ſouth-eaſt

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part of Iſtria, on the gulf Carnero.

NESAEA, Strabo; a diſtrict of Hyrcania, through which the Ochus runs into the Caſpian ſea.

NESIBIS. See NISIBIS.

NESIS, *idos*, Cicero, Seneca, Lucan, Statius; one of the many ſmall iſlands in the gulf of Naples. Now *Niſita*.

NESIUM. See NESOS.

NESONIS, *idos*, Strabo; a lake of Theſſaly, near Lariſſa.

NESOS. See NASOS.

NESOS, Mela; a town in the north-weſt of Euboea; whether the ſame with Ptolemy's Neſium Atalantae, is only conjectural.

NESSUM. See NAISSUS.

NESSUS, Livy; *Neſtus*, Herodotus, Scylax, Thucydides, Mela; *Neſus*, Ptolemy; *Meſius*, Coin; a river of Thrace; which riſing in mount Pangaeus, and running from north to ſouth, falls to the weſt of Abdera into the Egean ſea.

NETUM. See NEBTUM.

NEVA, Antonine; a town of Coele-Syria; ſituate between Capitolias and Damaſcus.

NEVIRNUM. See NOVIODUNUM AEDUORUM.

NEURI, Herodotus, Pliny; a people of Sarmatia Europea, to the eaſt of the Tyras, along the Boriſthenes, Mela. *Neuris*, their country, Herodotus.

NEUT, Ptolemy; a Nomos of the Delta in Egypt; ſituate on the Mediterranean, between the Buſiritic branch of the Nile to the weſt, and the Bubaſtic to the eaſt.

NIA, Ptolemy; a river of Libya Interior, running from eaſt to weſt into the Sinus Heſperius.

NIACURRA, Antonine; a town of Commagene.

NIARA, Ptolemy; a town in the north of Cyrrhiſtica, a diſtrict of Syria.

NIBARUS, or *Imbarus*, Strabo; an eaſtern branch of mount Taurus, towards the Caſpian ſea.

NIBSAN. See NEBSAN.

NICAEA, Strabo; the metropolis of Bithynia; ſituate on the lake Aſcanius, in a large and fertile plain; in compaſs ſixteen ſtadia; firſt built by Antigonus, the ſon of Philip, and thence called Antigonea; afterwards completed by Lyſimachus, who called it *Nicaea*, after his conſort, the daughter of Antipater. According to Stephanus it was originally a colony of the Bottiaei, a people of Thrace, Pliny, and called *Ancore*; and afterwards called as aboveſaid from Strabo. Now *Nice* in Aſia the Leſs. E. Long. 30° 5′, Lat. 41°. Famous for the firſt general council. Here Philiſtion, the Comedian, co-temporary with Socrates, died of a fit of laughter. *Nicaeis*, Coins, or *Nicaeenſes*, in the Roman manner, the people. *Nicaenus* or *Nicenus*, vulgarly the epithet; but not analogically formed; *Nicaënus* rather, Salmaſius; confirmed by an inſtance from Epiphanius. A ſecond *Nicaea*, Diodorus Siculus, of Corſica, the ancient name of *Mariana*, which ſee. A third, of the Hither India, Arrian; ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Hydaſpes, oppoſite to Bucephale, on the eaſt ſide; not built by Alexander, but actually exiſting on his arrival in the country: from what victory it took its name, whether from the fabulous adventures of Bacchus or of Hercules, is uncertain. A fourth *Nicaea*, a town of Liguria, at the Maritime Alps, on the eaſt ſide of the river Paulon near its mouth, which runs between the Varus and *Nicaea*, Mela. A colony of the Maſſillians, Stephanus: the laſt town of Italy to the weſt. Now *Nizza* or *Nice*, capital of the county of that name, on the Mediterranean. E. Long. 7° 15′, Lat. 43° 40′. A fifth, of Locris, Strabo; a town near Thermopylae; one of the keys of that paſs, Aeſchines. It ſtood on the Sinus Maliacus, Polybius, Livy.

NICASIA, Pliny, Stephanus; a ſmall iſland near Naxos, one of the Sporades of Pliny. *Nicaſius*, the epithet, Stephanus.

NICATORIUS MONS, Strabo; a mountain of Aſſyria near Arbela; ſo called from Alexander's victory.

NICE, Ammian; written *Nicae*, Jeruſalem Itinerary: a ſtation, Ammian; a town of Thrace, ſuppoſed to lie between Plotinopolis and Hadrianopolis. Here the Arians publiſhed a confeſſion of faith, calling it

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it the *Nicene*; in order to impoſe on the ignorant and unwary; as if it were the confeſſion of *Nice* in Bithynia.

NICEA, Antonine; a town of Macedonia, ſituate between Heraclea and Lychnidus.

NICEPHORIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia; ſituate on the Euphrates, near Edeſſa, and built by Alexander, Iſidorus Characenus, Pliny. In the lower age it came to take the name *Conſtantina* or *Conſtantia*, Stephanus.

NICEPHORIUS, Tacitus; a river of Armenia Major, which in part encompaſſes Tigranocerta.

NICER, *cri*; a river of Germany, not mentioned by any author before Conſtantine's time; and then by Eumenius in his Panegyric. In Sidonius, *Velicer*; a faulty reading for *Vel Nicer*. Now the *Necker*; which riſing in the ſouth of Suabia, and running north to Morſbach, and then turning weſt, falls into the Rhine, at Manheim.

NICIA, Pliny; a river of the Ciſpadana, which ſeems to be the *Nigella* of Peutinger; and which riſing in the Apennine, and then running north, falls into the Po, at Brixellum. Now called the *Lenza*, ſeparating the duchy of Parma from that of Modena.

NICIAE, or *Nicii Oppidum*, Ptolemy; the Metropolis of the Nomos Proſopites; ſituate in the ſouth-weſt of the Delta, towards its vertex.

NICIAE PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port-town on the Mediterranean, to the weſt of Alexandria in Egypt, between Cherſoneſus and Plinthine.

NICOMEDIA, Ptolemy; another metropolis of Bithynia; built by Nicomedes, the grand-father of Pruſias, Stephanus, Strabo; ſituate on a point of the Sinus Aſtacenus, Pliny; ſurnamed the *Beautiful*, Athenaeus; the largeſt city of Bithynia, Pauſanias; who ſays, it was formerly called *Aſtacus*; though Pliny diſtinguiſhes *Aſtacum* and *Nicomedia* as different cities. *Nicomedia* was very famous, not only under its own kings, but alſo under the Romans; often mentioned by Pliny the Younger, praetor of Bithynia; with conſular dignity: the royal reſidence of Diocletian, and of Conſtantine, while Conſtantinople was building, if we may credit Nicephorus; ſtill called *Nicomedia*, at the bottom of a bay of the Propontis, in the Hither Aſia. E. Long. 30°, Lat. 41° 20'.

NICONIA, Strabo; *Niconium*, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Europea, ſituate between the Tyras and Hypanis, diſtant one hundred and forty ſtadia, from the Euxine.

NICONIS DROMUS, Arrian; *Statio*, Ptolemy; ſituate on the Sinus Barbaricus in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the ſouth ſide of the equator.

NICOPOLIS, Strabo; a town of Egypt on the Mediterranean, thirty ſtadia to the eaſt of Alexandria; twenty, Joſephus; ornamented by Auguſtus, who here defeated Antony, Strabo; built by Auguſtus on the ſpot where the battle was fought, who gave it the ſame name with, and inſtituted the ſame games; namely quinquennial, as thoſe at *Nicopolis* of Epirus, Dio. A ſecond *Nicopolis*, ſurnamed *Pompeii*, an inland town of Armenia Minor, conſiderably to the weſt of the Euphrates, Strabo, Ptolemy, Dio. A third, of Bithynia, on the Euxine, to the north of Chalcedon, Pliny. A fourth, of Cilicia, placed on the Sinus Iſſicus, Strabo; but diſtant from it towards mount Taurus, Ptolemy: *Iſſus* is thus called from Alexander's victory, Stephanus. A fifth, of Epirus, built by Auguſtus, as a monument of the Actiac victory: a free city, Pliny; a Roman colony, Tacitus; ſituate over-againſt Actium, on the weſt ſide of the mouth of the Sinus Ambracius, on the ſpot, where Auguſtus encamped, Strabo, Dio; ſurnamed *Achaiae*, and *Actia*, by way of diſtinction, Tacitus, Antonine. A ſixth, called *ad Haemum*, ſituate at the foot of that mountain in Thrace, Ptolemy. A ſeventh, *ad Iſtrum*, ſituate in Moeſia Inferior, at the confluence of the Iatrus and Iſter or Danube; built by Trajan, in memory of his victory over Decebalus, king of the Dacians, Ammian. *Nicopolitae ad Iſtrum*, the people, Coins. Still called *Nicopolis*

in

in Bulgaria, on the Danube. E. Long. 25°, Lat. 43°. An eighth, called *ad Neſtum*, ſituate in Thrace, on the eaſt ſide of that river; built by Trajan, Pliny; with the ſurname *Ulpia*, Coins; after that emperor. A ninth, the name of the *Emaus*, lying towards Lydda in Paleſtine, Joſephus, Pliny.

NICOTERA, Antonine; of which there is no older mention; the ſame with the *Medma*.

NIGAEA. See NISAEA.

NIGBENI, Ptolemy, Pliny; an obſcure people in the inland parts of the Regio Syrtica, ſituate between the Syrtis and the Cinyphus.

NIGELLA. See NICIA.

NIGER, Ptolemy; *Nigir*, Agathemerus; *Nigris*, Pliny; a river of Libya Interior, dividing Africa from Ethiopia; of the ſame nature with the Nile, producing the calamus and papyrus, as the Nile does, and encreaſing at the ſame times with it, and forming ſeveral lakes, and ſubject to ſeveral immerſions into the earth, after which it re-appears, and being without any apparent mouth. Thus it is repreſented by the ancients, particularly Ptolemy; but differently by modern maps, as being but one continued ſtream, and pouring into the ocean at ſeveral mouths. *Nigritae*, or *Nigretae*, Strabo; the people dwelling on it. Pliny reckons them to the Ethiopians; Mela not: both in the right; if we admit the diſtinction of eaſtern and weſtern Ethiopians. Still called the *Niger*, whoſe ſource is ſaid to be uncertain, and which runs from eaſt to weſt through the middle of Negroland, diſcharging itſelf into the Atlantic ocean at three channels; but theſe are ſaid to be as uncertain as its ſource.

NIGER PULLUS, Itinerary; a place in Belgica, between Trajectum Rheni, and the Albiniana Caſtra, probably a manſion or ſtage.

NIGIRA, Ptolemy; the metropolis of the Nigritae, on the Nigir.

NIGRETAE. See NIGER.

NIGRI MONTES. See MELANES.

NIGRIS. See NIGER.

NIGRITAE. See NIGER.

NIGRUM PROMONTORIUM, Arrian; a promontory of Bithynia, near the river Rheba.

NILOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town in the north of the iſland formed in the Nile to the ſouth of the vertex of the Delta.

NILUS, the great river of Egypt, ſtill retaining that name; from the appellation *Nahal*, denoting a river or ſtream; an etymon confirmed by Aethicus, who writes, that the natives call it *Nachal*; a term not greatly differing from the Hebrew *Nachal*. Its riſe or ſource was anciently uncertain or unknown, Herodotus, Diodorus; and to attempt the finding it out gave riſe to a proverbial ſaying, namely, Nili caput quaerere; to denote a fruitleſs labour, Horace, Tibullus, Lucan, Ovid: and Ammian pretends to foretel, that it will remain concealed to poſterity. Nor are we to wonder, that the ancients were in this reſpect at a loſs, when we conſider, that the diſcovery of its ſources in Abyſſinia is not many years ſince: though Philoſtratus ſaid long ago, that the Ethiopians were poſſeſſed of its ſprings, and the Egyptians of its mouths. Ptolemy ſays, that it riſes on the other ſide the equator, from two lakes, the one to the weſt, the other to the eaſt, which receive the melted ſnow from the mountains of the moon. Its ſwelling or riſing, which is now aſcribed to the tropical rains (a circumſtance not unknown in Strabo's time, nor even to Homer, who ſays that the Nile deſcends from heaven) ſo as to be juſt, and neither over nor under, Pliny ſettles at ſixteen cubits; a height ſhort of this not ſufficiently watering, and an over height taking a longer time to retire. It begins to riſe or ſwell gradually, ſays Herodotus, on the new moon after the ſolſtice, while the ſun is paſſing through Cancer; moſt abundantly while paſſing through Leo; and when the ſun is in Virgo, the river ſubſides by the ſame degrees by which it roſe; till the ſun being in Libra, the river comes to be entirely confined within its banks, at the end of one hundred days, id. Pliny, Ammian; but Strabo, at the end of ſixty.

The

The Nile runs in a ſtraight courſe from Ethiopia northwards, to the place called the *Delta*; or according to Herodotus, to Cercaſorum, a town ſituate at the point or vertex of the Delta, as Plato calls it; where the river divides firſt into two channels; the right or eaſt, which carries to Peluſium, and the left or weſt, which goes to Canopus, Strabo: Herodotus makes three channels, the third paſſing through the middle of the Delta, and terminating at the Sebennytic mouth in the Mediterranean: and hence the queſtion ariſes concerning the number of the channels and mouths. The generality indeed make ſeven channels and as many mouths, Iſaiah, Virgil. Ariſtotle ſeems to make all the mouths but the Canopic factitious; Herodotus aſcribes five of the ſeven to nature. But whatever may be in this, that there were artificial channels or cuts, can neither be entirely denied, nor altogether aſcertained. It remains to add, that ſome authors call the channels and mouths by the ſame names; others, again, by different names, as will appear when each comes to be mentioned in its alphabetical order.

NINGUM, Antonine; a town of Iſtria, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the Sinus Tergeſtinus.

NINIA, Strabo; a town of Dalmatia, burnt to the ground by Auguſtus; its ſituation unknown.

NINOE, the ancient name of *Aphrodiſias*, in Caria.

NINUS, Prophane Authors; *Nineve*, Sacred; the capital of Aſſyria, not only very ancient, but alſo very extenſive, Moſes, Jonah; greater far than Babylon, Strabo; containing within its compaſs, gardens and fields, in the ſame manner as Babylon did; in circuit four hundred and eighty ſtadia, or ſixty miles, Diodorus; who, through miſtake, places it on the Euphrates, whereas it ſtood on the left or eaſt ſide of the Tigris, Herodotus, Strabo, Ptolemy. It was overthrown by the Medes, as was foretold by Nahum; became extinct, immediately on the diſſolution of the empire of the Aſſyrians, Strabo; according to Lucian, not the leaſt trace of it was remaining; all which cannot be reconciled with Tacitus and Ammian, unleſs by ſaying, that another *Ninus* aroſe from the ruins of the old, extant in the time of the Romans.

NIOSSUM, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Europea, ſituate on the bend of the Boryſthenes.

NIPHANDA, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Paropamiſus.

NIPHATES, Ptolemy; a part of mount Taurus in Armenia Major, far diſtant from Abus, which is ſituate to the north. But Strabo places *Niphates Abus* and *Nibarus* on the ſame line; and the firſt, viz. *Niphates*, far to the eaſt, above mount Maſius, riſing higher, and having the ſprings of the Tigris on the ſouth ſide; which Ptolemy removes northwards from Taurus. It is mentioned by Virgil, Horace. So called from falls of ſnow, Stephanus.

NISA, Ptolemy; a town of Lycia, near the ſource of the Xanthus. Alſo the arſenal of Megara ſo called. See NISAEA.

NISAEA, Ptolemy; *Nigaea*, Palatine Copy; a town of the Margiana, near the ſprings of the Margus. *Niſaea*, Iſidorus Characenus, a town of Parthia, whoſe barbarous name is *Sauloë*. *Niſaea*, Pliny; a diſtrict on the extremity of Media, ſuppoſed to be the *Campus Niſaeus*. Famous for its breed of horſes.

NISAEA, Strabo; the dock or arſenal of the Megareans, at the diſtance of eighteen ſtadia to the ſouth of Megara, on the Saronic bay; to which it is joined by a long wall on each hand, Thucydides; taking its name from *Niſus*, ſon of Pandion, king of Megara, who built *Niſaea*, Pauſanias. Called *Niſa* by the Scholiaſt on Theocritus; with an acropolis, or citadel, Pauſanias; in the ſame manner as Megara itſelf had one, id.

NISAEUS CAMPUS, Herodotus; a large plain of Media, or a large paſture-meadow producing large horſes called *Niſaei*, and allotted for the uſe of the kings, Strabo; ſituate towards the Portae Caſpiae, on the borders of Media and Parthia, eaſtwards.

NISIBIS,

NISIBIS, Plutarch, Stephanus; *Neſibis*, Coins; a city, both very ancient and noble; ſituate in a diſtrict, called *Mygdonia*, in the north of Meſopotamia, towards the Tigris, from which it is diſtant two days journey. Some aſcribe its origin to Nimrod, and ſuppoſe it to be the *Achad* of Moſes, Jerome: the Macedonians called it *Antiochia* of Mygdonia, Plutarch; ſituate at the foot of mount Maſius, Strabo. It was the Roman bulwark againſt the Parthians and Perſians, down to the emperor Jovianus, who by an ignominious peace delivered it up to the Perſians; a colony, called *Septimia Neſibitana*. Another *Niſibis*, of Aria, Ptolemy; near the lake Arias.

NISINCAE AQUAE. See ALISINCUM.

NISUA. See MISUA.

NISUS, Pindar; the eminence on which Megara ſtood, as is explained by the Scholiaſt. See MEGARA.

NISYROS, Homer, Strabo; an iſland on the coaſt of the Hither Aſia, ſituate between Aſtypalaea and Cos; to the north of Telos, and ſaid to be a fragment of Cos: formerly called *Porphyris*, from the purple-fiſh there found, Pliny. Alſo a cognominal town of Carpathus, Strabo.

NITIOBRIGES; Caeſar; a people of Aquitania. Now the *Agenois* in Guienne.

NITRIAE, Strabo; *Nitrariae*, Pliny; two natron pits, beyond Momemphis; giving name to the Nomos *Nitriotes*, Strabo; and to the people *Nitriotae*, Ptolemy.

NIVARIA, Pliny; one of the Fortunate Iſlands; ſo called from its perpetual ſnow. The *Convallis* of Seboſus. Now ſuppoſed to be *Teneriff*.

NIVERNUM. See NOVIODUNUM.

NO, Jeremiah, Ezekiel; *No-Amon*, Nahum; a conſiderable city of Egypt; thought to be the name of an idol, which agrees with Jupiter Ammon. The Septuagint tranſlate the name in Ezekiel, *Dioſpolis*, the city of Jupiter; Bochart takes it to be *Thebes* of Egypt; which, according to Strabo and Ptolemy, was called *Dioſpolis*. Jerome, after the Chaldee Paraphraſt Jonathan, ſuppoſes it to be Alexandria, named by way of anticipation; or, an ancient city of that name is ſuppoſed to have ſtood on the ſpot, where Alexandria was built.

NOAE, *arum*, Diodorus, Stephanus; a town of Sicily, ſituate to the ſouth of the ſprings of the Melas, and ſouth-weſt of Meſſana, according to the conjecture of Cluverius; becauſe *Noara*, a modern town of a kindred name is ſuppoſed to ſtand on that ſpot. *Noaeus*, Stephanus; or *Noeni*, Pliny, the gentilitious name.

NO-AMON. See NO.

NOAS, Silius Italicus; *Noes*, Herodotus; a river running down from mount Haemus into the Danube.

NOB, or *Nobe*, 1 Sam. xxi. and xxii. a ſacerdotal city of Benjamin; the reſidence for ſome time of the ark of the covenant, and of the tabernacle, after having ſtood at Shilo; ſituate between Joppa and Jeruſalem, northwards, Iſaiah x. at the diſtance of fifteen or ſixteen miles. Saul ſlew the prieſts of this place, on the information of Doeg, for entertaining David.

NOBAH, Moſes, Judges; a poſterior name of *Canach*; a town in the half tribe of Manaſſeh, beyond Jordan, to the weſt of the Arabes Scenitae.

NOEGA, Mela; *Noega Uceſia*, Ptolemy; a town of the Aſtures in the Hither Spain, ſituate on the coaſt, according to the former; but of the *Cantabri*, according to the latter.

NOEOMAGUS LEXUVIORUM, Ptolemy; thought to be the *Civitas Lexoviorum* of the lower age. Now *Liſieux*, a city in Normandy. E. Long. 16′, Lat. 49° 14′. Another of the *Tricaſtini*; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis; thought to be *S. Pol de Trois Châteaux*, ſix miles to the weſt of Nyons in Dauphiné.

NOLA, a very ancient city, formerly populous and ſtrong, ſituate in a plain to the north-eaſt of Veſuvius, in Campania, ſaid to be built by the Chalcidians, Juſtin, Silius Italicus; according to others, by the Tuſcans, Velleius. At this place, Hannibal

nibal met with the firſt check by Marcellus, Livy. Veſpaſian added the appellation, *Auguſta Colonia*, Frontinus. At this place, or in its neighbourhood, Auguſtus is ſaid to have expired, Suetonius. *Nolani*, the people; *Nolanus*, the epithet, Livy. At this day retaining its old name, but fallen ſhort of its ancient ſplendor. A town of the kingdom of Naples. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 41° 5′.

NOLASENE, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, at ſome diſtance from the Euphrates.

NOMAE, *arum*, Diodorus Siculus; a town of Sicily, but of uncertain ſituation. *Nomaeus*, the epithet, Silius Italicus.

NOMADES, Strabo, Pliny; a people of Aſia, Europe, and Africa, having no fixed abode, being Shepherds by profeſſion.

NOMADIA. See NUMIDIA.

NOMENTANA VIA. See VIA.

NOMENTUM, Pliny, Strabo; a town of the Sabines, not far from the Tiber, and to the eaſt of Rome. *Nomentani*, the people, Pliny. *Nometanus*, the epithet; as *Via Nomentana*; a road which led from Rome to *Nomentum*, beginning at the Porta Collina, Strabo. The Porta Viminalis was alſo called *Nomentana*, id.

NOMII, Pauſanias; mountains of Arcadia.

NOMOS, a term, which ſeems rather of Egyptian than Greek original, denoting the juriſdiction granted to each greater city, by which means the *Nomos* was of the reſort of that city, Herodotus, Strabo, Ptolemy. Called *Praefectura*, Pliny; who ſays that Egypt is divided into ſo many prefectures.

NONACRIS, a town of Arcadia; which, with two other towns, *Callia* and *Dipornae*, was called *Tripolis*, Pauſanias: famous for its peſtilential ſpring, Styx, Herodotus; whoſe water could be contained in no veſſel, but in the hoof of a mule, Vitruvius. Pliny reckons *Nonacris* among the mountains of Arcadia, with a cognominal town. *Nonacrias* and *Nonacrinus*, the epithet, Ovid.

NONAGRIA. See ANDROS.

NONYMNA, a very ancient town of Sicily, mentioned by Philiſtus, contemporary with Dionyſius the Elder, Stephanus: its ſituation uncertain; only that there is now a place called *Nauni*, in the courſe of the Itinerary, where there are large ruins of a town; which, from the ſimilitude of names, is thought to be *Nonymna*.

NOPH. See MEMPHIS.

NORA, Plutarch; a citadel belonging to Eumenes, ſituate on the confines of Lycaonia and Cappadocia. Nepos places it in Phrygia; but ſome make Phrygia very extenſive: Diodorus calls it wonderful for its ſtrength; and Strabo ſays, that it was called *Neroaſſus* in his time. Another *Nora* of Sardinia, built by a colony of Spaniards, under their leader Norax, Pauſanias. Situate on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the iſland, between Caralis and Sulchi, Ptolemy, Antonine. *Norenſes*, Pliny, the people. Now called *Nori*.

NORBA, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; no inconſiderable city of the Volſci, in Latium. A Roman colony, Livy. *Norbani*, the people; and *Norbanus ager*, the territory, id. Now in ruins, called *Norma*.

NORBA CAESAREA, Ptolemy; *Colonia Norbenſis*, Pliny. See COLONIA.

NOREIA, Strabo; a town in the Alpes Carnicae, on the river Tilaventus, to the north-weſt of Aquileia. Now *Goritz* in Carniola, E. Long. 14°, Lat. 46° 20′. Another *Noreia*, an inland town of *Noricum*, Caeſar, Peutinger, to the ſouth of the river Murus. Now thought to be *Neumark* in Carinthia, Cluverius.

NORICUM, Ptolemy, Tacitus; a Roman province, ſituate between the Danube on the north, and thus ſeparated from ancient Germany; the Alpes Noricae, on the ſouth; the river Aenus on the weſt, which ſeparates it from Vindelicia; and Mons Cetius on the eaſt, which divides it from Pannonia. Now containing a great part of Auſtria, all Saltzburg, Stiria, and Carinthia. It was anciently a kingdom under its own kings, Caeſar, Velleius, Suetonius. *Norici*, the people, ſubdued by Tiberius under Auguſtus, as allies of the Pannonii, Dio, Velleius.

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leius. Tacitus reckons *Noricum* among thoſe provinces, which were governed by procurators, officers ſent by the emperors, to receive and diſpoſe of the public revenue according to order. It was divided into two provinces, but at what time uncertain; ſuppoſed as low down as Diocletian and Conſtantine, viz. the *Noricum Ripenſe*, running along the ſouth ſide of the Danube; and the *Noricum Mediterraneum*, extending towards the Alps. How far each of theſe extended in breadth does not appear: all the account we have of the matter being from Sextus Rufus, and the Notitia Imperii Occidentalis. Anciently a country famous for its iron and ſteel, Horace; as is Stiria at this day, a part of *Noricum*. A climate cold and more ſparingly fruitful, Solinus.

NOROSSUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Aſiatic Scythia, extending on the north-eaſt ſide of the Caſpian, in which are the ſprings of the river Daix, running ſouth-weſt into the Caſpian ſea.

NOSCOPIUM, Pliny; a town of Lycia, the particular ſituation unknown.

NOSTANA, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Drangiana.

NOTI CORNU, Ptolemy; a promontory on the Sinus Barbaricus, in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the other ſide the equator; different from the Noti Cornu, on the Atlantic, the boundary of Hanno's periplus, or circumnavigation.

NOTITIA, denotes in general a ſummary account; of which kind there were ſeveral; as firſt of the dignities of the empire; according to Pancirollus, from Tacitus and Suetonius, begun by Auguſtus, and continued by the ſucceeding emperors, with alterations made in it according to the times. Then there was alſo a Notitia of the provinces, of Gaul, &c. when and by whom drawn up, uncertain.

NOTIUM, Thucydides, Diodorus; by whom it does not appear whether it was a town or tract of ſhore near Colophon in Ionia. Livy and Pliny call it a town, to which the Romans granted immunities. Another *Notium*, Ptolemy; a promontory on the ſouth of Ireland. Now *Miſſenhead*, in the county of Cork, Camden.

NOTUS, Homer, Ovid; one of the four cardinal winds, blowing from the ſouth.

NOVA AUGUSTA, or *Novauguſta*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Arevacae in the Hither Spain, to the north-weſt of Bilbilis.

NOVA CIVITAS, Stephanus; the interpretation of the term *Carthago*.

NOVAE, Antonine; a town of Moeſia Inferior, with an encampment of the Legio Prima Italica, at the diſtance of fifty-five miles from Oeſcus to the eaſt. Called *Novenſis Urbs*, Ammian.

NOVANA, Pliny; doubtful whether an inland town, or ſituate on the Adriatic, in the Picenum.

NOVANTUM CHERSONESUS, Ptolemy; a promontory of Britain. Now called the *Mull of Galloway* in Scotland, on the Iriſh ſea. *Novantes*, the people, Ptolemy.

NOVANUS, ſuppoſed a vicious reading in Pliny, for *Vomanus*, which ſee.

NOVARIA, Pliny; a town of Inſubria; ſituate on a cognominal river. Now *Novara*, a city of Milan. E. Long. 8° 50′, Lat. 45° 20′.

NOVARIS, Pliny; a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate on the Tanais.

AD NOVAS, Peutinger; a town of Moeſia Superior, diſtant twelve miles from Cuppae.

NOVAUGUSTA. See NOVA AUGUSTA.

NOVEM PAGI, Pliny; a town or diſtrict of Tuſcany ſo called, at the ſprings of the Minio.

NOVEM VIAE, the ancient name of *Amphipolis*, which ſee.

NOVENSIS URBS. See NOVAE.

NOVESIUM, Tacitus; a town of the Ubii in Belgica. Now *Nuys*, a town of the electorate of Cologne, on the weſt ſide of the Rhine. E. Long. 6° 8′, Lat. 51° 10′.

NOVIODUNUM, Caeſar; a town of the Aedui, commodiouſly ſeated on the Ligeris: the Nivernum of Antonine. Now *Nevers* in the Orleanois, on the Loire. E. Long. 3° 15′, Lat. 46° 50′. A ſecond *Noviodunum* of the Aulerci Diablintes, in Gallia Celtica, Antonine; called

Neo-

Neodunum, Ptolemy; and *Nonigentum Rotrudum*, by the moderns: *Nogent le Rotrou*, capital of the duchy of Perche, E. Long. 50′, Lat. 48° 21′. A third, of the Bituriges, Caeſar; now *Neuve Sur Baranion*; a village fifteen miles to the north of Bourges, towards Orleans. A fourth, of Moeſia Inferior, Ptolemy; ſituate on the Iſter. Now *Nivorz*, in Beſſarabia. A fifth, of Pannonia Superior, Antonine. Now *Gurkfeld* in Carinthia. A ſixth *Noviodunum Sueſſionum*, the ſame with *Auguſta Sueſſionum*. See AUGUSTA. A ſeventh *Noviodunum* of the Veromandui in Gallia Belgica, Caeſar. Now *Noyon* in the iſle of France, on the borders of Picardy. E. Long. 3°, Lat. 49° 38′.

NOVIOMAGUS. See NEOMAGUS.

NOVIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Callaici, in the Hither Spain. Now *Noya*, a town on the weſt ſide of Gallicia. W. Long. 9° 47′, Lat. 42° 50′.

NOVOCOMUM, } See COMUM.
NOVUM COMUM, }

NOVUM, Strabo; a very ſtrong place, on an eminence, diſtant fifty ſtadia from Cabira in Pontus; where Mithridates kept his treaſure, and things of value.

NOVUM FORUM. See FORUM.

NOVUS MURUS. See NEONTICHOS.

NOVUS ORBIS. See ATLANTIS.

NOVUS PORTUS. See LEMANIS.

NOYM, or *Noyn*, Orus Apollo Hieroglyph. The Egyptian name for the Nile; *Nus*, Heſychius.

NUBA, a lake, with a cognominal river falling into it, and running from eaſt to weſt into the Gir, a river of the Libya Interior, which is ſituate to the weſt of the Nile. The people called *Nubae*, Strabo; *Nubi*, Ptolemy: and hence the appellation of the modern kingdom of *Nubia*.

NUBIUM, Ptolemy; a village in the north of Iberia.

NUCARIA, lower writers; two rivers of the Hither Spain, falling into the Sicoris, from north to ſouth, diſtinguiſhed by their ſurnames, that of the one being *Palliarenſis*, now commonly called *Noguera Palleſa*; and that of the other, *Ripacurtia*, now *Noguera Ribagorçana* in Catalonia.

NUCERIA, Strabo; ſurnamed *Camellana*, Peutinger; a town of the Ciſapennine Umbria. Now *Nocera*, in the duchy of Spoletto. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 43° 15′. Another *Nuceria*, of Campania, with the ſurname *Alphaterna*, Diodorus, Livy; in order to diſtinguiſh it from the *Nuceria* of Umbria. E. Long. 15°, Lat, 40° 40′. *Nucerini*, the people, Livy; a colony under Auguſtus, Frontinus. A third *Nuceria*, on the Padus, below Brixellum, in the Ciſpadana. Now *Lucera*, or *Luzara*, the duchy of Mantua. E. Long. 11° 10′, Lat. 45°.

NUCERIA APULORUM. See LUCERIA.

NUITHONES, Tacitus; a people of Germany, reckoned to the Vindili. Now a part of Mecklenburg and Pomerania, including a part of the Marche of Brandenburg, Cluverius.

NUIUS, Hanno; a river of Libya Interior, running from eaſt to weſt into the Atlantic, to the ſouth of Bagazi.

NUMANA, Mela; a town of the Picenum, built by the Sicilians, Pliny; diſtant twelve miles from Ancona, Peutinger; a municipium, Inſcription; and *Numanates*, the people. Now commonly called *Humana*, but in ruins; to the ſouth-eaſt of Ancona, near the Adriatic.

NUMANTIA, a very noble city, the ornament of the Hither Spain, Florus; as appears from the Numantine war: and though deſtroyed by the Romans under Scipio Aemilianus, it was afterwards no doubt reſtored, becauſe mentioned not only by Ptolemy, but alſo by Antonine, who determines its ſituation between Uxama and Turiaſo; and Strabo ſays, the Durius run by it, while ſtill recent and near its ſource. With four thouſand men it held out a ſiege of fourteen years, againſt forty thouſand Romans. And all this it did, like another Sparta, without walls and without turrets; but this is doubtfully mentioned by authors. *Numantini*, the people, who, after a tedious and cloſe ſiege, and after ſtruggling long with famine, at length deſtroyed themſelves and

their city by fire, Florus. *Numantinus*, the epithet, Propertius.

NUMESTRANI, } See NUMISTRO.
NUMESTRO, }

NYMPIUM. See NYMPHAEA.

NUMICIUS, Pliny; *Numicus*, *i* long, Virgil; *i* ſhort, Horace; a rivulet of Latium, near Lavinium; between which and the Tiber, Aeneas landed, Virgil.

NUMIDIA, Romans; *Nomadia*, Greeks; a country of Africa, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, and containing two great people, the Maſſaeſylii to the weſt, and the Maſſyli to the eaſt, Livy, Strabo. Syphax was king of the Maſſaeſylii, and Maſiniſſa of the Maſſyli, Livy. The people in general were called *Numidae*, Romans; *Nomades*, Greeks; as if the term were of Greek original, and owing to a wandering, paſtoral life: that there were ſuch in *Numidia*, cannot be denied; but whether the name *Numidia* be of Greek original, may be doubted: a barbarous country had doubtleſs a barbarous name. The *Maſſaeſylia Numidia*, the kingdom of Syphax, begins at the river Mulucha, which ſeparates it from Mauretania, and ends at the Ampſaga, to the eaſt, Mela. The *Numidia Maſſylorum*, the kingdom of Maſiniſſa begins at the river Ampſaga on the weſt, and terminates at the river Tuſca to the eaſt; and the only *Numidia*, Pliny; who calls the other, *Mauretania Caeſarienſis*. This *Numidia* of Pliny is called *Nova*, Ptolemy; for what reaſon not ſo apparent, whether in contradiſtinction to the Vetus of Syphax; or owing to its being made a new province by the Romans, Appian.

NUMIDICUS SINUS, Ptolemy; a bay in the Mediterranean on the coaſt of *Numidia*, at the mouth of the Ampſaga. Now ſaid to be called *Golfo de Collo*, by the Spaniards.

NUMISTRO, *onis*, Frontinus, Livy; *Numeſtro*, Pliny; an ancient inland town of the Bruttii, weſtwards towards the Tuſcan ſea. *Numeſtrani*, the people, Pliny; whence it is conjectured, that the town was alſo called *Numeſtro*. Now *Clocento*, Baudrand, fifteen miles to the ſouth of Conſentia, and eight from the Tuſcan ſea.

NUROLI, Ptolemy; an obſcure town in the inland parts of Zeugitana.

NURSIA, Ptolemy, Dio; a town of the Sabines, above Velinum, at the foot of the Apennine; and therefore called *Frigida*, Virgil. The native place of Polla, Veſpaſian's mother, Suetonius. *Nurſini*, the people, id. Now called *Norcia*, in the duchy of Spoletto. E. Long. 14° 35′, Lat. 43°.

NUS. See NOYM.

NYCPII, Pliny, Ptolemy; an obſcure people, ſituate between the Syrtis and the river Cinyphus, in the inland parts of the Regio Syrtica.

NYGBENITAE, Ptolemy; a people on the other ſide the equator, in Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, to the weſt of the Nile.

NYMPHAEA, doubtful what ſtructures they were; ſome take them to have been grottos, deriving their name from the ſtatues of the nymphs with which they were adorned; but that they were conſiderable works appears from their being executed by the emperors, Ammian, Victor, Capitolinus; or by the city prefects. In an Inſcription, the term is written *Nymfium*. None of all theſe *Nymphaea* has laſted down to our time: only ſome years ſince, a ſquare building of marble was diſcovered between Naples and Veſuvius, with only one entrance, and ſome ſteps that went down to it; on the right hand as you enter, towards the head, there is a fountain of the pureſt water; along which, by way of guard, as it were, is laid a naked Arethuſa, of the whiteſt marble; the bottom or ground is of variegated marble, and encompaſſed with a canal, fed by the water from the fountain: the walls are ſet round with ſhells and pebbles of various colours; by the ſetting of which, as by ſo many ſtrokes in a picture, are expreſſed the twelve months of the year, and the four political virtues; alſo the rape of Proſerpine; Pan playing on his reed, and ſoothing his flock; beſides the repreſentations of nymphs, ſwim-

ſwiming, ſailing and wantoning on fiſhes, &c.

NYMPHAEA, Diodorus, Dionyſius; one of the names of the iſland *Cos*.

NYMPHAEA, Ptolemy; an iſland on the north ſide of Sardinia, ſituate in the foſſa or ſtrait between Corſica and Sardinia.

NYMPHAEA, Scylax; *Nymphaeum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Cherſoneſus Taurica, near Theodoſia to the weſt; a Greek colony.

NYMPHAE COMMOTAE. See CUTILIA.

NYMPHAEUM, Plutarch; the name of a ſacred place, near Apollonia in Illyricum, ſending forth continually fire in detached ſtreams, from a green valley and verdant meadows. Dio Caſſius adds, that the fire neither burns up nor parches the earth, but that herbs and trees grow and thrive near it, and therefore the place is called *Nymphaeum*: near which was an oracle of ſuch a nature, that the fire to ſhew that the wiſh was granted, conſumed the frankincenſe thrown into it; but repelled it, in caſe the deſire was rejected, id.

NYMPHAEUM, Arrian; an obſcure place of Bithynia, ſituate between Heraclea and Pſyllium.

NYMPHAEUM, Pliny; a promontory of Illyricum, near Liſſus. Another of Macedonia, to the ſouth of mount Athos, and on the eaſt ſide of the Sinus Singiticus.

NYMPHAEUS, Pliny; a river of Latium, running weſtward into the Tuſcan ſea, to the north of the Paludes Pomptinae: at whoſe mouth Holſtenius thinks, the Romans placed a bar (the cloſtra Romana of Pliny) againſt the violence of the ſea.

NYMPHAEUS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port-town on the north-weſt ſide of Sardinia. Now *Porticiuolo*, Cluverius, or *Porto di Conte*, Franceſco di Vico; eight miles diſtant from the preceding, to the ſouth-eaſt.

NYMPHAEUS SPECUS, Strabo; a ſacred cave in Syria, ſituate between the mouth of the Orontes and Poſidonium, to the ſouth.

NYMPHIUS, generally *Nymphaeus*, Ammian; a river of Meſopotamia, falling into the Tigris near Amida, a town on the latter river, and riſing in mount Taurus, Procopius.

NYSA, Diodorus; a town of Arabia Felix near Egypt, the place of Oſiris's education; whence the appellation *Dionyſus*, from his father Jupiter, and place of bringing up, *Nyſa*; called *Nyſſa*, Herodotus; ſituate in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, which is Arabia. Another, of Cappadocia, Ptolemy, Antonine, near the ſource of the Halys, to the ſouth-eaſt of Diocaeſarea. *Nyſſaeus*, the gentilitious name. A third, of Lydia, Strabo, Ptolemy; ſituate at the foot of mount Meſſogis, divided into two towns by a valley and a torrent running through it: famous for ſeveral learned men, particularly Ariſtodemus, Strabo's maſter; and another Ariſtodemus, couſin of the former, who taught Pompey the Great. This town was formerly called *Pythopolis* and *Athymbra*, Stephanus. A fourth, of the Hither India, ſituate between the rivers Cophen and the Indus: written *Nyſſa*, Strabo, Arrian; *Nyſa*, Diodorus, Mela, Curtius; which comes nearer to it fabulous original, becauſe ſaid to be built by Dionyſus or Bacchus. *Nyſſaei*, the people, Arrian, who voluntarily ſurrendered to Alexander. The mountain Meros hangs over the town, which ſee. A fifth, Strabo; a village of Helicon in Boeotia.

O.

OANI, Ptolemy; a people of the iſland Taprobane.

OANUS, Stephanus; a town of Lydia.

OANUS, Pindar; a river of Sicily, running from north to ſouth on the eaſt of Camarina, into the African ſea. Now called *Freſculari*, or *Freſculani*.

OARACTA, Arrian. See OGYRIS.

OARUS, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Europea.

OASIS, Ptolemy; called alſo *Auaſis*, Stephanus. Strabo has three *Oaſes*; one oppoſite to, and diſtant ſeven days journey weſtward from, Abydos, a town on the weſt ſide of the Nile; the other near the lake of Moeris; the third, near the oracle of Ammon. Ptolemy mentions only two *Oaſes*, diſtinguiſhing that at the lake of Moeris, by the appellation, *Little*; and that oppoſite to Abydos, by that of *Great*. Olympiodorus calls both theſe *Great*: and ſuch as make the diſtinction *Great* and *Little*, call the former the *Higher*, as being in the Higher Egypt; and the other the *Lower*, becauſe in the Lower Egypt. Herodotus, who mentions only one, means Ptolemy's greater *Oaſis*; where Cambyſſes's army was overwhelmed with drifts or heaps of ſand. In the lower age it was a place of baniſhment for condemned perſons. According to Ulpian, a kind of relegation, as into an iſland; *Oaſis* being ſurrounded with ſand, as an iſland is with the ſea; ſo that there was no eſcape. The Nomi of theſe *Oaſes* were called *Oaſitae*, Ptolemy.

OAXUS, Herodotus, Stephanus; *Oaxia*, Varro; a town of Crete; thought to be ſituate on the river *Oaxes*, Virgil, Vibius Sequeſter. And Crete, according to Apollonius, was called *Oaxis, idos*.

OBARENI, Stephanus; a people of Armenia Major, dwelling on the river Cyrus.

OBASA, Ptolemy; *Olbaſa*, Peutinger; a town in the ſouth of Piſidia; placed in Pamphylia, Hierocles.

OBELISCI, are quadrangular pyramids, ſtanding on a pedeſtal, and running tapering to a point: the name is ſaid to denote a ray of the ſun, which they were intended to repreſent, Pliny. *Obeliſes* are of Egyptian original: two of them were conveyed to Rome from Memphis, Strabo. They are generally ſet up in an open place or ſquare, by way of ornament.

OBIDIACENI, Strabo; a branch of the Maeotae, people on the Palus Maeotis.

OBLIVIONIS FLUMEN. See LIMEAS.

OBOCA, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland; which ſome think to be the *Liffey*; others the *Avon More*, the great river, running between Dublin and Wexford into the Iriſh channel, Ware.

OBODA, Stephanus; a ſmall diſtrict of the Nabataei, where king Obodes was buried, deified after his death.

OBOTH, Moſes; one of the ſtages of the Iſraelites in the Wilderneſs, on their journeying out of Egypt, to the north-eaſt of Paran, near the borders of Moab.

OBRIMA, Pliny; a river of Phrygia Magna, running by Apamea into the Meander.

OBRINGA, Ptolemy; *Abrinca*, Marcianus Heracleota; a river of Belgica, accounted the boundary of the Higher and Lower Germany. Now thought to be the river *Are*, falling into the Rhine above Rimmagen.

OBRIS, Strabo; *Orobis*, Ptolemy; or *Orbis*; a river of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now the *Orbe*, which riſing in the extreme Cevennes, and running through Lower Languedoc, falls at two leagues below Beziers into the Mediterranean.

OBROATIS, Ptolemy; *Orobatis* Ammian; a town of Perſis.

OBUCULA. See BAETULA.

OBULCO, Coin, Pliny; *Obulcum*, Ptolemy; ſurnamed *Pontificenſe*, Inſcriptions;

ſcriptions; a town of Baetica. Now *Porcuna*, a ſmall town of Andaluſia; ſo called from a ſtatue of a ſow with thirty pigs; ſituate between Corduba to the weſt, and Jaen to the eaſt. Becauſe of the many inſcriptions found there, thought to be the *Ulla* of Hirtius.

OCA, or *Oce*, Strabo; one of the palaces of the kings of Perſia, in the lower parts of Perſis towards the coaſt, not far from Gabae. Though ſuppoſed to be a truncated word for *Taoce*, ſituate on the river Granis, Arrian. Which is alſo the name of a promontory to the weſt of the town; the country between which is called Toacene, Ptolemy.

OCALEA, Pliny; or *Ocaleae, arum*, Strabo; *Ocalee*, Homer, Pliny; a town of Boeotia, near Theſpiae, and ſituate between Haliartus and Alalcomenium, at the diſtance of thirty ſtadia from each of theſe.

OCCARA, Antonine; thought to be the *Coara* of Ptolemy; a town of Chalcidice in Syria.

OCCITANIA, the name of *Languedoc*, a province in France, in the lower age.

OCE. See OCA.

OCEANUS, Strabo, Ariſtotle; is meant of that whole body of water, which encompaſſes the earth, and which they anciently called the *Atlantic*, of which the eaſtern and ſouthern were but parts, Cicero, Strabo, Herodotus; called alſo the *External*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Internal*, or the *Mediterranean*; and aſſuming different names according to the different countries it waſhes, Dionyſius Periegetes.

OCELIS, Ptolemy, Arrian; a mart-town of Arabia Felix, near the mouth of the Arabian gulf; or rather a port, and watering-place, Arrian.

OCELLUM, Pliny; a town of Luſitania to the ſouth-eaſt of Salmantica, *Ocellenſes*, id. the people.

OCELLUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Holderneſſe* in Yorkſhire, on the German ſea, Camden.

OCELUM, Caeſar, Strabo; a town or village on the borders of Gallia Narbonenſis towards the Alpes Cottiae. Thought to be *Exilles* in Dauphiné, by ſome: but by others, either *Oux*, or *Avigliana*, places at no great diſtance from each other. *Ocelum*, a town of the Callaici in the Hither Spain, ſituate ſouth-weſt of Pintia.

OCETIS, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Caledonian ſea; thought to be *Hoy* or *Hethy*, one of the Orkneys, Camden: or *South Ranals*, eight miles to the eaſt of the former, Ortelius, Lhuyd.

OCHA, Pliny; a town of Euboea, ſituate at the foot of mount Ocha, the largeſt of the iſland, Strabo; from which the whole of it came to be called *Oche*, id.

OCHEMA THEON. See DEORUM CURRUS.

OCHUS, Ptolemy; a river of Bactriana; which runs from ſouth to north into the *Oxus*; near its weſtern boundary.

OCHYROMA, the Acropolis of Jalyſus, a town of Rhodes; ſo called from its ſituation and ſtrength.

OCILIS. See ORCELIS.

OCINARUS, Lycophron; a river of the Bruttii, running from eaſt to weſt into the Sinus Terinaeus in the Tuſcan ſea. Now *il Savuto* in the Hither Calabria, Cluverius.

OCRA, Strabo; the loweſt part of the Alps, extending from the Rhaeti to the Japodes, conſequently at the ſouthern extremity of Pannonia.

OCRICULUM, Livy, Tacitus, Ptolemy; *Ocriculi, orum*, Strabo; a town of Umbria, Pliny, Ptolemy; ſituate below the confluence of the Nar and Tiber, towards Rome, Strabo. *Ocriculani*, the gentilitious name, Pliny, Inſcription. Now *Otricoli*, in the duchy of Spoletto. E. Long. 13° 15′, Lat. 42° 25′.

OCRINUM, Ptolemy; called alſo *Damnonium*; a promontory of the *Damnonii* in Britain. Now *the Land's End*, Camden. The *Lizard*, according to others.

OCTAPITARUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Demetae in Britain. Now *S. David's Head* in Pembrokeſhire, Camden.

OCTAPOLIS. Ptolemy; a town of Lycia, weſtward, or towards the limits of Caria; in other reſpects obſcure.

OCTA-

OCTAVANORUM COLONIA. See FORUM JULII.

OCTAVIOLCA, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Cantabria, in the Hither Spain.

OCTODORUS, or *Octodurus*, Caeſar; a large village of the Veragri in Gallia Narbonenſis. *Octodurenſes*, Pliny, the people. Now *Martigni*, a town of the Valais in Swiſſerland.

OCTODURUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Vaccaei, in the Hither Spain, ſituate on the Durius. Now ſaid to be *Toro* in Leon, on the Douro. W. Long. 5° 36′, Lat. 41° 30′.

OCTODURUS. See OCTODORUS.

OCTOGESA, Caeſar; a town of the Ilergetae, in the Hither Spain; ſituate on the Iberus, and diſtant twenty miles from Ilerda, id. Now *Mequinenſa* in Arragon, near the confluence of the Ebro and Segra. W. Long. 5′, Lat. 41° 20′.

ODAGANA, Ptolemy; an obſcure town in the weſt of Arabia Deſerta.

ODESSUS, Strabo, Scymnus, Diodorus, Ovid; rather ſo than *Odyſſus*, Ptolemy; a town of Moeſia Inferior, on the Euxine, between Apollonia and Calatis, Diodorus; a colony of Mileſians, Strabo, Scymnus. *Odeſſitae*, Coin, the people; which ſhews *Odeſſus* to be the true reading.

ODESSUS, of Sarmatia Europea. See ORDESSUS.

ODEUM, the muſic-theatre at Athens, built by Pericles in the Ceramicus; on the inſide full of ſeats and ranges of pillars; and on the outſide, in the roof or covering, made with many bendings from one point atop, all ſhelving down, in imitation of the king of Perſia's pavilion, Plutarch. It was alſo a tribunal, or court of juſtice, Ariſtophanes: and being demoliſhed in the Mithridatic war, Appian; it was rebuilt by Herodes Atticus with great magnificence and ſplendor, Pauſanias.

ODIUPOLIS, Stephanus; a diſtrict of Heraclea on the Euxine.

ODOLLAM. See ADOLLAM.

ODOMANTICE, Livy, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Macedonia, beyond Edonis to the north-weſt. *Odomanti*, Thucydides, the people; diſtinct from the Edoni, Herodotus; who ſays, that from the *Odomanti*, we paſs on to the territory of the Edoni.

ODONES, Dionyſius, Baſſaricon Lib. Stephanus; a people of Thrace.

ODRYSARUM REGIO, or *Odriſia Tellus*, Silius Italicus; a diſtrict of Thrace, along the Hebrus, Solinus. Hence *Odryſius*, the epithet, denoting the ſame thing as *Thracius*, among the poets, Statius, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus; the *Odryſae* were anciently a powerful people, their territory extending from Abdera to the Euxine, where the Iſter pours into it, Thucydides.

ODYSSEUM (*Promontorium* underſtood) Ptolemy; a promontory of Sicily, to the ſouth-weſt of Pachynus, called alſo *Ulyſſeum*. And hither Cluverius refers the *Portus Ediſſae* of Cicero, as corrupted from *Odyſſea*, the true reading; which ſtood near the promontory, Acra, being here underſtood.

ODYSSUS. See ODESSUS.

OEA, Herodotus; an inland place in the iſland of Aegina, at the diſtance of twenty ſtadia from the town of Aegina; where the Aeginates ſecured the ſtatues of Damia and Auxeſia, which they had forcibly taken from the Epidaurians of Argolis, made of the olive tree of Attica, by the direction of the Oracle, and with a promiſe of plenty and proſperity, while poſſeſſed of theſe ſtatues; but under the condition to the Athenians of contributing to the yearly ſacrifices of Minerva and Erechtheus; but after being diſſeiſed of the ſtatues, the Epidaurians thought themſelves freed from that condition. And this gave riſe to the war between the Athenians and Aeginates. Another *Oea*, Mela, Aethicus; *Oeenſis Civitas*, Pliny; *Oea Colonia*, Antonine; one of the three towns, which concurred to form Tripolis of Africa, Solinus. Apuleius, in his Apologia, makes much mention of it. And Harduin thinks he ought to read, in the abbreviations of a coin of Antoninus Pius, *Colonia Aelia Oea Auguſta Felix*. Callimachus greatly errs in its ſituation; by removing it from the ſea to the river Triton; an unpardonable error in an African poet.

OEANTHE, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of the Locri Ozolae. *Oeanthea*, Pauſanias; ſituate on the Corinthian bay, in the neighbourhood of Naupactos, to the ſouth-eaſt. *Euanthia*, Ptolemy; *Euanthis*, Scylax.

OEASO, *onis*, or *Oeaſum*, *i*, Ptolemy; *Oiarſo*, Pliny; a promontory with a cognominal town of the Vaſcones in the Hither Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the Cantabrian ſea. Now *Oiarſo*, a village, two miles diſtant from Fontarabia.

OEBALIAE TURRES, Virgil's name for Tarentum, a colony of Lacedaemonians; ſo called from *Oebalus*, father of Tyndareus, and grandfather of Helena, king of the Lacedaemonians; who were therefore called *Oebalidae*, Ovid; *Oebalius*, the epithet for *Laconicus*, Statius. *Oebalis*, *idos*, Ovid, a Sabine woman; why ſo called ſeems not ſo evident, the Sabines being reckoned Aborigines, conſequently a very ancient people. Commentators pretend ſome Lacedaemonians ſettled among them. Virgil mentions Oebalus, ſon of Telon, king of the iſland Capreae, by the nymph Sebethis, whom he propoſes to conſign to immortality.

OECATH. See THICATH.

OECHALIA, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Meſſenia; whether the *Oechalia* of Eurytus, mentioned in Homer's catalogue, Strabo doubts; there being two *Oechalias* of Theſſaly; a third of Euboea, a fourth of Arcadia. Virgil mentions an *Oechalia* deſtroyed by Hercules, which Servius affirms to be that of Eurytus in Euboea. And Strabo makes Homer author of a poem on the deſtruction of *Oechalia*. The *Oechalia* of Euboea ſtood in the neighbourhood of Eretria; being formerly a town, afterwards reduced to a village, Mela; the remains only of a town, deſtroyed by Hercules, Strabo.

OECHARDA, Ptolemy; called alſo *Oechardas*, a river of Serica, riſing in Scythia extra Imaum, firſt running ſouth, and then bending north to a country unknown to the ancients. *Oechardae*, the people dwelling on it, id. Now ſaid to be the *Tartar*, a river which falls into a bay of the Eaſtern or Pacific Ocean, Baudrand.

OECUMENE. See OICUMENE.

OEDIPODII FONS, Pauſanias; a fountain near Thebes of Boeotia, in whoſe waters Oedipus waſhed the ſtains of his father's blood, and hence the name.

OENA, Ariſtotle; a town of Etruria, in the middle of which roſe a very high hill, with water on its top, and covered with a wood. *Oenatae*, the people.

OENANTHIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Heniochi, in Sarmatia Aſiatica, to the eaſt of the Boſporus Cimmerius, and on the north ſide of the Euxine.

OENEANDA, *orum*, Ptolemy; *Oenoanda*, Stephanus, Pliny; commonly read *Orvanda*, Livy; an inland town of Lycia, one of the three of the diſtrict Cabalia.

OENEON, *onis*, Thucydides; a town of Locris, either on, or a little way diſtant from, the ſea. A port of Locris, Stephanus; but whether on this ſide *Oeanthe*, or beyond it, uncertain.

OENIADAE, *arum*, Scylax, Thucydides, Livy, Stephanus; a town of Acarnania, on the left or eaſt ſide of the Achelous near its mouth; it was alſo called *Eryſiche*. *Oeniadae*, the people, cognominal with their town, Livy, Polybius, Thucydides.

OENIUM NEMUS, Pliny; a grove near Candyba, or Candyba, in Lycia.

OENOA, or *Oenoë*, Thucydides; a town on the borders of Boeotia, to the north of Eleuſis; a limitaneous fortreſs of the Athenians, Diodorus. Extinct in Pliny's time. Alſo the ancient name of the iſland Sicinus, Pliny, Stephanus.

OENOANDA. See OENEANDA.

OENOE, Strabo; a ſmall town of the iſland Icaros, or Icaria. Another of Laconica, Ptolemy; to the eaſt of Sparta; ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Oenûs*, *untis*, of Stephanus; commended by Athenaeus for its wine, which is called *Oenuntinum*; with a cognominal river, Polybius; probably running by this town. A third of Elis, Strabo;

called *Ephyra*, ſituate on the river Seleeis.

OENONAE, Strabo; two villages of Attica; the one near Eleutheri, the other near Marathon.

OENONE and *Oenopia*, ancient names of Aegina, Ovid, Pliny, Pauſanias.

OENOTRIA, an ancient name of Italy; ſo called from the *Oenotri*, Virgil; inhabiting between Paeſtum and Tarentum, Ovid. Originally Arcadians, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; who came under the conduct of Oenotrus, ſon of Lycaon, ſeventeen generations before the war of Troy, or four hundred and fifty-nine years, at twenty-ſeven years each generation, and gave name to the people. Cato derives the name from *Oenotrus*, king of the Sabines and Etruſcans; but Varro from *Oenotrus*, king of the Latins; and Servius from the Greek name for wine, for which Italy was famous; of which opinion is Strabo.

OENOTRIDES, Strabo, Pliny; two ſmall iſlands in the Tuſcan ſea, over-againſt Velia, a town of Lucania; called Pontia and Iſcia. Now *Ponza* and *Iſchia*, on the coaſt of the Principato Citra, or to the weſt of Naples. So called from the *Oenotri*, an ancient people of Italy.

OENUNIA, Peutinger; a town in the north-weſt of Parthia; it ſeems to be the Genonia of Ammian, and the Sinunia of Ptolemy.

OENUS, *i*, a river of Germany. See AENUS.

OENUS, *untis*, a town and river of Laconica. See OENOE.

OENUSSA, Pliny; one ſmall iſland near Chios: but *Oenuſſae*, Thucydides, Herodotus; ſeveral ſmall iſlands, belonging to the Chians, who refuſed diſpoſing of them to the Phoceans. Other *Oenuſſae*, three iſlands in the Sinus Meſſenius, or over-againſt Meſſene, Pliny.

OERYA, Pauſanias; an iſland of Boeotia, in the territory of Plataeae, formed by the river Aſopus and the fountain Gargaphia.

OESCUS, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Tribalii in Moeſia Inferior; with a ſmall cognominal river; which ſeems to be the Cius of Herodotus; and which riſing in mount Haemus, falls at that town into the Iſter. Now *Iſch*, Holſtenius.

OESIMA. See OESYMA.

OESPORIS, Ptolemy; a village of the Regio Syrtica, to the weſt of the Arae Philenorum.

OESYMA, Ptolemy; *Oeſima*, Pliny; a town of Macedonia adjecta; ſituate between Arethuſa to the weſt, and Neapolis to the eaſt, adjoining towns, not far from the mouth of the Strymon, and ſituate on the Sinus Strymonicus. Now extinct, Baudrand.

OETA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a mountain of Theſſaly, extending from Thermopylae weſtward to the Sinus Ambracius, and in ſome meaſure cutting at right angles the mountanous country, ſtretching out between Parnaſſus to the ſouth, and Pindus to the north. At Thermopylae it is very rough and high, riſing, and ending in ſharp and ſteep rocks, affording a narrow paſſage between it and the ſea, from Theſſaly to Locris, Strabo: with two paths over it, the one above Trachis, very ſteep and high; the other through the country of the Aenianes, much eaſier and readier for travellers; by this it was that Leonidas was attacked in rear by the Perſians, Pauſanias. Here Hercules laid himſelf on the funeral pile, Silius Italicus, Ovid; the ſpot thence called Pyra, Livy; who ſays that the extreme mountains to the eaſt are called *Oeta*; and hence the poets alledge, that day, night, ſun and ſtars, ariſe from *Oeta*, Seneca, Statius, Silius Italicus, Catullus, Virgil's *Culex*. Circumſtances, which ſhew the height of this mountain. *Oetaei*, the people dwelling at it, Thucydides. *Oeteus Sinus*, Ptolemy; the *Sinus Maliacus*, ſo called from the vicinity of *Oeta*.

OETAEA. Stephanus, *Oetis*, Diodorus; *Trachis*, Strabo; a town at mount *Oeta*.

OETYLOS, called *Tylos*, according to ſome, Strabo; a town on the Sinus Meſſenius, eaſtwards towards Laconica; mentioned alſo by Homer; to the north-weſt of the promontory Tenarus, Pauſanias.

OIZENIS, a town of Pontus; afterwards called *Trapezus*, Stephanus.

OG, kingdom of, Moſes; a transjordan country, having the river Jabok to the ſouth, mount Hermon to the north, the river Jordan to the weſt, and to the eaſt the mountains of Gilead. It is alſo called the kingdom of Baſhan; whence the Greek name, *Batanea*: remarked for its high hills, large oaks and breed of cattle, and good paſturage, Pſalm xxii. 62. Pſalm lxviii. 15. Iſaiah ii. 13. Ezek. xxxix. 18. Amos iv. 1.

OGDOLAPIS, Strabo; a navigable river, running down from the Alps into the Savus.

OGI REGIA. See ASTAROTH.

OGLAMUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Marmarica.

OGLASA, Pliny; an iſland in the Tuſcan ſea to the eaſt of Corſica, near the iſland Planaria. Now *Monte Chriſto*, from a high mountain, compriſing almoſt the whole of the iſland.

OGYGIA, Homer; the iſland of Calypſo; placed by Pliny in the Sinus Scylaceus, in the Ionian ſea, oppoſite to the promontory Lacinium; by Mela in the ſtrait of Sicily, calling it *Ataee*; which others place at the promontory Circeium, and call it the iſland of Circe.

OGYGIA, the ancient name of *Thebes* of Boeotia, Scholiaſt on Apollonius; nay the whole of *Boeotia* went by that name, Strabo; and even *Attica* and *Lycia* and *Egypt*, Stephanus; and one of the gates of Thebes was called *Ogygia*, Pauſanias; from *Ogyges* an ancient king, under whom happened a great deluge, one thouſand and twenty years before the firſt Olympiad: things of great antiquity, and venerable in themſelves, and things bulky and large are called *Ogygia*, Nicander, Heſiod, Suidas. The iſland Thaſos was thus alſo called, Dionyſius, Periegetes.

OGYLUS, Stephanus; an iſland ſituate between Peloponneſus and Crete; mentioned by no other author: Ortelius takes it to be the iſland *Aegialia*. *Ogylius*, the gentilitious name.

OGYRIS, Pliny, Mela, Dionyſius; an iſland in the Perſian gulf, where ſtood the tomb of king Erythras, who gave name to the Mare Erythraeum or Rubrum. Iſ. Voſſius takes it to be *Ormus*. Whether the *Oaracta* of Arrian, is a queſtion. Now commonly called *Gerun*.

OGYTA. See MAMRE.

OIARSO. See OEASO.

OICUMENE, the world inhabited; which according to Agathemerus did not make a fourth of the whole; though the ancients differ much in this reſpect; moſt of them, however, agree in compriſing the *Oicumene*, or habitable part of the earth within the north temperate zone, judging the torrid and frigid zones to be uninhabitable, Strabo, Mela, Salluſt; that, to the ſouth, as far as the hither or nearer tropic, the world was inhabited, they well knew; but how far to the north, they were all of them ignorant, neither Greeks nor Romans having ever penetrated ſo far on that ſide. To the ſouth, Ptolemy, indeed, extends the Ethiopians not only to the equinoctial, but beyond; though on what authority we are ignorant. That the ancient geographers had obſcurer notions of the north than of the ſouth, appears, from their making the Caſpian ſea to communicate with, and to be a bay of the Scythian ocean, though they might have learned better from Herodotus, who ſays, that the Caſpian ſea ſtands alone and detached. Nor were their accounts of the parts to the north of the Euxine, or Germany, in the peninſula of Scandinavia, more to be depended on: that they were not acquainted with the whole of Scythia, ſeems evident; becauſe at this day, the eaſtern Scythia, or Great Tartary, is not ſufficiently known to Europeans. So far as Alexander penetrated into the eaſt, we became better acquainted with ſome parts of India. But the accounts of the countries, that lay beyond that expedition, are contradictory and uncertain, as appears from Strabo. The weſtern boundary, at Mauretania, Spain, Gaul, and the Britannic iſlands, the Atlantic, Aquitanic and Britannic oceans,

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were tolerably well known. But the countries lying to the north and ſouth of theſe were equally uncertain and unknown with thoſe already mentioned.

OLABUS, *untis*, Iſidorus Characenus; an iſland in the river Euphrates, in the territory of Babylon, where was kept the treaſure of the Parthians; diſtant twelve ſchoeni from Anathon, another iſland more weſterly.

OLANA, Polybius; *Olanc*, Pliny; one of the mouths of the Po, afterwards called *Volane*. Now *il Porto di Volana*, between the Carbonaria to the north, and the Sagis to the ſouth.

OLANE, Strabo; a citadel near Artaxata, ſituate in the mountains of Armenia Major: the treaſury of Tigranes and Artabazus; a proof that it was a place of ſtrength.

OLARION. See ULIARUS.

OLARSO. See OEASO.

OLBA, Strabo; *Olbaſa*, Ptolemy; a town of Cilicia Aſpera; having a temple of Jupiter, dedicated by Ajax, ſon of Teucer; whoſe prieſt was lord of the Trachiotis, or Cilicia Aſpera, Strabo.

OLBASA. See OBASA.

OLBIA, Scylax, Ptolemy; a town of Bithynia near Nicomedia, on the Sinus Aſtacenus, called alſo *Olibanus*; a part of the Propontis, Mela. *Olbiani*, the people, id. Another *Olbia*, Ptolemy, a maritime town of Pamphylia. A third, of Gallia Narbonenſis, Mela; now *Hieres*, a ſmall town of Provence, on the Mediterranean, ſcarce two leagues to the eaſt of Toulon, Baudrand. E. Long. 6° 5′, Lat. 43° 5′. A fourth *Olbia*, Cicero, Ptolemy, Pauſanias, Florus; ſtill retaining its name amidſt its ruins, Cluverius; a very ancient town of Sardinia, a colony of Greeks, Pauſanias; by the lower writers called *Ulbia*, ſituate on the north-eaſt ſide of the iſland. *Olbienſes*, or *Ulbienſes*, the people. *Olbienſis*, the epithet, Cicero. A fifth, of Sarmatia Europea, Strabo, Ptolemy, Arrian; or *Olbiopolis*, Pliny; originally called *Saxia*, but *Boryſthenis* by the Greeks, from its ſituation, at the confluence of the Hypanis and Boryſthenes, Periplus; alſo *Miletopolis*, being a colony from Miletus, Stephanus. A conſiderable trading town, Strabo. Now *Oczacow*, capital of Budziac Tartary, ſituate to the weſt of the confluence of the Bog and Nieper. E. Long. 32° 30′, Lat. 46°.

OLBIANUS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port to the north of *Olbia*, on the north-eaſt ſide of Sardinia; ſituate between *Olbia* and the promontory Columbarium.

OLBIANUS SINUS. See OLBIA of Bithynia.

OLBIOPOLIS of Sarmatia. See OLBIA.

OLBIUS. See AROANIUS.

OLCACHITES SINUS, Ptolemy; a bay of Numidia Propria.

OLCADES, Polybius, Livy, Stephanus; a people of the Hither Spain; thought now to be *Olcana*, Mariana.

OLCHINIUM, Pliny; *Olcinium*, Livy; *Ulcinium*, Ptolemy; a town of Illyricum. *Olciniatae*, the people, Livy. Now *Dolcigno* or *Dulcigno*; a town of Albania on the Adriatic. E. Long. 19°, Lat. 42° 5′.

OLDUS, lower writers; a river of Aquitania, running from eaſt to weſt into the Garumna. Now *le Lot*.

OLEARUS, Strabo, Virgil; *Oliarus*, Ovid, Pliny; one of the Cyclades, Stephanus; a colony of the Sidonians, Heraclides Ponticus; diſtant fifty-eight ſtadia from Paros. Strabo excludes it from the twelve antient Cyclades. Now ſaid to be called *Quiniminio*, Niger.

OLEASTER LUCUS, Mela; a grove near the Portus Gaditanus in Baetica.

OLEASTRUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Turdetani in Baetica; ſituate between Calicula and Urbona. Another, Antonine, of the Tarraconenſis, ſituate between Tarraco and Dertoſa. Now *Miramar*, Zurita; a citadel on the coaſt of Catalonia, five leagues to the weſt of Tarraco.

OLEASTRUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana. Now *el Cabo de Gebba*, in the kingdom of Fez, Marmolius.

OLEATRUM, Strabo; a town of the Hither Spain, near Saguntum.

OLENACUM, Notitiae; a town of the Bri-

Brigantes in Britain. Now *Linſtock* in Cumberland, Camden.

OLENUS, Strabo; a town of Achaia, in Peloponneſus; ſituate on the river Melas; between Patrae to the eaſt, and Cyllene to the weſt, one of the twelve Achean towns; but overwhelmed by the ſea a little before the defeat at Leuctra, Polybius. Pauſanias places its ruins on the river Pirus. Another *Olenus* of Aetolia, Homer; but afterwards deſtroyed by the Eolians, Strabo; ſituate mid-way between Pleuron and Calydon, on the river Evenus, Ptolemy; ſaid to be called *Oleno*. A third *Olenus*, of Galatia, Ptolemy; its ſcite unknown.

OLERUS, Stephanus; a town of Crete, on an eminence, beyond Hierapytna: hence Minerva is called *Oleria*.

OLGASSIS, Strabo; a very high and inacceſſible mountain of Paphlagonia, beſet round with temples; and where the rivers Halys and Parthenius take their riſe.

OLIAROS, Mela; an iſland near the coaſt of Argolis.

OLIARUS, one of the Cyclades. See OLEARUS.

OLIBA, Livy; a town of the Vaſcones in the Hither Spain, between Pompelon and Tutela. Now ſuppoſed to be *Oliva*, a citadel in the kingdom of Navarre.

OLIBANUS, Pliny; a mountain of Campania, ſituate between Naples and Puteoli, near Pauſilypum. Now *Monte di Pozzuolo*.

OLICANA, Ptolemy; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Halifax*, Lhuyd; but *Ilkely*, Camden, in Yorkſhire.

OLIMACUM, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Superior. Now called *Nieder Lymbach* by the Germans: by the natives, *Aſolindua*, Lazius; a town of Hungary, on the confines of Stiria, ſcarce a mile from the river Muer, four miles to the ſouth of Ober Lymbach.

OLINA, Ptolemy; a river of Gallia Celtica. Now the *Orne* in Normandy, running into the Britiſh ſea.

OLINA, Ptolemy; a town of the Callaici in the Hither Spain. Now *Molina*, a ſmall town in the north part of Gallicia, Gometius.

OLINTIGI, Mela; a town of Luſitania; ſituate between the mouths of the Baetis and Anas.

OLISIPO, Pliny, Antonine, Inſcriptions; a town of Luſitania, ſituate on the north ſide of the frith of the Tagus; of ſuch antiquity, that Solinus thought it was built by Ulyſſes: and Mela, probably to favour this opinion, writes, according to the common copies *Ulyſſipo*; both of them perhaps deceived by the ſimilarity of ſound. Seneca thinks it idle to enquire, whether the wanderings of Ulyſſes were confined to the internal, that is the Mediterranean ſea, according to Ariſtarchus, or extended to the ocean without our world, according to Crates. It was a municipium, with the ſurname *Felicitas Julia*, a privilege granted by the munificence of Auguſtus, Inſcriptions, Pliny. Now *Liſbon*, capital of Portugal, ſituate on the north bank of the Tagus, diſtant about ten miles from its mouth. W. Long. 9° 25′, Lat. 38° 45′.

OLIVAE PORTUS, Ptolemy; whether the ſame with Strabo's *Dulcis Portus*, into which the river Acheron, in Epirus, empties itſelf, is doubtful.

OLIVARUM MONS, Matthew, Joſephus; mount Olivet, or Mount of Olives; ſo called, doubtleſs, from the olive-trees that grew upon it: this mount lay a little without Jeruſalem on the eaſt ſide, Zach. xiv. ſeparated from it by a deep valley, called Kedron, Joſephus; or the Valley of Jehoſophat; diſtant about eight furlongs, or a mile from Jeruſalem, Luke; five furlongs, Joſephus, which may be underſtood of the nearer part of the mount.

OLIVULA, Antonine; a port of Liguria; ſituate between Monaco and Nice; thought to be *Villa Franca*, Holſtenius; or *le Port de St. Soſpir*, Jofredus; more to the eaſt than Villa Franca, in the county of Nice.

OLIZON, Homer, Scylax; a town of Magneſia in Theſſaly; ſo called from its ſmallneſs, Stephanus; the Theſſalians, according to Demoſthenes, uſed *Olizon* for [illegible]; its inhabitants being few, Homer.

OLLIUS,

OLLIUS, Pliny; a river of Gallia Tranſpadana; which, riſing in the Rhaetian Alps, is tranſmitted thro' the Lacus Sebinus into the Po, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. Now the *Oglio*, paſſing through the lake of Iſco.

OLOESSA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of *Rhodes*.

OLONDAE, Ptolemy; a people of Scythia intra Imaum, on the Caſpian; though their ſeat cannot properly be fixed, being Nomades, or a vagrant people.

OLOOSSON, *onis*, Homer, Strabo; with the epithet, *ovhite*, from its ſoil of white clay; a town of the Perrhoebi in Magneſia of Theſſaly, at the foot of mount Olympus, near the river Eurotas.

OLOPHYXUS, Herodotus; a town of Thrace near mount Athos. *Olophyxius*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name.

OLOSTRAE, Pliny; a people of the Hither India, neighbouring on the iſland Patala.

OLPAE, *arum*, Thucydides; a citadel built by the Acarnanes, in Epirus, on an eminence on the ſea, uſed by them, as their common juſtice-hall; diſtant twenty five ſtadia from Argos Amphilochicum.

OLULIS, a vicious reading in Ptolemy for *Olûs*, which ſee.

OLURUS, Stephanus; a ſmall town of Achaia in Peloponneſus, not far from Pellene, a citadel, Xenophon. *Olurius*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

OLUS, *untis*, Strabo, Scylax, Pauſanias; a town of Crete, mentioned by Ptolemy, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland. In it ſtood the image of Britomartis or Diana, Pauſanias. *Oluntius*, the epithet, Stephanus.

OLYMPENA, or *Olympene*, Coin, Notitiae; whether the name of a town or diſtrict in the neighbourhood of mount *Olympus*, of Bythinia, uncertain. *Olympeni*, the people, Ptolemy.

OLYMPIA, with the ſurname *Piſatis*, Strabo; ſo called from the territory of Piſa in Elis; deſcribed by Strabo, as the temple of Jupiter Olympius, before which ſtands a grove of wild olive trees, in which is the ſtadium, or foot courſe, ſo called, becauſe the eighth part of a mile; and by which the Alpheus coming down from Arcadia, runs; a temple and ſhrine highly ennobled by gymnical exerciſes, and diſtinguiſhed by a peculiar degree of veneration, and ſtill more ſo by the ſtatue of Jupiter, the work of Phidias, Mela; ſituate between Oſſa and Olympus, mountains cognominal with thoſe of Theſſaly, Strabo; diſtant twelve miles from Pylos, famous for games called the Olympian, Pindar, Ptolemy; celebrated the beginning of each fifth year, by which Greece computed time, Pliny; a period of four years complete being called an Olympiad. *Olympia* was anciently called *Piſa*, or Piſa ſtood in its neighbourhood; and there Jupiter Olympius was worſhipped. Hiſtorians take no notice of Piſa, though poets do, but only of *Olympia*; which is thought to have ariſen, if it had ever any habitations, ſo as to become a town or village, beſides the temple and place of exerciſe, from the ruins of Piſa; ſaid to have been deſtroyed by the Eleans, Pauſanias; who adds, that not a veſtige either of the houſes or walls was to be ſeen, but a plantation of vines on the ſpot where it ſtood. Again, *Olympia* and *Piſa* are ſaid to have ſtood on different ſpots, but in each other's adjacency. The public edifices of *Olympia* are the temple of Jupiter, as was ſaid, the gymnaſium, the portico, the dwellings of the Athletae, the ſtadium, or raiſed cauſeway, the Hippodromus, or chariot courſe, the barrier and goal, Pauſanias. *Olympiacus*, Virgil; *Olympicus*, Horace; the epithets. Now called *Longinico*, in the Morea. E. Long. 21°, Lat. 37° 30′.

OLYMPIAS, *ae*, Ariſtotle, Pliny; a wind blowing from the north-weſt, called otherwiſe *Argeſtes*, or *Sciron*.

OLYMPICI LUDI. See OLYMPIA.

OLYMPIEUM, Thucydides; *Olympium*, Livy: a ſmall town, as conſtituting the ſuburbs of Syracuſe, ſituate to the ſouth of that city; ſo called from a temple of Jupiter, Olympius, Livy.

OLYMPUS, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; a mountain bounding Bithynia on the

the ſouth. Another mountain of Cyprus, Strabo; whoſe top is called *Olympus*, with a temple of Venus, which women were not permitted either to enter or to ſee, id. A third *Olympus* of Galatia, Livy. A fourth, of Lycia, with a noble cognominal town, near the ſea coaſt, Strabo, Cicero; extinct in Pliny's time; there remaining only a citadel, Solinus: the town was deſtroyed by P. Servilius Iſauricus, Florus; having been the retreat of pirates. From this mountain there was an extenſive proſpect of Lycia, Pamphylia, and Piſidia, Strabo. A fifth *Olympus* of Myſia, Ptolemy; thence ſurnamed *Olympena*, anciently *Minor*; one of the higheſt mountains, and ſurnamed *Myſius*, Theophraſtus; ſituate on the Propontis, and thence extending more inland. A ſixth, on the north of Theſſaly, or on the confines of Macedonia; famous for the fable of the giants, Virgil, Horace, Seneca; reckoned the higheſt in the whole world, and to exceed the flight of birds, Apuleius; which is the reaſon of its being called *Heaven*, than which nothing is higher; the ſerenity and calmneſs which reign there are celebrated by Homer, Lucan, Claudian.

OLYNTHUS, Diodorus; a town of Macedonia; ſituate on the Sinus Toronaeus; of Thrace, Mela, Xenophon; for ſome time ſubject to the Athenians, Demoſthenes; afterwards a free city, which twice diſputed their liberty with Philip in the field, and held out a ſiege againſt him, till bribery effected what open force could not. It was diſtant ſixty ſtadia to the north of Potidea, Diodorus. In Strabo's time extinct, with not ſo much as a trace of it remaining.

OLYRAS, Strabo; a river near Thermopylae, fabled to have attempted the extinguiſhing Hercules's funeral pile.

OLYSSE, Strabo; a town of Crete, ſubject to the people of Phaeſtum.

OMALIS, Arrian; a river falling into the Ganges

OMANA, Arrian; *Omanum*, Ptolemy; a bay on the ſouth ſide of Arabia Felix. *Omani*, Pliny; *Omanitae*, Ptolemy, the people.

OMBI, *orum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Higher Egypt, to the north of Syene, and on the right or eaſt ſide of the Nile, famous for the worſhip of crocodiles, in defence of which the *Ombitae* fought battles with the Tentyritae and Apollonopolitae, Juvenal: animals become ſo tame, as to anſwer a call, Aelian. This town gave name to the Nomos *Ombites*, Pliny: though Ptolemy allots *Ombi* to the Nomos of Thebes.

OMBREA, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, to the ſouth of Edeſſa.

OMBRICE. See UMBRIA.

OMBRIOS, Pliny; one of the Fortunate Iſlands in the Atlantic, without any trace of buildings; with trees reſembling the ferula, from which a water or liquor is expreſſed; bitter from the black, but pleaſant to drink from the white ſort. It is the *Pluviana* of Pliny, and thought to be the *Aproſitos* of Ptolemy.

OMBRUS, Q. Calabar; a town of Caria, near Caunus, at the foot of mount Tarbelus.

OMBRUS, Stephanus; a river of Italy. See UMBRO.

OMIRA, Pliny; the name of the *Euphrates*, when penetrating mount Taurus.

OMIZA, Ptolemy; a town of Gedroſia, to the ſouth of mount Becius.

OMNAEUS, Pliny; an iſland in the Perſian Gulf.

OMNIIM, Jerome; a very ancient people of the Transjordan, inhabitants of Aroer.

OMPHACE, Pauſanias; a town of Sicily, mentioned by no other author extant; Cluverius thinks it to have been the citadel of Agrigentum, originally built by Daedalus.

OMPHALIUM, *Omphalius Campus*, or *Omphalas*, Diodorus Siculus, Callimachus; a place in Crete, near Cnoſſus; ſo called from Jupiter's navel dropping off there, while carried in arms.

ON, Moſes; tranſlated *Heliopolis*, Septuagint, Joſephus; a town of Egypt, towards Arabia, to the ſouth-eaſt of Babylon, and of the eaſtern branch of the Nile; the prophet Jeremiah plainly calls it the *houſe or town of the ſun*, in the land of Egypt.

Egypt. The high prieſt Onias, built a temple here, held in great eſteem by the Helleniſts.

ONAEUM, Ptolemy; a town of Illyricum, ſituate between Salona, and the mouth of the river Naro.

ONCHESMITES, Cicero; a wind blowing from Onchesmus, favourable to thoſe who ſail from Epirus to Italy.

ONCHESMUS, Ptolemy; *Onchiſmus*, Strabo; a port of Epirus; ſuppoſed to be ſo called from Anchiſes, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; ſituate to the north of Buthrotum.

ONCHESTUS, Homer; originally a grove, ſacred to Neptune; afterwards a town, built near it, Pauſanias; in whoſe time it lay in ruins, in Boeotia, in the diſtrict of Haliartus, Stephanus; who calls it a great city, ſituate between Haliartus and Acraephia.

ONCHISMUS. See ONCHESMUS.

ONCHOBRICE, Pliny; an iſland, on the coaſt of Arabia Felix.

ONCIUM, Pauſanias; a ſmall diſtrict of Arcadia.

ONESIAE THERMAE, Strabo; who calls them excellent baths and ſalutary waters, at the foot of the Pyrenees in Aquitania. Near the river Aturus ſtands at this day the town *Bagneres*, famous for its waters, which appear to be the *Oneſiae* of Strabo; ſituate in the county of Bigorre in Gaſcony, near the river Adour.

ONIAE OPPIDUM and TEMPLUM, Joſephus; ſo called from Onias, the high prieſt of the Jews in Egypt; who built a temple in imitation of that at Jeruſalem, by permiſſion of the king of Egypt, on the ſpot where ſtood the temple of Diana Agreſtis in Leontopolis: it was encompaſſed with a brick wall, had a large tower like that at Jeruſalem, Joſephus: it was the metropolis of the Nomos Heliopolites, Ptolemy; becauſe in Strabo's time Heliopolis was fallen to decay.

ONI GNATHOS, Ptolemy, Strabo; a promontory of Laconica, with a port; diſtant one hundred and fifty ſtadia from Malacae. Another of Caria, Ptolemy, near Loryma, on the coaſt of Caria.

ONINGIS, Pliny; a town of Baetica, near the confluence of the Baetis and Singulis; thought to be the *Oringis* of Livy.

ONISIA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland, oppoſite to the Promontorium Itanum of Crete. Now called *Capo Xacoro*, and it ſeems to be *Cuſoniſi*.

ONNE, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, on the Arabian gulf.

ONO, 1 Chron. ix. a town ſaid to be built by the Benjamites, on the weſt ſide of that tribe, near Lydda, Nehemiah xi.

ONOBA, ſurnamed *Aeſtuaria*, Pliny; a town of Baetica, one the Sinus Gaditanus, ſix leagues to the eaſt of the mouth of the Anas, not far from *Olintigi*, Mela. Now thought to be *Gibraleon*, a citadel of Andaluſia, on the rivulet Odiel, towards its mouth, Roderigo Caro.

ONOBALA, Appian; a river of Sicily; which ſeems to be the ſame with that called *Tauromenius* by Vibius, running between Meſſana and Syracuſe, and from which Tauroménium takes its name, according to Vibius. Now called *Cantara*, Cluverius.

ONOCHONUS, Herodotus, Pliny; a river of Theſſaly, running into the Peneus, drank up by Xerxes' army.

ONUPHIS, Stephanus; a town of the Delta in Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Athribitic branch, to the north of Athribis; both which give name to the ſame Nomos, called either *Athribites*, or *Onuphites*, Herodotus, Ptolemy, Pliny.

OPHEL. See OPHLA.

OPHER. See HEPHER.

OPHIODES, Strabo, Diodorus; or *Serpentaria*; the ancient name of the iſland *Topazos* in the Arabian gulf, oppoſite to Berenice, in Egypt, ſituate in the gulf of Berenice. The former name aroſe from the great number of ſerpents that infeſted the iſland, and which the kings of Egypt cauſed to be deſtroyed, in order to gather the topaz ſtone with more ſecurity, which gave the latter name to the iſland.

OPHIODES, Ptolemy; a river of Libya Interior, to the ſouth of mount Atlas, running from eaſt to weſt into the Atlantic.

OPHIOESSA, a ſmall iſland in the Propontis, according to Diogenes

nes Cyzicenus, as quoted by Stephanus.

OPHIR, a country mentioned in ſcripture, from which Solomon had great quantities of gold brought home in ſhips, which he ſent out for that purpoſe; but where to fix its ſituation is the great difficulty, authors running into various opinions on that head: ſome have gone to the Weſt, others to the Eaſt-Indies, and the eaſtern coaſts of Africa in queſt of it; the generality place *Ophir* in the Eaſt-Indies: but where there, is the queſtion; many taking it for *Taprobana*, now ſuppoſed to be *Ceylon*; others, for *Pegu*, or for *Sumatra*, or for the *Aurea Cherſoneſus*, now *Malacca*; unleſs Aurea Cherſoneſus be not, as many think, an appellative, common to all countries producing gold. Kircher takes the term *Ophir* to be of Egyptian original, and to denote a great part of India: and to obviate difficulties, perhaps it is beſt to take *Ophir* for India at large, without confining it to any particular country, not excluding even China and the Japoneſe iſlands.

OPHIS, *idis*, Pauſanias; a ſmall river of Arcadia, running by Mantinea, and falling into the Alpheus. By diverting the courſe of this rivulet towards the walls of Mantinea, which were built of unburnt bricks; theſe diſſolving in the water, and thereby the walls being undermined, the town was taken by the Lacedaemonians under Ageſipolis, ſon of Pauſanias, during the Peloponneſian war: a like ſtratagem was likewiſe performed by Cimon, ſon of Miltiades, at the ſiege of Eion, ſituate at the mouth of the Strymon, in Macedonia. Another of Cappadocia, Arrian; running into the Euxine.

OPHITEA. See AMPHICLEA.

OPHITES. See ORONTES.

OPHIUSA, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Colubraria*, Mela; ſo called from being infeſted with ſerpents; the leſs of the two *Pityuſae*, to the ſouth of Ebuſus the greater; iſlands lying to the eaſt of the mouth of the Sucro, in the Hither Spain. *Ophiuſa* is now called *Formentera*.

OPHIUSA, Pliny; the ancient name of the iſland *Rhodes*.

OPHIUSA, Strabo, Pliny; the ancient name of *Tyra*, ſituate on the river of the ſame name, ſeparating Dacia from Sarmatia Europea, Ptolemy. Famous for its killing poiſons, Val. Flaccus.

OPHIUSSA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland, adjoining to Crete, near Hierapytna.

OPHLA, or *Ophel*, Nehemiah iii. a ſmall eminence, and a part of Jeruſalem, on the eaſt ſide towards the valley of Kedron, Joſephus.

OPHNI. See GOPHNA.

OPHRA, Judges; the native place of Gideon, in the half tribe of Manaſſeh, on the weſt ſide the Jordan, called of the Abiezerites, a family of that tribe, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Ophrah* of Benjamin.

OPHRYNIUM, Herodotus, Strabo; a place of Troas, not far from Dardanus, where ſtood the grove of Hector, conſpicuouſly ſituated, Strabo.

OPICI, Eudoxus, Stephanus; a people of Italy, inhabiting Campania, called *Auſones*, Strabo, Ariſtotle; ſituate on the Tuſcan ſea.

OPINUM, or *Opinorum Oppidum*, Ptolemy; ſo called from *Opini*, the people; a town of Corſica, near Aleria; *Opini*, a place in that neighbourhood, ſtill retaining the ancient name, Cluverius.

OPINUM, or *Oppinum*, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, ſituate between Babba and the Straits of Gibraltar.

OPIS, a town, Herodotus; a village, Strabo; a trading town on the Tigris, of Chaldea, Ptolemy; but the particular ſpot of its ſituation uncertain.

OPISANA, Antonine; a town of Thrace, at the foot of mount Haemus.

OPISTHODOMOS, Thucydides, Demoſthenes; the public treaſury of Athens; ſo called from its ſituation behind Minerva's temple; in it a thouſand talents were laid up againſt an emergency; with a regiſter of the names of the public debtors. This building was burnt to the ground by the treaſurers; who, having embezzeled the public money, ſecured themſelves thus againſt an enquiry, Demoſthenes. The miſapplication of this treaſure was death.

OPITERGIUM, Pliny, Tacitus, Ptolemy;

lemy; a town of the Carni in the Tranſpadana, to the north-eaſt of Tarviſium. Now *Oderzo*, in the territory of Venice, to the north-eaſt of Trevigi, on the rivulet Mottegano. The people, *Opitergini*, Lucan.

OPOES, *entos*, Homer, Pindar, Mela; *Opus*, *untis*, Livy, Strabo; the metropolis of the Locri Opuntii, diſtant fifteen ſtadia from the ſea, or weſt of the Euripus, Strabo. The country of Patroclus, Homer, Ovid. *Opuntius*, Thucydides, Pliny, the epithet.

OPONE, Ptolemy; a mart-town on the Sinus Barbaricus, on the eaſt ſide of the Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

OPPIDIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between the rivers Seibetes and Savus.

OPPIDUM NOVUM, Ptolemy; a colony, a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, to the ſouth of Gunugus.

OPPINUM. See OPINUM.

OPUNTII, OPUS, } See OPOES.

ORA, Ptolemy; an inland town towards the eaſt of Carmania. Another of the Hither India, Arrian; fortified by Alexander.

ORASCA, Ptolemy; an inland town in the eaſt of Gedroſa.

ORATHA, Stephanus; a town in Meſene, an iſland in the Tigris, in which ſtood Apamia.

ORBADARU OPPIDUM, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, next to Napata.

ORBANASSA, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth of Piſidia, towards the borders of Lycaonia and Pamphylia.

ORBIS HABITABILIS. See OICUMENE.

ORBIS TERRARUM, the *Earth*, ſo called by the Romans, though their knowledge of it extended more in length than in breadth; which is not to be wondered, ſeeing they called great portions of the habitable world *Orbis*; as the Roman Empire, *Orbis Romanus*, Eutropius, Trebellius, Ammian; for which there was this reaſon, that it contained the greater and more noble part of the world. Europe is alſo called *Orbis Europaeus*, Ammian; Europe and Aſia, *Orbis Geminus*, Claudian; Spain, *Orbis Iberus*, Lucan; *Extremus Orbis*, Sil. Italicus; alſo *Heſperius*, id. And hence Auguſtin calls the Church of Chriſt, *Orbis Chriſtianus*.

ORBIS. See OBRIS.

ORBITANA, Ammian; one of the many towns of Aſia, concerning which nothing farther is known.

ORBITANIUM, Livy; a town of Samnium, in other reſpects unknown.

ORCADES, iſlands to the north of Britain, thirty in number, at ſmall diſtances from each other, Ptolemy, Mela; forty, Pliny; three, Solinus; or probably thirty-three, Oroſius; ſeven days and ſeven nights ſail from the Hebrides, Solinus; without inhabitants and without woods, only furniſhed with low ſhrubs, the reſt is naked ſands. Now the *Orkneys*. Thirteen of which are inhabited, the reſt lying deſolate. The name is probably from *Orcas*, a promontory on the north ſide of Scotland, Ptolemy. Now thought to be *Dingſbyhead*.

ORCELIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Conteſtani, in the Hither Spain; whether the *Ocilis* of Appian, not ſo clear. Now thought to be *Origuella*, in Valencia, on the Segura, W. Long. 50′, Lat. 39° 30′.

ORCHALIS, Plutarch; the name of an eminence of Boeotia, ſituate on the boundaries of Haliartus, towards mount Helicon, afterwards called *Alopecos*.

ORCHE. See UR OF THE CHALDEES.

ORCHENI, Ptolemy; a people, whom he places in Arabia Deſerta; but Strabo in Chaldea, making them a branch of the Chaldei, or Aſtrologers; a third branch, Pliny; who ſays, that they intercepted the Euphrates, by dividing it into ſeveral cuts or trenches, in order to water their fields; they were therefore ſituate in the ſouth of Chaldea, below the channels of the Euphrates.

ORCHISTENA, Strabo; a diſtrict or province of Armenia Major; famous for its breed of horſes.

ORCHOE, Ptolemy; a town of Chaldea, otherwiſe little known; but that ſome interpreters of the Bible ſuppoſe it to be *Ur of the Chaldees*, the country of Abraham; no other name in Ptolemy coming nearer to it,

it, and therefore they often write it *Urchoe*. But this *Orchoe* of Ptolemy ſeems to be too much out of the road through Carrae, or Haran to Paleſtine: and therefore the other opinion concerning the *Ur* of Ammian, ſituate between Niſibis and the Tigris, is now generally adopted. If the name *Chaldea* ſhould be objected to, the anſwer is, that a part of Meſopotamia, eſpecially towards the Tigris, was occupied by the Chaldeans.

ORCHOMENUS, *i*, *hic* or *haec*, Thucydides, Plutarch; a town of Boeotia, ſurnamed *Minyaeus*, Homer; becauſe built by Orchomenus, ſon of Minyas, Pauſanias; and to diſtinguiſh it from *Orchomenus* of Arcadia, it retained this ſurname, id. It ſtood to the north of the lake Copais, on the confines of the Locri. *Orchomenii*, the people, Pauſanias. In it ran the Fons Acidalius, from which Venus was ſurnamed. See ACIDALIUS. With a temple dedicated to the Graces, by Eteocles, Strabo; formerly a very rich and powerful city, to which the Thebans were tributary, Strabo; who afterwards diſpoſſeſſed them, in the abſence of Epaminondas, who greatly reſented this treatment, Pauſanias. Their territory was almoſt undermined by moles, Pliny. Another *Orchomenus*, ſurnamed *of Arcadia*, Herodotus; by way of diſtinction from the foregoing; celebrated by Homer for its flocks of ſheep, Ovid, Statius; and taking its name from Orchomenus, one of the ſons of Lycaon, its founder, Pauſanias. Its ſituation boggy, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; in the adjacency of Mantinea; extinct in Strabo's time, without a wreck remaining.

ORCYNIA, Plutarch; a place in Cappadocia, where Eumenes was defeated by Antigonus.

ORCYNIUM, Theophraſtus; a mountain of Leſbos.

ORCYNIUS. See HERCYNIA SILVA.

ORDESUS, Pliny; *Ordeſſus*, Ptolemy; *Odeſſus*, Peripli; this laſt ſuppoſed to be a vicious reading, there being a town of that name in the Lower Moeſia, on the Euxine: but *Ordeſſus* is in Sarmatia Europaea, on the Boryſthenes, and not on the Axiaces, according to Ptolemy; which laſt and Pliny, call it a port, a proof that it was at the mouth of the river.

ORDOVICES, Tacitus, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, to the north of the Demetae and Silures. Now *North Wales*, Camden.

OREB. See HOREB.

OREGES, Pliny; one of the eminences of Imaus.

OREINE, Arrian; an iſland in the Arabian Gulf.

OREOS, Strabo, Pauſanias; *Oreus*, Livy; the firſt town of Euboea, on the left in ſailing from the Sinus Demetriacus to Chalcis and the Euripus, Livy; a ſtrong city, walled round. Formerly called *Iſtiaea*, Strabo; or *Heſtiaea*, Pauſanias; by which ancient name he ſays it was ſtill called, and ſtill extant in his time, though reduced according to Pliny. *Oritae* and *Iſtiaeeis*, or *Iſtiaeenſes*, Strabo, the people.

ORESTAE, Strabo, Stephanus, a people of Moloſſis, a diſtrict of Epirus, towards the mountains of Illyricum. Alſo a people in Gedroſia, beyond Carmania, called *Oritae*, Strabo.

ORESTIA, Stephanus; a town of Oreſtis, a diſtrict of Epirus, on the Ionian ſea; the birth-place of Ptolemy, ſon of Lagus, the firſt king of Egypt of that name, after Alexander the Great.

ORESTIS, *idos*, Ptolemy; a tract of Epirus, lying along the Ionian ſea.

ORESTIS PORTUS, Pliny; a port of the Bruttii. Now thought to be *Porto Ravaglioſo*, in Calabria Ultra.

ORETANIA, Strabo; a country of the Oretani, or Oritani, Stephanus; lying towards the ſprings of the Anas, in the Hither Spain. Now ſuppoſed to be *la Mancha*, in New Caſtile, and the weſtern part of the mountainous tract, called la Sierra.

ORETHUS, Vibius Sequeſter; a river in the north-weſt of Sicily, running by Panormus from ſouth to north into the Tuſcan ſea; mentioned alſo by Polybius and Diodorus, but without naming it. Memorable for

the defeat of Aſdrubal, the Carthaginian general, by Metellus. Now commonly called the *Amiraglio*, Cluverius.

ORETUM, ſurnamed *Germanorum*, Ptolemy; *Oria*, Strabo; *Oriſia*, Stephanus; the capital of Oretania, towards the head of the Anas. Its ruins are to be ſeen in New Caſtile, near Calatrava, in a ſpot where now ſtands a chapel, called *Nueſtra Senora de Oreto*: from theſe ruins *Calatrava* roſe.

OREUS. See OREOS.

OREXIS, Pauſanias; a mountain of Arcadia, at the diſtance of five ſtadia from Caryae. At the foot of this mountain were large pits for the reception of the water, ſuppoſed to have been executed by Hercules.

ORGA, Pliny; a river near Apamea in Phrygia, falling into the Meander, together with the Marſyas.

ORGASI, Ptolemy; a people of Scythia intra Imaum, adjoining to the river Rha.

ORGOMANES. See DARGOMANES.

ORGUS, a river bounding Ciſalpine Gaul, on the weſt, and running from the Alpes Cottiae, from north to ſouth into the Padus, between the Duria Major to the eaſt and Minor to the weſt. No ancient authority for it.

ORI. See ORITAE.

ORIA. See ORETUM.

ORICUM, Ptolemy, Mela; *Oricus*, Stephanus, Scymnus; a town of Epirus, to the north of the Montes Ceraunii, Ptolemy, Horace, Propertius; ſituate in theſe mountains, Pliny; but Livy places it in a plain; a Greek town on the Ionian ſea, Stephanus, Scymnus; with a conſiderable port, Caeſar. Surnamed *Dardanius*, Lucan; from Helenus and Andromache reigning there. *Oricius*, the epithet, Virgil, Dionyſius Periegetes. Said to be now called *Orco*.

ORIGIACUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Atrebates in Belgica. Suppoſed now to be *Orchies*, a town in Flanders, Cluverius.

ORINE, a peninſula, Strabo; an iſland, Arrian; in the Sinus Arabicus, oppoſite to Adulis: ſo called from being mountainous.

ORINGIS. See ONINGIS.

ORINUS, Ptolemy. See ERINEUS

ORIPPO, Antonine; a town of Baetica, on the left or eaſt ſide of the Baetis, to the ſouth of Hiſpalis. Called now *dos Hermanas*, a citadel of Andaluſia, nine miles to the ſouth of Seville.

ORISIA. See ORETUM.

ORITANI. See ORETANIA.

ORITAE. See OREOS. A people alof Gedroſia, Strabo; with a coaſt of eighteen hundred ſtadia in extent, from the river Arbis weſtward. *Horitae*, Curtius; *Ori*, Pliny.

ORMENIUM, in Strabo's time *Orminium*; a village at the foot of mount Pelius, in Theſſaly, to the north of the Sinus Pagaſaeus; the country of Phaenix, Achilles's tutor, Scepſius; but Crates ſays, he was of Phocis.

ORNEAE, *arum*, Strabo; a village of Argolis, ſituate between Corinth and Sicyon; afterwards deſtroyed.

ORNITHIAS, *ae*. See CHELIDONIAS.

ORNITHON, or *Avium Oppidum*, Pliny; a town of the Sidonians, Scylax; ſituate between Sidon and Tyre, in Phoenicia, Strabo.

OROANDA. See OENEANDA.

OROANDA, *orum*, or *Oronda*, Polybius, Livy; a town of Piſidia, on the river Ceſtrus, to the ſouth-eaſt of Antiochia. *Oroandici*, or *Orondici*, the people, Ptolemy; *Oroandenſes*, Livy.

OROANDES, Pliny; a mountain of Aſia, a part of mount Taurus.

OROATIS, Ptolemy, Strabo; the ſame with the *Paſitigris*, running from north to ſouth into the Perſian Gulf, and ſeparating Elymais from Perſis, Pliny.

OROBATIS. See OBROATIS.

OROBII, Pliny; a people of the Tranſpadana; ſo called, according to ſome, from their dwelling towards the mountains; they occupied the country to the ſouth of the Lacus Larius, and the parts on and beyond the Addua. Now the north part of *Milan*.

OROBIS. See OBRIS.

OROMA, Pliny; one of the names of the *Euphrates*, near its ſprings, and before it forces its way through mount Taurus.

ORONAIM. See HORONAIM.

OROMEDON, Theocritus, a very high mountain of the iſland Cos.

ORONDA, } See OROANDA.
ORONDICI, }

ORONTES, Strabo; formerly called *Typhon*, id. Alſo *Ophites*, Pomponius Laetus; and *Ladon*, Philoſtratus; a noble river of Syria, riſing in Coeleſyria, between Libanus and Antilibanus, near Heliopolis, now *Balbec*: ſoon after its riſe, it ſinks into the earth, and again burſts forth; waſhes ſeveral cities, and running north till it comes to Apamea, it bends its courſe northweſt, and falls into the Syrian ſea, one hundred and twenty ſtadia to the weſt of Antioch. The firſt *o* ſhort, Ovid, Propertius, Juvenal. *Orontcus*, Propertius, the epithet.

ORONTES, Ptolemy; an inland mountain in the north of Media, which hangs over Echatana.

OROPUS, the firſt town of Boeotia on the confines of Attica, Stephanus, Strabo; at the diſtance of two miles from the ſea, according to Spon, who viewed its ruins. This town and its territory were matter of diſpute between the Boeotians and Athenians; but adjudged to the latter by king Philip, Pauſanias; who ſays, it ſtood on the ſea, without any thing memorable: hence it is called *Oropus* of Attica, Livy, Ptolemy; at the diſtance of twelve ſtadia from it, ſtood the temple of Amphiaraus, on the ſpot where he and his chariot were ſuppoſed to have been ſwallowed up, firſt conſecrated by the Oropians, Pauſanias. Another *Oropus* of Euboea, called *Graea*, Ariſtotle.

OROSPEDA, Strabo; *Ortoſpeda*, Ptolemy; a mountain of the Hither Spain, running from the middle of mount Idubeda, weſtward thro' the Campus Spartarius, above Carthago and Malacca. Now through New Caſtile, Murcia, and the eaſt part of Granada, taking different names according to the different countries it paſſes through.

ORREA. See HORREA.

ORSO. See URSAON.

ORTACEA, Pliny; a river of Elymais, running into the Perſian gulf, and carrying down with it much ſoil.

ORTHOSIA, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Orthoſias, ados*, Strabo; a town of Phoenicia, near the river Eleutheros. See ANTARADOS. Another, of Caria, Livy, Pliny; *o* ſhort, Ptolemy; Strabo, *o* long; near the Meander.

ORTHOSIUS, a mountain of Laconica, where Minerva was worſhipped, thence called *Orthoſia*, Lycophron.

ORTONA, of Latium, Livy; of unknown ſituation.

ORTONA, Pliny; *Orton*, Strabo, Ptolemy, the dock or arſenal of the Frentani, in Samnium, on the Adriatic. Now *Ortona*, in Abruzzo.

ORTOPLA, Ptolemy; *Ortopula*, Pliny; a town on the coaſt of Liburnia. Now *Ortopola*, a town of Croatia, on the Adriatic.

ORTOSPEDA. See OROSPEDA.

ORTYGIA, one of the four parts of Syracuſe; properly an iſland; *Inſula*, Cicero; ſeparated by a narrow ſlip of ſea from, and then joined to, the city by a bridge, Cicero. *Neſus*, Diodorus; and *Naſos* in the Doric; whence *Naſſos*, Livy.

OSAEA, Ptolemy; a town of Sardinia, ſituate between Neapolis and Boſa. Now vulgarly called *Oſeo*, Cluverius; on the weſt ſide of the iſland.

OSCA, ſurnamed *Victrix*, Coins; an ancient and opulent town of the Ilergetes in Veſcitania, in the Hither Spain. Hence the *Oſcenſe Argentum*, Livy, carried in the triumph of M. Helvius. Plutarch calls it a great city, in which Sertorius eſtabliſhed a ſchool for Greek and Roman literature, for the inſtruction of young gentlemen; and where he died, Strabo. *Oſcenſes*, Pliny, the people. Now *Hueſca*, a no leſs famous city than formerly it was; a town of Arragon. W. Long. 45', Lat. 42° 6'. Another *Oſca* of Baetica, called *Eſcua*, Pliny. Now *Hueſcar*, in the north eaſt of Granada, on the confines of Murcia and New Caſtile.

OSCELA, Pliny; *Oſcella*, Ptolemy; the capital of the Lepontii, in Gallia Tranſpadana; whom Cato takes to be deſcendants of the Tauriſci, a people of Pannonia Superior, others, of the companions of Hercules; who in paſſing the Alps were froſt-bitten, and therefore obliged to

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to be left behind, which is ſaid to be the reaſon of their name, Pliny Now *Domo d'Oſcela*, or *d'Oſula*, in the Milane, at the foot of the Alps, ſixty miles to the north-weſt of the city of Milan.

Osci, Virgil, Strabo; an ancient people who occupied a part of Campania, next Latium; ſo called from their turpitude of language and libidinous manners, Feſtus; hence the proverb, *oſcè loqui*. Their language called *Oſca*, was retained by the Romans after the extinction of that people, in their looſer poems and mimi.

Oscius, Thucydides; a mountain, a part of mount Rhodope in Thrace, with a cognominal river riſing from it, not far from the part of it, where the Neſſus and Hebrus riſe.

Osdroene. See Osroene.

Oseriates, Pliny; *Oſſeriates*, Ptolemy; a people of Pannonia Superior, dwelling on the Dravus and neighbours to the Jaſſii.

Osi, Tacitus; a people dwelling to the ſouth-eaſt of the Marcomanni and Quadi, occupying but few places, and only foreſts and tops of mountains.

Osicerda, Coins; *Oſigerda*, Ptolemy; a town of the Ilercaones, in the Hither Spain. *Oſſigerdenſes*, Pliny, the people. Now thought to be *Xerta*, near Tortoſa in Catalonia.

Osismii, Caeſar, Ptolemy; a branch of the Celtae, the northmoſt in the Peninſula Armorica; next the Veneti, Strabo. In the lower age their capital, *Vorganium*, took the name of the people. Their territory is ſaid to be ſtill called *Oſiſmer*.

Osphagus, Livy; a river of Macedonia, which falls into the Erigonus, and there loſes its name.

Osroene, or *Oſrhoene*, Dio; *Oſdroene*, Eutropius; Ortelius thinks it is the ſame with *Anthemuſia*, a diſtrict of Meſopotamia, lying on the eaſt ſide of the Euphrates to the north; taking its other name *Oſroene*, from a petty prince, named *Choſdroes*, or *Oſdroes*, who ſeems to be no older than the times of the Antonines. *Oſroeni*, the people, Herodian.

Ossa, a mountain of Theſſaly, near the Peneus, which runs between this mountain and Olympus; famous in the fabulous ſtory of the giants, Homer, Virgil, Horace, Seneca, Ovid. The bending and unbending of its pines, on the blowing of a ſtrong north wind, form a claſhing ſound like thunder, Lucan.

Osseriates. See Oseriates.

Ossigi, indeclinable, Pliny, Livy; a town of Baetica, near the Baetis, ſurnamed *Laconicum*, or *Latonium*, as in the manuſcripts, and called *Civitas Oſſigitania*, Pliny; and where according to him Baetica ends on the eaſt. Now in ruins, in a place called *Maquiz*, in Andaluſia, near the Guadalquivir.

Ossonaba, Ptolemy; *Oſſonoba*, Inſcription, Pliny; a town of the diſtrict called Cuneus in Luſitania. Traces of its ancient grandeur ſtill appear in its ruins; eſpecially in the walls of Pharus, an adjoining town, and lying more towards the coaſt: others make it more inland, at Silues, in Algarva.

Ostaphos, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, at mount Rhodope.

Osteodes, Ptolemy, Mela; an iſland in the Tuſcan ſea, to the weſt of, and not one of, the Eolian iſlands, as Mela aſſerts, and lying on the north-weſt ſide of Sicily, Pliny; ſo called from the bones of the mercenaries, who on a ſedition were ſent to that iſland by the Carthaginians, and there famiſhed to death, Diodorus Siculus. Now ſaid to be called *li Porcelli*, and quite deſolate, and lying to the weſt of the ſmall iſland Uſtica.

Ostia, *ae*, Livy; *orum*, Strabo; *Hoſtia*, Inſcription; a town formerly of note, on the left or ſouth ſide, and at the mouth of the Tiber, whence its name; the firſt Roman colony, led by Ancus Martius, id. called *Colonia Oſtienſis*, Pliny; cruelly plundered by Marius, Livy. At this day it lies in ruins, only retaining its name. There were ſaltworks there called *Salinae Oſtienſes*, as early as the times of Ancus Martius, Livy; from which the Via Salaria, which led to the Sabines, took its name, Varro. It gave name to one

of the gates of Rome, which was called *Oſtienſis*, Ammian, otherwiſe Tergemina; and to the road from Rome, and to an adjoining lake, Livy; which has now diſappeared with the town.

OSTIPPO, a town of Baetica in the Conventus Hiſpalenſis, Pliny, Antonine; on the road from Gades to Corduba, and ſituate to the north of Malaca.

OSTRA, Ptolemy; a town of Umbria, below Suaſa, towards the river Miſus, or on its banks; where Holſtenius ſays, traces of it are ſtill extant: *Oſtrani*, the people, Pliny.

OSTRACINE, Ptolemy; the laſt town of Egypt towards Paleſtine, near the lake Sirbonis; ſixty-five miles from Peluſium, and the boundary of Arabia, Pliny; ſixty-ſix, Antonine.

OSTROGOTHI. See GOTHI.

OSTUDIZUM, Antonine; a town of Thrace, eighteen miles from Hadrianopolis.

OTADENI. See OTTADINI.

OTENE, Stephanus; a diſtrict of Armenia Major; it ſeems to be the *Motene* of Ptolemy; ſituate according to both, near the river Cyrus. *Oteni*, the people, Stephanus.

OTESIA, Antonine; a town of Gallia Ciſpadana, towards the Po, to the north of Mutina. *Oteſini*, the people, Pliny.

OTHONA, Notitia; a town of Britain; the ſtation of the Milites Fortenſes. *Haſtings*, in Suſſex, Camden; or *Ithanceſter* in Eſſex, not far from Maldon.

OTHRONUS, Theophraſtus; a ſmall iſland in the Ionian ſea, on the coaſt of Epirus, towards the mouth of the Adriatic.

OTHRYS, Virgil, Ovid; a mountain of Theſſaly, oppoſite to *Oſſa*, Strabo, Pliny; ſituate between Pindus to the weſt and Thebae Phthioticae to the eaſt, and ending at Thermopylae. The ancient ſeat of the Centaurs and Lapithae, Strabo: called *Nivalis*, Virgil; an epithet, which he probably borrowed from Nicander; it was famous for the ſerpent called *Seps*, Scholiaſt on Nicander.

OTTADINI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, ſituate beyond the Tyne, as the term imports. Now *Northumberland*, Camden.

OTTOROCORRHAS MONS, Ptolemy; the ſame with the *Montes Serici*, which ſee. With a cognominal town at theſe mountains.

OUFENS. See UFENS.

OVILABI, Inſcription, Antonine; *Ovilia*, Peutinger; *Aurelia Colonia Antoniniana*, Inſcription; a conſiderable town and colony of Noricum. Now *Wels*, a ſmall town in the weſt of Auſtria, ſituate on the Traun. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 48° 6′.

OUPORUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Liburnia.

OXEAE, Stephanus; iſlands, the ſame with the *Echinades*, which ſee.

OXIANA, Ptolemy; a port of Sogdiana, lying on the Oxus. Alſo a lake formed by that river, id. *Oxiani*, the people, id.

OXI PETRA. See ARIAMAZAE.

OXII. See UXII.

OXINA, Arrian; a river of Bithynia, running between Heraclea and Pſyllium.

OXONIA, commonly *Oxford*; a famous ſeat of the Muſes in Britain; of what antiquity uncertain; or whether it went by any more ancient name; as neither ancient hiſtorians nor geographers make mention of it.

OXUBII, Polybius, Mela; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, on the Mediterranean, towards the borders of Italy.

OXUS, Ptolemy; the largeſt river of the Farther Aſia, Arrian; running from eaſt to weſt into the Caſpian ſea, id. and ſeparating Sogdiana on the north ſide from Bactriana and Margiana on the ſouth, Strabo; and riſing in mount Caucaſus, Arrian: a river always muddy, carrying down much ſoil with it, and unwholeſome to drink, Curtius; extremely broad, deep, and rapid, Arrian.

OXYDRACAE, Strabo, Curtius; a people of the India intra Gangem, ſituate between the rivers Aceſines to the weſt, and the Hyarotes to the eaſt, both which fall into the Indus from north to ſouth. They claimed kindred to Bacchus, Strabo.

OXYRYNCHUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Higher Egypt on the weſt ſide of the Nile, oppoſite to Cynopolis.

nopolis. It gives name to the Nomos *Oxyrynchites*, iid. *Oxyrynchos* is the name of a fiſh with a ſharp ſnout, the object of the Egyptian worſhip in general; but here ſtood its temple, Strabo, Aelian.

OZENE, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Hither India.

OZEN-SARA, 1 Chron. vii. a town built by Sara, daughter of Ephraim.

OZOGARDANA, Ammian; *Zaragardia*, Zoſimus; a place in Meſopotamia, where was ſhewn a high tribunal of Trajan, built of ſtone.

OZOLAE LOCRI. See LOCRI.

OZOLA, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Arachoſia.

P.

PACENSIS COLONIA. See PAX and FORUM JULIUM.

PACHAEUM PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Sardinia.

PACHNAMUNIS, Ptolemy; the metropolis of a diviſion of the Nomos Sebennytes, in the Delta or Lower Egypt, ſituate on the Mediterranean.

PACHNI PORTUS, Cicero; a port of Sicily, near the promontory Pachynum.

PACHYNUM, Mela, Pliny; *Pachynus*, Solinus, Strabo, Polybius; one of the three promontories of Sicily, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide. Though they are improperly called promontories, being rather flat tongues, points, necks or heads of land, Pindar, Lycophron, Nonnus, Ovid; running out into the ſea, and not raiſed or prominent like mountains, Homer; who has miſſed others. *Pachynus* and Lilybaeum are rocky; but Pelorus, ſandy. Virgil ſhortens the firſt ſyllable in *Pachynus*, but Ovid both lengthens and ſhortens it; Dionyſius Periegetes ſhortens the middle ſyllable. Now called *Capo Paſſalo*, or *Paſſaro*, Cluverius.

PACONIA, Ptolemy; an iſland on the north ſide of Sicily, ſituate between the iſland Oſteodes and the mouth of the river Bathys, in Sicily; almoſt in the middle between Panormus and Drepanum. Now called *Iſola di Fimi*, or *delle Femine*, Cluverius.

PACORA, Ptolemy; a town or citadel of Meſopotamia; probably built by Pacorus, ſon of Orodes, who defeated and ſlew Craſſus; whoſe death was afterwards revenged by the ſlaughter of Pacorus and his whole army, by Ventidius Baſſus, Florus.

PACRAE. See PAGRAE.

PACTIUS, Pliny; *Paſtius*, Peutinger; a river of Calabria. Now *la Cava*, Ferrarius; a ſmall river in the Terra d'Otranto, running towards Brunduſium into the Adriatic.

PACTOLUS, a river of Lydia, called *Chryſorrhoas*, from its rolling down gold ſand, Herodotus, Plutarch, Pliny, Strabo; riſing in mount Tmolus, Strabo. From this river Croeſus is thought to have had all his riches: in Strabo's time it ceaſed rolling down any: it ran through Sardes, after which it fell into the Hermus, and both together into the Egean ſea at Phocaea in Ionia; a river celebrated by Virgil, Ovid, Lucan, Lycophron, Horace, Apollonius.

PACTYAS, *ae*, Strabo; a mountain near Epheſus in Ionia; from which the river Lethaeus riſes.

PACTYE, *es*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town of the Cherſoneſus Thracia, ſituate on the Propontis. One of the ancient names of *Paros*, Pliny.

PACYRIS, Pliny. See HYPACARIS.

PADDAN-ARAM, Bible; literally *the plains of Aram* or *Syria*. Tranſlated by the ſeventy ſimply *Meſopotamia*, or *Moſopotamia of Syria*; by the Vulgate, *Syria*; the Syrians on this and the other ſide of the Euphrates, not differing remarkably from each other in lan-

language and manners, as Joſephus allows.

PADAEI, Herodotus Tibullus; the outmoſt or laſt people of India to the eaſt.

PADINUM, a town of Gallia Ciſpadana; ſituate at the confluence of the Scultenna and Padus. *Padinates*, the people, Pliny. Now *Bondeno*, in the duchy of Ferrara, nine miles to the weſt of the city of that name, at the place where the Panaro falls into the Po.

PADUS, anciently called *Eridanus*; eſpecially by the Greeks, Pliny, Diodorus, Virgil, Propertius: famous for the fable of Phaeton, Ovid: it riſes in mount Veſulus, in the Alpes Cottiae, from three ſprings, dividing the Ciſalpine Gaul into the Tranſpadana and Ciſpadana, Strabo; and ſwelled by other rivers, falling into it on each ſide from the Alps and Apennine it diſcharges itſelf, with a courſe from weſt to eaſt at ſeven mouths into the Adriatic, Mela; at two mouths, the *Olana* and *Paduſa*, Polybius; and theſe the natural, the other five being factitious. The lake through which it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea is called by the natives, the *Seven Seas*, Herodian. Now the *Po*.

PADUSA, the moſt ſouthern mouth of the Po, Virgil; from which there was a cut or trench to Ravenna, Pliny, Valgius.

PAEANIUM, a town of Aetolia, ſituate on the Achelous, and deſtroyed by Philip of Macedon, Polybius; the materials of which, the timber and bricks, he conveyed to Oeniadae, a town near the mouth of that river, id. which gives ſuſpicion, that *Paeanium* ſtood upon it.

PAEMANI, Caeſar; a people of Belgica, ſituate towards the Meuſe, originally Germans. Now the weſt part of Luxemburg and Bouillon. *Pemont*, a ſmall village, is thought to retain a trace of the ancient name.

PAENA, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Atlantic, ſituate between the Atlas Major and Minor.

PAEONIA, a northern diſtrict of Macedonia, Ptolemy, Pliny; to the north of Lynceſtis, Ptolemy. *Paeones*, the people, placed by Herodotus on the Strymon; by Dio, at mount Rhodope; and by Ptolemy to the eaſt of the river Aliacmon, or north of Lynceſtis, as was already ſaid: or on this ſide the mountains, Haemus, Rhodope, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy.

PAEPIA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, lying to the ſouth of Sitifi.

PAESICI, Ptolemy; a people of the HitherSpain; ſituate in a ſmall peninſula on the Oceanus Cantabricus, to the north of the Cantabri.

PAESTANUS SINUS, Cicero, Pliny; a bay of Lucania on the Tuſcan ſea, ſo called from the town *Paeſtum*.

PAESTUM, called *Poſidonia* by the Greeks, Coins, Pliny; in imitation of whom Velleius calls it *Neptunia*, a town of Lucania, on the Sinus Paeſtanus; an ancient colony, prior to the firſt Punic war, Livy; but later, Velleius. *Paeſtani*, the people, Livy. *Paeſtanus*, the epithet; *Paeſtanae roſae* were in great eſteem and produced twice a year, Virgil, Ovid.

PAESURES, or *Paeſuri*, Pliny; a people of Luſitania, ſituate between the Tagus and Munda.

PAESUS. See APAESUS, Homer, Strabo; a town of Myſia, ſituate between Lampſacus and Parium; which being deſtroyed, the *Paeſani*, or the inhabitants, removed to Lampſacus. It had a cognominal river, *Paeſus*, Strabo.

PAETALIA, Stephanus; *Paetica*, Arrian; a diſtrict of Thrace; lying between the rivers Hebrus and Mela; *Paeti*, the people; through whoſe territory Xerxes marched his army, Herodotus.

PAGAE, Strabo, Pliny, Pauſanias; *Pegae*, Thucydides, Ptolemy; a town in the hilly parts of Megaris, next Boeotia. The former appellation is more ſuitable to the Doric dialect, which was that uſed by the Megarians. Placed by Ptolemy on the Corinthian bay, which was hilly and near Boeotia. *Pagaei*, the people, Pliny.

PAGASAE, *arum*, Demoſthenes, Scylax, Apollonius, Strabo; *Pagaſa*, *ae*, Mela, Propertius; the dock or

arſenal of Pherae in Theſſaly; ſo called either from the ſhip Argo, there built, *Pagaſaea ratis*, Ovid; or from its ſprings rather, Strabo. This town gave name to the Sinus Pagaſiticus, Scylax, Strabo; *Pagaſicus*, Pliny; *Pagaſaeus*, Mela, Ovid. *Pelaſgicus Sinus*, Ptolemy; *Iolciacus*, Ovid; from the town *Iolcos*: *Demetriacus*, Livy; from the town *Demetrias*.

PAGOS, Pauſanias; a mountain of Aeolia in the Hither Aſia, ſituate on the river Meles.

PAGOS, Stephanus; the ancient name of Corinth.

PAGRAE, Ptolemy; *Pacrae*, Antonine; a town of Pieria, a diſtrict of Syria, on the confines of Cilicia, at mount Amanus, between Alexandria on the coaſt and Antioch, a more inland town.

PAGUS, Caeſar; a diviſion of the whole ſtate, community or nation of the Helvetii into four parts, called *Pagi*; that is, leſs communities, bodies, or cantons, as they are now called.

PALACIA, Pliny; a town of Baetica. Now *Palacios*, Moral.

PALAE, *arum*, Antonine, *Palla*, *ae*, Ptolemy; a town of Corſica, ſituate on the Strait, which ſeparates it from Sardinia. Now *S. Boniſacio*, which gives name to the Strait. E. Long. 9° 20′, Lat. 41° 20′.

PALAEA, ſuppoſed to be one of the four towns of Cephalenia, becauſe the people are called *Palaeis*, or *Palaeenſes*, Polybius; *Palleis*, or *Pallenſes*, Thucydides, Livy; *Paleis*, or *Palenſes*, Pauſanias. Another of Cyprus, Strabo; ſituate between Berytus and Amathus.

PALAEBYBLOS, Ptolemy; a town of Phoenicia, ſituate in the inland parts, to the north of Byblos; but Strabo and Pliny to the ſouth. How far inland to the eaſt does not appear.

PALAEMARIA, Ptolemy; a village of the Lower Egypt, near the lake Marea.

PALAEMYNDUS, Pliny; a town of Caria, near Myndus.

PALAEOPHARSALUS, Strabo; *Palaepharſalus*, Livy; a town of the Phthiotis in Theſſaly. There were two adjoining towns, called *Pharſalus*, the Old and New, Strabo Famous for the defeat of Pompey. See PHARSALUS.

PALAEPAPHOS, Strabo, Virgil, Pliny; a town of Cyprus, where ſtood a temple of Venus; and an adjoining town called *Nea Paphos*; where St. Paul ſtruck Elymas blind, and converted the proconſul Sergius Paulus. See PAPHOS.

PALAEPHARSALUS. See PALAEOPHARSALUS.

PALAEPOLIS, Livy; a town of Campania; ſituate not far from where now ſtands Neapolis, or Naples; two towns inhabited by the ſame people, who were originally from Cumae.

PALAERUS, Strabo; an inland town of Arcanania. *Palireus*, or *Palirenſis*, Thucydides, an inhabitant; as if from *Paliros*.

PALAESCEPSIS. See SCEPSIS.

PALAESIMUNDI, or *Simundi Inſula*, Ptolemy; one of the names of *Taprobane*.

PALAESTE, Caeſar; a place near Oricum, and the Montes Ceraunii in Epirus. *Palaeſtinus*, Lucan, the epithet.

PALAESTINA, Joſephus; properly denotes the country of the Philiſtines. In prophane authors, the whole of the land of Canaan, lying between Coeleſyria to the north, and Egypt to the ſouth, having Arabia Petraea and Deſerta on the eaſt, and on the weſt a part of Egypt and the Mediterranean, Ptolemy, Tacitus. Called in Scripture, *the Land of Canaan*, *the Land of Promiſe*, *the Land of Iſrael and of Judah*. Now called *the Holy Land* in almoſt all the languages of Europe, from our Saviour's reſidence and ſufferings in it. *Palaeſtini*, the people, Joſephus.

PALAETYRUS, Strabo; ancient *Tyre*, a city of Phoenicia, which ſtood near the ſea, on the continent; thirty ſtadia to the ſouth of New *Tyre*; which laſt ſtood in an iſland or peninſula. The ancient *Tyre*, whether deſtroyed or voluntarily deſerted is not ſo eaſy to determine. Under the Perſians, and in Alexander's time, *Tyre* ſtood on an iſland, which Alexander joined to the continent by a mole, the materials for forming

ing which were taken from Old *Tyre*, Diodorus Siculus, Curtius; and thus he took the city.

PALANIA, Ptolemy; a town in the north-west of Corsica. Now called *Balagna*.

PALANTEUM, See PALATIUM.

PALANTIA, Ptolemy, Appian; *Pallantia*, Mela; a town of the Vaccaei in the Hither Spain. *Pallantini*, the people, Pliny. Now *Palencia*, a city of Leon on the river Cea. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 42° 12′.

PALATINUS MONS, or *Palatium*, the first mountain of Rome occupied by Romulus, and where he fixed his residence and kept his court, as did Tullus Hostilius, Augustus, and all the succeeding emperors; and hence it is that the residence of princes is called *Palatium*. The reason of the name is variously assigned. To the east it has the Mons Coelius, to the south the Aventine, to the west the Capitoline, and to the north the Forum. *Palatinus* the surname of Apollo from this place; where Augustus built a temple to this God, adorned with porticos and a library, Horace. Ludi Palatini, were games instituted in honour of Augustus, after his apotheosis, by his consort Livia; and always celebrated in the *Palatium*, Dio, Suetonius.

PALATIUM, a place in the territory of Reate, distant from it twenty-five stadia, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus; who reckons it one of the first towns of the Aborigines: and from it Varro accounts for the name of the Mons Palatinus; namely, that a colony from *Palatium* settled there.

PALATIUM, Antonine; a place of Rhaetia, situate between Verona and Tridentum. But what it is now, unknown.

PALATIUM, Pliny; *Pallantium*, Pausanias; *Palanteum*, Livy; *Pallanteum*, Solinus; with a double *l* is said to be the true writing, the great grand-father of Evander, from whom it took its name, being called *Pallas*, not *Palas*; a town of Arcadia, which concurred to form Megalopolis, Pausanias. From it the *Palatium*, or *Mons Palatinus*, takes its name, Virgil, Pliny.

PALATIUM DIOCLESIANI, the villa of Diocletian near Salonae, where he died, Eusebius. Afterwards called *Spalatum*; which rose to a considerable city from the ruins of Salonae; situate in Dalmatia on the Adriatic. Now *Spalatto* or *Spalatro*. E. Long. 17° 45′, Lat. 43° 16′.

PALATIUM LUCULLI, Plutarch; or *Villa Luculli*; a place between Misenus and Baiae in Campania, of wonderful structure. Now in ruins, and called *Piscina Mirabile*.

PALIBOTHRA, *ae*, Ptolemy, Pliny; *orum*, Strabo; *Palimbothra*, Arrian, Stephanus; a considerable and opulent city of the Prasii in the Hither India, said to be built by Hercules, Diodorus. *Palibothri*, the people, Pliny; situate at the confluence of the Ganges, and another river; of a quadrangular form, eighty stadia in length; fifteen in breadth, Strabo; the royal residence, and placed in twenty-seven degrees of north latitude, Ptolemy; at the confluence of the Ganges and Erranoboas, Arrian. *Palimbothrenus*, the epithet, Arrian

PALICA, *i* long, Diodorus; a town of Sicily, situate between the Campi Leontini and Menae, built by Ducetius, a Sicilian, and a native of Menae, near the temple of the Palici, indigenal gods, and near the lake or springs of those gods, remarkable for throwing up their water into the air, and receiving it again without overflowing. The oath by these waters was deemed very sacred, Diodorus Siculus, Macrobius.

PALIMBOTHRA. See PALIBOTHRA.

PALINURI PROMONTORIUM, Virgil, Velleius, with a cognominal port, was situate at the south extremity of the Sinus Paestanus, on the coast of Lucania; so called from Palinurus Aeneas's steersman, who there perished, Mela, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus.

PALIRUS. See PALAERUS.

PALIURI PALUS, Ptolemy; a lake of Cyrenaica, which gives rise to a cognominal river, running from south to north into the Mediterranean.

PALIURUS, a town, Ptolemy; a village, Strabo, of Marmarica, near the mouth of the river of the same

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name, and on the road between Ptolemais of the Pentapolis and Alexandria, Itinerary. Written *Paniurus*, in an old itinerary.

PALLA. See PALAE.

PALLACOPA, Arrian; a cut from the Euphrates, paſſing through Babylon, into the lakes, on the confines of Arabia, beginning at the diſtance of eight hundred ſtadia above Babylon; but this mouth Alexander ſtopt up, becauſe all of a ſoft earth, and opened another in a more rocky ſoil, at the diſtance of thirty ſtadia, by which aperture the water was confined; to prevent all of it running into Arabia, Ariſtobulus.

PALLADIA, Martial; *Toloſa*, ſo ſurnamed; but uncertain, whether from the worſhip of Pallas, from the culture of olives, or rather from learning, there cultivated and purſued.

PALLADIS ARA. See ARA.

PALLANTEUM. See PALATIUM.

PALLANTIA. See PALANTIA.

PALLANTIUM. See PALATIUM.

PALLAS, one of the lakes formed by the river Triton, in the Regio Syrtica, to the ſouth of the Tritonitis, which is another larger lake, formed by the ſame river.

PALLENE, or *Pellene*, Strabo, Xenophon; the firſt place in Achaia Propria, on the eaſt ſide; at the diſtance of ſixty ſtadia to the ſouth of the Corinthian bay, a ſtrong citadel; there is alſo the village *Pellene*, lying between the citadel and Aegae, Strabo; which Xenophon calls a city, and its citadel, Olurus, Xenophon, Pliny. *Pellenaei*, the people, Pliny.

PALLENE, Pliny, Scholiaſt on Apollonius; a town of Arcadia, written *Pallene*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Pellene* of Achaia.

PALLENE, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; a triangular Peninſula of Macedonia, Stephanus; ſituate between the Sinus Toronaeus on the eaſt, and the Thermaicus on the weſt, Livy; with a cognominal town, Pliny; formerly called *Phlegra*; whence alſo the Peninſula was called *Phlegra*, Herodotus. *Pallenenſis*, the epithet, Livy.

PALLIA, Itinerary; a river running into the Clanis, from weſt to eaſt. Now the *Paglia*, a ſmall river of Tuſcany.

PALLIARENSIS. See NUCARIA.

PALMA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Balearis Major, on the weſt ſide; conſiſting of Roman citizens, Pliny; a colony, Mela; it is thought to have ſtood where now *Mallorca* or *Majorca*, capital of that iſland of that name, ſtands. E. Long. 2° 30′, Lat. 39° 30′.

PALMARIA, Mela; a ſmall iſland in the Tuſcan ſea, over-againſt Tarracina in Latium, twenty-five miles from the continent. Now *Palmarola*.

PALMARUM CIVITAS, the city of palm-trees, *Jericho*, ſo called, which ſee.

PALMYRA, Inſcription, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Palmira*, Joſephus, in which ſpelling he is ſingular; who aſcribes its origin to Solomon, imagining, that it is the city, called *Tadmor*, which he is ſaid to have fortified in the Wilderneſs, 1 Kings ix. A city famous for its ſituation, richneſs of ſoil, and fine waters; its territory encloſed for a large extent on every ſide by ſands, and as it were ſeparated from the reſt of the world, enjoying the bleſſings of privacy and retirement, between two mighty empires, the Roman and the Parthian; and being their firſt care and concern, on any miſunderſtanding happening between them: diſtant from Seleucia of the Parthians, ſurnamed, *on the Tigris*, three hundred and thirty-ſeven miles; from the neareſt part of Syria, two hundred and three; and from Damaſcus, one hundred and ſeventy-ſix, Pliny. Joſephus adds, that it was a day's journey from the Euphrates: Ptolemy aſſigns to it ſeventy-one and a half degrees of longitude, from the Fortunate Iſlands, and latitude thirty-four degrees. It was either adorned, repaired, or enlarged by Adrian; and hence the people were called *Hadrianopolita*, Inſcription, Stephanus. And thus we have a new *Hadrianopolis* in Syria. *Palmyrenus*, a citizen of *Palmyra*, Inſcription. It was raiſed to its greateſt pitch of glory, when, Gallienus quitting the empire, Odenathes the *Palmyrenian*, ſaved the Eaſt; for which

which he had the approbation of the Romans, and was ſaluted emperor. At his death, his widow Zenobia was miſtreſs of all Syria, Egypt, Cappadocia, and would have been ſo of Ancyra in Galatia and even Bithynia, had not Aurelian interrupted her progreſs. *Palmyra* was a place of great ſtrength, tho' of great extent Joſephus. After taking Zenobia, Aurelian ſpared the city: but afterwards that city rebelling, he took and deſtroyed it. It roſe again, at the command of Aurelian; but ſo ſlow, that in Juſtinian's time moſt of it lay deſolate. Aurelian gave a particular charge concerning the reparation of the temple of the ſun.

PALMYRENA SOLITUDO, Pliny; the *Deſart of Palmyra*, or *Wilderneſs of Tadmor*, reaching from the eaſt bend of the Euphrates to the Deſart of Arabia Petraea and Deſerta in length; and in breadth to Emeſa, on the Orontes.

PALMYRENE, an extenſive country of Syria, with many towns, Ptolemy; but all of them obſcure and ignoble, except the capital Palmyra: ſituate between Syria Propria to the weſt, Arabia Deſerta to the ſouth, the Euphrates to the north and eaſt, which ſeparates it from Meſopotamia.

PALODES, or *Paloes*. See PELODES.

PALTUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town on the coaſt of Syria, ſituate between Gabala and Balanaea.

PALUMBINUM, Livy; a town of the Samnites, of uncertain ſituation.

PAMISUS, Strabo, Pauſanias; *Paniſus*, Ptolemy; a river of Meſſenia, falling from north to ſouth into the middle of the Sinus Meſſenius, having Corona on the right; called alſo *Amathus*.

PAMPANIS, Ptolemy; an inland village of the Nomos Tentyrites, in the Thebais, or Higher Egypt.

PAMPHYLIA, Coins, Inſcriptions; *Pamphilia*, Inſcriptions, Cicero; all other authors, Greek and Latin, writing *Pamphylia*. *Pamphyli*, and *Pamphylii*, iid. the people. The gentilitious feminine, *Pamphylis*, Dionyſius Periegetes, Stephanus; a country of the Hither Aſia. All are not agreed as to the limits of *Pamphylia*: Mela includes Phaſelis in it, which Scylax, Strabo, Ptolemy aſſign to Lycia. After Phaſelis, Olbia, on the weſt ſide, conſtitutes the beginning of *Pamphylia*, Strabo. Ptolemy ends *Pamphylia* on the eaſt ſide at Side; Strabo at the river Melas, and then Cilicia Aſpera begins, on the eaſt. The Mediterranean, called the Sea of *Pamphylia*, bounds it on the ſouth, and Piſidia on the north. *Pamphylius*, the epithet, Lucan.

PAMPHYLIUM MARE, Pliny; that part of the Mediterranean, which waſhes Pamphylia on the ſouth.

PANACHAEI. See PANHELLENES.

PANACHAICUS, Polybius; a mountain which hangs over Patrae, in Achaia Propria.

PANACRA, Stephanus, Callimachus; mountains of Crete, parts of mount Ida.

PANACTUM, Pauſanias, Stephanus; a citadel of Attica, razed by the Boeotians, Thucydides. On a ſolemn agreement entered into by both, that it ſhould not be occupied by either, but remain in common.

PANCALE, Stephanus; the name of the iſland *Amorgos*, one of the Cyclades.

PANAETOLIUM, Pliny; a very high mountain of Aetolia; as if occupying the whole country.

PANCHAIA, *Panchaea*, Virgil, Ovid; commonly thought to be a part of Arabia Felix; particularly, that producing frankincenſe; on which account it is commended by the poets. Some ſuppoſe it to be a fabulous country, as appears from Strabo. Iſaac Voſſius, on the teſtimony of Mela, though others read *Candaei*, not *Panchaei*, removes it to the country of the Troglodytae. Harduin places it in the Lower Egypt, becauſe Pliny ſays, that the neſt of the Phoenix is carried to the City of the Sun, which is Heliopolis, near *Panchaea*. Euhemerus, quoted by Euſebius, ſays, that it is an iſland in the South Sea, the riches of which he extraordinarily commends; this is affirmed alſo by Diodorus Siculus: ſo that we have nothing certain to mention concerning the *Panchaea* of the ancients,

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cients, which Servius places in Arabia; becauſe frankincenſe, tho' produced in other places, yet was no where more plentifully ſo than in Arabia.

PANDA, Pliny; a town of Sogdiana, not far from Alexandria.

PANDANA, one of the gates of Rome, Victor; ſo called from ſtanding always open, Feſtus: the ſame with *Saturnia*. At this day not extant.

PANDATARIA, Suetonius, Pliny, Strabo; *Pandateria*, Mela, Tacitus; an iſland in the Tuſcan ſea; a place of baniſhment for the more illuſtrious exiles. Hither Julia, the daughter of Auguſtus, was baniſhed for her incontinence. To this iſland Tiberius baniſhed Agrippina, his daughter in law, Suetonius. It was the place of confinement of Octavia, the daughter of Claudius, married to Nero; a ſight that affected every eye, Tacitus. Now *Sta. Maria*, ſituate between Pontia and Iſchia, Holſtenius.

PANDIONIS REGIO, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of the Hither India, on the Sinus Argaricus.

PANDOSIA, Livy, Juſtin, Strabo; an inland town of the Bruttii, and a place of ſtrength, on the river Acheron, where Alexander of Epirus, deceived by the oracle of Dodona, met his fate and periſhed. Now *Mendicino*, Holſtenius. Another of Epirus, Strabo; ſituate on the river Acheron, Livy; which Alexander of Epirus was adviſed to avoid as fatal, but which he met with in Italy. This laſt is ſaid to have been the reſidence of the Oenotrian kings, Strabo.

PANEAS, *ados*, Pliny, Joſephus; the apparent ſpring from which the Jordan riſes, on the extremity of the weſt ſide of the Trachonitis, Pliny. See JORDAN.

PANEAS, Coins, Pliny, Joſephus; the name of a diſtrict adjoining to the ſpring *Paneas*, with a cognominal town, either enlarged and adorned or originally built by Philip, ſon of Herod, and called *Caeſarea*, Joſephus; and in St. Matthew, *Caeſarea of Philip*; with a temple erected to Auguſtus his benefactor, who conferred the Trachonitis upon him, Coin. It was afterwards called *Neronias*, in honour of Nero, Joſephus.

PANEMITICHOS, a town of Pamphylia, its ſituation uncertain; but it appears to have been of ſome importance, from a coin of Julia Domna, with *Panemitichitae*, the name of the people upon it.

PANEPHYSIS, Ptolemy; *Panephuſus*, Notitia; the capital of the Nomos called Nëut, Ptolemy; ſituate between the Buſiritic and Bubaſtic branches of the Nile, in the Delta, towards the coaſt.

PANEUM, or *Panium*, Coin, Joſephus; a mountain on the weſt ſide of Trachonitis, whoſe top riſes to a very conſiderable height, and at the foot of which are the apparent ſprings of the Jordan, which ſee. Whether taking its name from the god Pan, is a queſtion.

PANGAEUS, *i*, *Pangaea*, *orum*, Virgil, Lucan; a mountain of Thrace, the northern boundary of Macedonia Adjecta, or that part of it, which is ſituate between the rivers Strymon and Neſtus. Pliny places it near the Neſtus; Dio Caſſius, near Philippi. *Pangaeus* is alſo the epithet, Lucan, Val. Flaccus.

PANHELLENES, Heſiod; a term denoting ſimply the *Greeks*, and ſo it ought to be tranſlated; the Greeks being thus called in the days of Heſiod, Homer, and Archilochus, to diſtinguiſh them from the Hellenes, properly ſo called, the name of the inhabitants of the Phthiotis, from Hellen, Deucalion's ſon, who was king of that part of Theſſaly. Before whoſe time they were called Γραικοὶ, a name the Romans retained, to denote the people of Greece in general: hence Homer calls the ſubjects of Achilles *Myrmidones*, and *Hellenes*, Thucydides, Strabo, Apollodorus. And hence the ſacred rites performed by Greece in common are called *Panhellenia*, Euſtathius.

PANHORMUS of Sicily. See PANORMUS.

PANIARDIS, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Palus Maeotis, near the mouth of the river Marubius.

PANIONIUM, Herodotus, Strabo; a ſacred place lying to the north of Mycale,

Mycale, in Ionia, at the diſtance of three ſtadia from the ſea; where the Ionians celebrated the Panionia, or ſolemn yearly aſſemblies in honour of Heliconian Neptune: called a town and grove on the ſea coaſt of the Epheſians, Stephanus.

PANISSA. See PANYSUS.

PANISUS. See PAMISUS.

PANIUM. See PANEUM.

PANIURUS. See PALIURUS.

PANNONA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Crete, near Cnoſſus.

PANNONIA, Pliny, Strabo, Dio; an extenſive country of Europe, having the Danube on the north, Dalmatia on the ſouth, Noricum on the weſt, and Moeſia on the eaſt. *Pannonii*, the people, Tacitus, Ovid; *Pannones*, as they are often called by the moderns, appearing to have no authority for it. *Pannonis*, Lucan, the gentilitious feminine. Some Greek authors, as Plutarch, Herodian, ſay *Paeones*, and *Paeonia*, which is condemned by Dio, as being the name of a part of Macedonia towards Thrace. It is divided into *Superior* and *Inferior*, Ptolemy, Dio. The common boundary between both were the river Arabo and mount Cetius, having the *Superior* to the weſt, and the *Inferior* on the eaſt ſide. This diviſion is thought to be no older than the times of the Antonines. *Pannonicus* the epithet, Martial.

PANOPEUS, Homer, Strabo; in whoſe time it was called *Phanoteus*, as alſo by Thucydides, a town of Phocis, near the confines of Lebadia, near Daulis; called alſo *Panope*, Stephanus, Ovid, Statius. As to its modern name *Phanoteus*, mentioned by Strabo, Sigonius has reſtored it to Livy, and is called alſo *Phanote*, and *Phanotea*, Stephanus.

PANOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Thebais, in the Higher Egypt, occupied by linen-weavers and ſtone-cutters. The native place of Nonnus the poet, Agathias. It takes its name from Pan, the God of ſhepherds, and the companion of Oſiris, in his expedition againſt the Ethiopians, Diodorus Siculus. It gives name to the Nomos *Panopolites*, Ptolemy.

PANORMUS, Polybius, Pauſanias; a town of Achaia, in Peloponneſus, near the promontory Rhium. Another, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town on the north ſide of Crete. A third, Ptolemy; in Macedonia, on the Egean ſea, near mount Athos. A fourth, of Samos, Livy. A fifth, of Sicily, an ancient city, built by the Phoenicians, Thucydides; a principal town of the Carthaginians, Polybius, ſituate beween Lilybaeus and Pelorus, Mela; a Roman colony, Strabo, Inſcriptions, in which it is written *Panhorm.* and *Panhormit.* in order to expreſs the ſpiritus aſper of ὅρμος, having its name from the commodiouſneſs of its harbour. *Panormitani*, the people, Cicero. Now *Palermo*, capital of the iſland, on the north ſide. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 38° 30′. A ſixth *Panormus* of the Thracia Cherſoneſus, placed by Pliny on the weſt ſide of the peninſula, and mentioned by no other author.

PANORMUS, Ptolemy; a port of Attica; its name denoting it to be capacious. Another, of Epirus, Strabo, Ptolemy; a large harbour in the heart of the Montes Cerauni, below the citadel Chimaera. A third, of Ionia, Strabo; near Epheſus, with the temple of the Epheſian Diana.

PANTAGIAS, *ae*, Virgil; *Pantagies*, *ae*, Pliny, Ovid; *Pantacias*, Thucydides; a ſmall river of Sicily, running from ſouth to north, into the Ionian ſea, to the north of the Sinus Megarenſis; ſo called when running full, from the extraordinary noiſe of its waters, Vibius; or rather from carrying along with it every thing in its courſe, which is very ſhort, only ſix miles, and very rapid, eſpecially when ſwelled by torrents from the mountains, Silius Italicus. Now called *Porcari*, Cluverius.

PANTANUS LACUS, Pliny; a lake of Apulia, near the river Frento. Now called *Lago di Leſina*, in the north of the Capitanata in the kingdom of Naples, not far from the Adriatic.

PANTHELAEI, Herodotus; an obſcure people of Perſis.

PANTHEON, a famous temple, built by M. Agrippa, ſon-in-law to Auguſtus, Inſcription; and dedicated

to Jupiter Ultor, Pliny; and then to all the gods, as the name ſeems to imply; or, according to Dio, ſo called, becauſe in the roundneſs of its figure it exhibits a repreſentation of the heavens; it has its light only by a round aperture in its roof; is ſtill ſtanding and entire, excluſive of its ancient ornaments, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and to all the Saints and now called *Maria Rotonda*.

PANTICAPAEA. See PANTICAPAEUM.

PANTICAPES, Herodotus, Mela; a river of Sarmatia Europaea, running ſouth-weſt into the eaſt or left ſide of the Boryſthenes; ſeparating the Nomadae from the Georgi, Mela. Pliny denies, that the *Panticapes* mixes with the Boryſthenes, affirming that the Hypanis does ſo on the weſt or right ſide.

PANTICAPAEUM, Scylax, Strabo, Mela; *Panticapaea*, Ptolemy; a town of the Taurica Cherſoneſus, ſituate on the Boſporus Cimmerius; a very ſtrong place, a colony of the Mileſians, Pliny, Strabo; which laſt adds, that it is an eminence, inhabited quite round, twenty ſtadia in compaſs, with a port to the eaſt and a citadel. Formerly a free city, but afterwards fell under the yoke of Mithridates; is the capital of the European *Boſporani*, as *Phanagoria* is of the Aſiatic.

PANTOMATRIUM, Ptolemy, Pliny, Stephanus; a town in the north of Crete, beyond the promontory Dium.

PANYASUS, Caeſar, Ptolemy; a river of Illyricum running into the Adriatic near Dyrrachium.

PANYSUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Paniſſa*, Pliny; a river of Moeſia Inferior, running from ſouth to north, and then eaſt into the Euxine between Meſembria to the ſouth and Odeſſus to the north.

PAPHARA, Ptolemy; a town in the north of Cyrrheſtica, a diſtrict of Syria.

PAPHLAGONIA, Xenophon; a country of the Hither Aſia, beginning at Parthenius on the weſt, a river of Bithynia, and extending in length to the Halys eaſtward, with the Euxine to the north, and Galatia to the ſouth. Pliny enlarges the limits on the weſt ſide to the river Billis, on this ſide the *Parthenius*. It is called *Pylaemenia* by ſome, Pliny. *Paphlagones*, the people, mentioned by Homer, and therefore of no ſmall antiquity. A ſuperſtitious and ſilly people, Lucian; a brave people, Homer; taking their name from *Phaleg*, Bochart.

PAPHOS, two adjoining towns on the weſt ſide of the iſland Cyprus: the one called *Palae Paphos*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; the other *Nea Paphos*; and when mentioned without an adjunct, this latter is always underſtood. Both dedicated to Venus, and left undiſtinguiſhed by the poets, Virgil, Horace; hence Venus is ſurnamed *Paphia*. *Paphii*, the people, Coins, Stephanus. It was reſtored by Auguſtus, after a ſhock of an earthquake, and called *Auguſta*, Dio.

PAPIRIANAE FOSSAE, Ptolemy, Peutinger; *Papiriana*, Antonine; a ſmall town of Etruria, mid-way between Luna and Piſae. Now ſaid to be called *Foſdinovo*, a ſmall town in the north-weſt of Tuſcany, to the north-eaſt of Sarzana, near the eaſt limits of Genoa.

PAPPA, *orum*, Ptolemy, Hierocles; a town of the Orondici, in the north of Piſidia.

PAPREMIS, Herodotus; *Paprimis*, Stephanus; a town of the Delta in Egypt, ſacred to Mars; its poſition uncertain. Hence *Papremites Nomos*, Herodotus.

PARABYSTON, an inferior court in Athens, where ſmall, trivial matters were determined; of which there were two, the Greater and the Middle, Pollux: the judges were the eleven, or undecimviri.

PARACHELOITAE, Stephanus; people dwelling on the rivers of that name, viz. *Acheloi*.

PARACHOATRA, Ptolemy; mountains of Media, towards Perſia: but lying to the north, on the Caſpian ſea, Strabo. *Parachoatri*, the people, id.

PARADA, Hirtius; a town of Africa Propria, on the road from Thapſus to Utica. Some ſuppoſe it to be the *Phara* of Strabo.

PARADISUS, a term of Perſian original,

nal, Xenophon, Plutarch; and uſed by Solomon, denoting a garden, park, or encloſure. In the New Teſtament it ſignifies the ſtate of future bliſs. The moſt famous was that planted by God himſelf, for the reception of man, and called the *Garden of Eden*. See EDEN.

PARADISUS, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Syria, ſituate in the Laodicene.

PARAETACENE, Strabo, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Perſia next Media; *Paraetaceni*, Strabo, the people; who applied to agriculture.

PARAETONIUM, a town and port of Marmarica, Hirtius, Florus; *Portus Paraetonius*, Mela; called by ſome *Ammonia*, Strabo, Stephanus; a ſtrong frontier town of Egypt; one of the horns, as *Peluſium* was the other, Florus; eighty-ſix miles to the weſt of the Catabathmus Parvus, Ptolemy, Pliny. The coaſt near it was dangerous to ſhipping, Lucian.

PARAGON, Ptolemy; a bay of the Indian ſea, next to and beyond the mouth of the Perſian gulf, into which two rivers of Carmania fall, the Samydaces, and the Sarus.

PARALAIS, Ptolemy; *Parlais*, Coin; a town and colony of Lycaonia; concerning which nothing farther is known.

PARALLELI CLIMATUM, Strabo; circles parallel to the equator, in which the climates terminate and begin.

PARALISUM, Inſcription; *Paroliſſum*, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of ſome note in Dacia, lying to the north. *Paraliſenſis*, the epithet, Inſcription.

PARAN. See PHARA.

PARAPAMISUS. See PAROPAMISUS.

PARAPIANI, Pliny; a people not far from the Indus.

PARAPOTAMIA, Pliny; a tract of the Suſiana, ſituate on the river Tigris; whence the name.

PARAPOTAMII, *orum*, Herodotus, Strabo; a town of Phocis, ſituate on both ſides the Cephiſſus, and hence the appellation.

ARASANGA, a Perſian meaſure of length, Pliny, Strabo; which ſome make ſixty; others, thirty; and others again, forty ſtadia: Herodotus agrees in thirty, which may be taken for the more common meaſure: it is ſeldom mentioned but in the Perſian hiſtory, as in Xenophon, &c.

PARASOPII, Strabo; people dwelling on the river Aſopus; which is the reaſon of the name.

PARAVAEI, Rhianus; a people of Theſprotia, dwelling on the river Avus; which accounts for their name, Stephanus.

PARAXIA, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Macedonia, near the Sinus Toronaeus.

PAREMBOLE, Antonine; an encampment in the peninſula Syene of the Higher Egypt, Pliny.

PARENTIUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Iſtria. Now *Parenzo*, a port-town in the territory of Venice. E. Long. 14° 1c′, Lat. 45° 30′.

PARIETINAE, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain; ſituate above Valeria, in the road from Laminium to Caeſarauguſta, twenty two miles from Libiſoſa.

PARISII, Caeſar, Strabo; a people of Gallia Celtica, inhabiting about the confluence of the Sequana and Matrona. Now a great part of the iſle of France. *Pariſii*, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, having the Brigantes to the north and weſt, the German ſea to the eaſt, and the Coritani to the ſouth, from whom they were ſeparated by the Humber. Now *Holderneſſe*, a peninſula in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

PARISIORUM CIVITAS. See LUTETIA.

PARIUM, Ptolemy, to the north; but Strabo, to the ſouth of the Granicus: a colony, Pliny; enjoying the Jus Italicum, Inſcription: a noble city of Myſia Minor, with a port on the Propontis; called *Adraſtia*, by Homer, according to Pliny; but Strabo diſtinguiſhes them: according to others the *Paeſtos* of Homer. *Pariani*, the people, Strabo. The birth-place of Neoptolemus, ſurnamed *Gloſſagraphus*, Strabo. Here ſtood a naked cupid, equal in exquiſite workmanſhip, to the Cnidian Venus.

PARLAIS. See PARALAIS.

PARMA, Strabo, Pliny; a city of the Cifpadana in Italy; ſcarce ten miles to the ſouth of the Po; an ancient colony, made ſuch at the ſame time with Mutina, Livy; encreaſed and adorned by Auguſtus with the ſurname *Julia Auguſta*, Inſcription. Cicero calls the inhabitants the beſt and the moſt honourable ſet of people, very cloſely connected with the authority of the ſenatorial order, and with the dignity of the Roman people. Martial often commends the wool of this territory. The town doubtleſs took its name from the river Parma, running through it, though not mentioned in any ancient monuments, only corruptedly called *Paala* in Peutinger's Map; the country of Caſſius Severus, the poet, author of elegies and epigrams, whom therefore Horace calls *Parmenſis*. *Parmenſes*, the people, Cicero, Pliny, Martial; *Parmaei*, and *Parmani*, Stephanus; the former after the Greek, and the latter after the Roman manner; but without example in any Roman author. Still called *Parma*, capital of the duchy of that name. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 44° 45'.

PARNASSUS, Strabo, Pindar, Virgil; a mountain of Phocis, near Delphi, and the mounts Cithaeron and Helicon; with two tops, Ovid, Lucan; the one called *Cirrha*, ſacred to Apollo, and the other, *Niſa*, ſacred to Bacchus, Juvenal; and hence the epithet, *Biceps*, Perſius; alſo *Bicornis* and *Bivertex*, Statius; *Arx Nivalis*, Seneca; borrowed from Homer, who calls it *Parneſus*. It was covered with bay trees, Virgil; and originally called *Larnaſſus*, from Deucalion's larnax or ark, thither conveyed by the flood, Stephanus, Scholiaſt on Apollonius; after the flood, *Parnaſſus*; from *Har Nahas*, changing the *h* into *p*, the hill of divination or Augury, Peucerus; the oracle of Delphi ſtanding at its foot.

PARNES, *ethos*, *hic*, or *haec*, Theophraſtus, Ariſtophanes; a mountain of Attica, famous for hunting the boar and bear, Pauſanias; covered with vines and corn on its lower part, and woody a-top, Statius; to the north of Eleuſis and Acharnae, and almoſt joining mount Cithaeron of Boeotia, Plato. *Parnethius*, the epithet, Pauſanias.

PARNESUS. See PARNASSUS.

PARNI. See APARNI.

PAROLISSUM. See PARALISUM.

PAROPAMISUS, Strabo, Pliny; *Parapamiſus*, Arrian; *Paropaniſus*, Ptolemy; a part of mount Taurus, id. And hence *Parapamiſadae*, and *Paropamiſadae*, and *Paropaniſadae*, the people dwelling in its neighbourhood, iid. Having Aria to the weſt, and joining the river Indus on the eaſt, Strabo, Pliny. Out of flattery to Alexander the Macedonians called it mount *Caucaſus*, Strabo, Arrian. From it the Bactrus and Indus take their riſe, Pliny, Arrian.

PAROPUS, Polybius; a town on the north ſide of Sicily on the coaſt; lying to the north-eaſt of Himera. *Paropini*, the people, Pliny. Now *Coliſano*, Cluverius.

PARORAEA, Strabo; a diſtrict near mount Stympha, between Macedonia and Epirus. *Paroraei*, id. the people.

PAROREIA. Livy; a diſtrict of Thrace: literally denoting a country, ſituate near mountains; either Rhodope or Haemus.

PAROREION, *Paroreios*, Strabo; a tract of Phrygia Magna, ſituate at the mountains, as the term denotes; otherwiſe called *Silbium*, Ptolemy.

PARORIA, Pauſanias; a town of Arcadia; about ten ſtadia diſtant from Zoetia; deſolate in Pauſanias's time.

PAROS, an iſland of the Egean ſea, one of the Cylades, with a ſtrong cognominal town, thirty-eight miles diſtant from Delos, Pliny, Nepos. Anciently called *Paeſye* and *Minoa*, Pliny; alſo *Demetrias*, *Zacynthus*, *Hyria*, *Hyleeſſa*, and *Cabarnis*, Nicanor: it takes its name from *Parus*, the ſon of Parrhaſius, an Arcadian, Callimachus. *Parius* is both the gentilitious name, Stephanus; and the epithet. The country of Archilochus, the iambic poet, Strabo: an iſland famous for its white marble, Virgil, Horace, Ovid; called *Lychnites*, becauſe dug with lamps, Pliny. Agreeing to ſurrender their city to Miltiades, after a long ſiege,

ſiege, and afterwards retracting, they gave riſe to the term, ἀναπαρίζειν, denoting to go from an agreement, Ephorus.

PAROSTA, Ptolemy; a town of the Cherſoneſus Taurica; whoſe earth was a cure for all wounds, Pliny.

PARPAR, or *Pharphar*, Bible; a river of Syria, running through Damaſcus from ſouth to north, and riſing in mount Hermon.

PARPARON, *onis*, a diſtrict of Aeolis in the Hither Aſia, where Thucydides died, Apollodorus: ſome call it *Perine*, Stephanus. Suppoſed to be the ſame with *Perperena*,, Strabo, Pliny. *Parparenius*, the gentilitious name, id. *Parparonictae*, Androtion.

PARRHASIE, Homer, Nonnus, Pliny; a town of Arcadia; ſo called from Parrhaſus, one of Lycaon's ſons: and hence *Arcadia* is called *Parrhaſia*, Servius. *Parrhaſii*, the people, Strabo; reckoned among the moſt ancient of Greece, originally *Pelaſgi*. *Parrhaſius*, the epithet. *Parrhaſius Mons*, a mountain of Arcadia; and *Parrhaſium Nemus*, a foreſt, Statius. *Parrhaſis*, *idos*, the gentilitious feminine, Statius, Ovid; Caliſto, or the bear in the Heavens, ſo called.

PARSIS, Ptolemy; *Perſis*, Marcianus Heracleota; thought to be the *Pura* of Arrian; the metropolis of Gedroſia; ſituate on the right ſide of the river Arbis or Arabis.

PARTES *Orbis Terrarum*. See CONTINENTES.

PARTHANUM, Antonine; a town of Vindelicia, on the river Loyſa which falls into the Iſarus. Now thought to be *Partakirch*, ſituate between Fuſſen and Inſpruck in Bavaria. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 47° 30'.

PARTHENI. See PARTHUS.

PARTHENIA, Ariſtotle; the firſt and ancient name of the iſland *Samos*. Called alſo *Parthenias*, *ados*, Strabo.

PARTHENIAS, Strabo; a river running through the territory of Piſa in Elis of Peloponneſus.

PARTHENICUM, Antonine; a town on the weſt ſide of Sicily, to the north of the mouth of the river Bathys: whoſe ruins lie near a place called Palamita, Cluverius.

PARTHENION, Pauſanias, Heſychius; the temple of Minerva, ſeated about the middle of the Acropolis at Athens; called alſo *Hecatompedon*, becauſe a hundred feet ſquare: it was burnt by the Perſians, but rebuilt by Pericles, and enlarged fifty feet every way. It is two hundred and ſeventeen feet, nine inches long, by ninety-eight feet ſix inches; conſiſting altogether of admirable white marble; and for matter and art the moſt beautiful piece of antiquity extant, Wheeler. The name *Parthenion* was either from the perpetual virginity of the goddeſs, or from its dedication by the daughters of Erectheus, peculiarly called παρθένοι, Heſychius.

PARTHENIUM, Mela, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the Cherſoneſus Taurica. Alſo a town of that name, Ptolemy, to the ſouth of the Palus Maeotis. Another town of the ſame name, Mela, Pliny; near mount Parthenius in Arcadia.

PARTHENIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Bithynia, running north-weſt into the Euxine near to, or through Amaſtris, according to others. A mountain of Arcadia, on the confines of Argolis, to the north of Stymphalus, and running weſt towards Tegea, Strabo. *Parthenius*, the epithet, Virgil.

PARTHENOARUSA, Pliny; an ancient name of *Samos*.

PARTHENOPE, the ancient name of *Neapolis*, which ſee.

PARTHENOPOLIS, Pliny, Eutropius; a town of Moeſia Interior, ſituate between Tomi and Calatis.

PARTHIA, Romans, Ptolemy; *Parthyaea* and *Parthyene*, Greeks, Curtius; *Parthi*, Romans, Dio; *Parthyaei*, Greeks, the people; *Parthia Propria* is a country of the Farther Aſia, having Media on the weſt, Hyrcania on the north, Aria to the eaſt, and Carmania Deſerta to the ſouth, Ptolemy, Pliny; under the kings of Perſia, and even under the Syro-Macedonian kings, it was of no name or character, and reckoned a part of Hyrcania; a poor country becauſe mountainous and woody, Strabo, Curtius. But on the revolt of the Eaſt from the Syro-Macedonians, at the inſtigation

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of Arſaces the Parthian; the Parthians are ſaid to have conquered eighteen kingdoms, Pliny. They were originally from Scythia, their name *Parthi* denotes exiles, Juſtin; were very dextrous at the bow, and even in their flight greatly annoyed the enemy, Virgil, Horace, Ovid; were the grand rivals of the Romans, and proved a great check to their conqueſts on that ſide.

PARTHMETICUM. See PHATNICUM.

PARTHUS, Stephanus, Polybius; a town of the territory of Dyrrhachium. *Partheni*, the people, Pliny; *Parthini*, Mela.

PARTHYAEA, } See PARTHIA.
PARTHYENE, }

PARUS. See PAROS.

PARYADRAE MONTES, Pliny, Strabo; mountains, from which the former begins Armenia Major; and which, according to the latter, extending to Armenia Minor from Sidene and Cappadocia, form the eaſt ſide of Pontus. In theſe mountains Mithridates Eupator built and fortified places for his treaſures, Strabo.

PASACARTA, Ptolemy; a town of Parthia. E. Long. 14° 15′, Lat. 35° 15′.

PASARGADA, *ae*, Ptolemy; *Paſargadae, arum*, Strabo; *Paſagardae*, Pliny; a town of Perſia, the ancient royal reſidence, encompaſſed by the river Cyrus, Strabo: the favourite place of king Cyrus, becauſe he there conquered Aſtyages the Mede; and here he choſe to be buried; his monument was a ſmall tower, ſhaded with trees, in a garden or encloſure, id. Pliny. In Stephanus it is *Paſſargadae*, which he interprets the Camp of the Perſians. *Paſargadae*, the people, reckoned the moſt illuſtrious among the Perſians; as the Achaemenidae, from whom the kings of Perſia deſcended, were a branch of them, Herodotus.

PASARNE, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, diſtant a little way from the Euphrates.

PASCAE, Ptolemy; a people of Sogdiana, near the Montes Oxii.

PASINAE. See CHARAX.

PASIRA, Arrian; a village and port, on the coaſt of Gedroſia; *Pasires*, or *Paſirenes*, the people.

PASITIGRIS, Pliny, Arrian; a cut from the Tigris to the river Euleus or Choaſpes, through which there was a paſſage by water to Suſa. This is the *Paſitigris* of Chaldea, or the river Tigris itſelf. Another *Paſitigris*, Strabo, Curtius, Arrian, very different from the foregoing, riſing in the north, in the mountains of the Uxii, and running ſouth into the Perſian gulf to the eaſt of the Choaſpes, almoſt in a parallel line, and ſeparating Elymais on the weſt, from Perſis on the eaſt, as being their common boundary. It is alſo called *Oroates*, Strabo.

PASSALA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland in the Sinus Ceramicus, on the coaſt of Caria; the dock or port of Mylaſa.

PASSALON, Ptolemy; a town of the Nomos Antaeopolites in the Higher Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the river, over-againſt the Thebais.

PASSANDA, Stephanus; a ſmall diſtrict near Adramyttium of Troas.

PASSARON, *onis*, Livy, Plutarch; a town of the Moloſſis, a diſtrict of Epirus; where the kings, after ſacrificing to Jupiter Martius, took a ſolemn oath of governing according to law, and on the other hand bound their ſubjects by oath to defend and maintain the kingdom, as the law directed, Plutarch.

PASSUS, a Roman meaſure of length, which the Greeks tranſlate Βημα; containing five feet in length, Columella. A thouſand paſſus were reckoned to a mile.

PASTIUS. See PACTIUS.

PATAETA, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, ſituate on the Nile.

PATAGE, Pliny; a name of the iſland Amorgos.

PATALE, Pliny; *Patalia*, Curtius; *Patalene*, Mela, Strabo; an iſland formed by the mouths of the river Indus, with a cognominal town, called *Pattala, orum*, Strabo, Arrian; *Patala, ae*, Pliny; the iſland from its figure was called *Delta*, after that of Egypt, but larger far, Arrian; *Triquetra*, Pliny; the town ſtood in the upper part of the iſland near the diviſion of the river into its two great branches.

PATALUS, Stephanus; an iſland adjoining to Caria.

PATARA,

PATARA, *orum*, Livy, Mela; the capital of Lycia, to the eaſt of the mouth of the river Xanthus; famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo, thence called *Patareus*, three ſyllables only; but *Pataraeus*, Horace; for the ſix winter months, Apollo gave anſwers at *Patara*, and and for the ſix ſummer at Delos, Virgil, Servius; theſe are the Lyciae Sortes of Virgil. The town was ſituate in a peninſula, called *Lyciorum Cherſoneſus*, Stephanus, *Patareis* or *Patarenſes*, the people, Coin. *Patareius*, the poſſeſſive, Stephanus; *Patareis*, the feminine, Dionyſius Periegetes, the ſame with *Patareum Promontorium*. The town was originally called *Sataros*, Pliny; and by Ptolemy Philadelphus, *Arſinoe*, after the name of his conſort; but which had no vogue, the old name *Patara* prevailing at laſt, Strabo.

PATAREUM PROMONTORIUM, the ſame with *Patareis*, ſee the preceding article. The ſame with the *Sacrum Promontorium*, Strabo; and with Pliny's *Promontorium Tauri*, becauſe mount Taurus was there ſuppoſed to begin; called alſo *Chelidonium*, becauſe oppoſite to the *Chelidoniae*. It was underſtood to mean rather the whole of the peninſula, in which *Patara* ſtood, than any particular promontory.

PATARVE, Pliny; a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, on the Palus Maeotis.

PATAVIUM, Tacitus, Strabo; a town of the Tranſpadana, ſituate on the left or north bank of the Medoacus Minor; founded by Antenor the Trojan, Mela, Virgil, Seneca. *Patavini*, the people, Livy; who himſelf was a native, and by Aſinius Pollio charged with Patavinity. Now *Padua*, in the territory, and to the weſt of Venice. E. Long. 12° 15′, Lat. 45° 30′.

PATAVIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Bithynia; ſituate to the ſouth of the Lacus Aſcanius.

PATERIA, Pliny; an iſland not far from Lemnos.

PATHISSUS, Ptolemy; *Pathiſcus*, Ammian; the river *Tibiſcus* ſo called.

PATHMETICUM. See PHATNICUM.

PATHMOS. See PATMOS.

PATHURES. See PATROS.

PATHYSSUS, Pliny; the name of the *Tibiſcus*, which ſee.

PATMOS, Greeks; *Pathmos*, Pliny; one of the Sporades, Dionyſius; thirty miles in compaſs, Pliny; concerning which we ſcarce find any other thing mentioned in authors: but rendered famous for the exile of, and for the apocalyptical ſcenes exhibited to St. John in viſion on this iſland, expreſſive of the fate of the church to the end of the world.

PATRAE, *arum*, Cicero, Polybius; a noble town of Achaia in Peloponneſus; a colony, Pliny; built on a very extenſive promontory of Peloponneſus, over-againſt Aetolia, and the river Evenus. Made a colony by Auguſtus, Coin: anciently called *Aroë* or *Aroa*; and being afterwards enlarged by Patreus, took the name *Patrae*, without loſing its ancient name, which in Coins is joined with the new. *Patreis*, or *Patrenſes*, the people, Strabo; *Patrenſis*, the epithet, Coins. Now *Patras* in the Morea, ſixty miles to the weſt of Corinth. E. Long. 21° 30′, Lat. 38° 20′.

PATRICIA, Pliny, Coin, Inſcriptions; the colony of Corduba in Baetica thus ſurnamed; *Patricienſes*, the coloniſts, Inſcription. The reaſon of the appellation Strabo aſſigns, from being at firſt inhabited by noble Romans and natives. See CORDUBA.

PATROS, Jeremiah, Ezekiel; appears from the contexts to be meant of a part of Egypt. Bochart thinks it denotes the Higher Egypt: the Septuagint tranſlate it the country of *Pathure*; in Pliny we have the *Nomos Phaturites* in the Thebais; in Ptolemy, *Pathyris*, probably the metropolis. From the Hebrew appellation *Patros* comes the gentilitious name, *Pathruſim*, Moſes.

PATROCLI INSULA, Pauſanias, Stephanus; a ſmall deſart iſland not far from the promontory Sunium, in Attica; ſo called from Patroclus, the admiral of Ptolemy, ſon of Lagus, king of Egypt, who was ſent to the aſſiſtance of the Athenians, againſt Antigonus, ſon of Demetrius, and who built a wall and threw

up

up a rampart in this iſland, Pauſanias.

PATUMOS. See PITHOM.

PAUCA, Ptolemy; a town in the weſt ſide of Corſica, where now *Pola* ſtands, Cluverius; and therefore the true reading is ſuppoſed to be *Paula*.

PAULON, Mela; a ſmall river of Gallia Narbonenſis, on the confines of Liguria, falling into the Mediterranean at Nice, between the Alpes Maritimae to the eaſt, and the Varus to the weſt. Now *il Paglion*.

PAUSILYPUS, Pliny; a mountain and promontory of Campania, three miles to the weſt of Naples; on which ſtood the villa of Vedius Pollio, the friend of Auguſtus; remarkable for his cruelty to his ſlaves. It takes its name from its extraordinary pleaſantneſs. Now *Poſilipo*.

PAUSULAE, *arum*, Peutinger; a town of the Picenum, nine miles from Potentia. *Ager Pauſulenſis*, Balbus, the territory; *Pauſulani*, Pliny, the people. Amidſt the ruins of *Pauſulae* now ſtands *Monte dell' Olmo*, Holſtenius; near Macerata, in the March of Ancona.

PAUTALIA, Coin, Ptolemy; an inland town of Thrace, ornamented by Trajan, and ſurnamed *Ulpia*, Coins.

PAX AUGUSTA, Strabo; the ſame with the *Pax Julia* of Ptolemy, Antonine; or the *Colonia Pacenſis*, of Pliny; a town of the Celtici in Luſitania, ſituate between the Tagus and Anas, Strabo. Now *Beja* in Portugal. W. Long. 8° 40′, Lat. 37° 55′. Others diſtinguiſh them, and make *Pax Julia* to be *Beja*; and *Pax Auguſta*, to be *Badajox*, a town of Eſtremadura in Spain.

PAXI, Dio, Polybius, Plutarch; two ſmall iſlands five miles to the eaſt of Corcyra, near Leucadia, Pliny. Modern maps place there two iſlands, *Pachſu* and *Antipachſu*.

PEDA. See PEDUM.

PEDAEUS, Ptolemy; a river of Cyprus, falling into the ſea near Salamis.

PEDALIUM, Ptolemy; which is thought to be a faulty reading for *Idalium*.

PEDANI. See PEDUM.

PEDASA, *orum*, Strabo; a town in the territory of Halicarnaſſus of Caria, afterwards fallen to decay, and called *Pedaſum*, and become a ſmall village in the territory of Stratonice. It was one of the ſix towns allotted by Alexander to the city of Halicarnaſſus, Pliny. *Pedaſis*, the country round it, Strabo, Polybius, Livy; *Pedaſeis*, or *Pedaſenſes*, the people, Herodotus; by whom it appears, that it was at no great diſtance from the territory of the Mileſians.

PEDASUS, Homer; a town near mount Ida, deſtroyed by Achilles; which, according to Pliny, is *Adramytteos*. Another *Pedaſus*, Homer; a town of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus; which, according to others, is *Methone*; and one of the ſeven towns which Agamemnon promiſed to Achilles; mentioned alſo by Strabo.

PEDICULI. See APULIA.

PEDILI, Pliny; a people inhabiting the foot of the Alps; which ſeems to be the reaſon of the name.

PEDNELISSUS. See PETNELISSUS.

PEDONIA, Ptolemy, Strabo; an iſland on the coaſt of Marmarica.

PEDUM, Livy; *Peda*, Stephanus; a town of Latium, beyond Gabii. *Pedani*, the people, Livy; *Pedanus*, the epithet, Horace. One of thoſe places of which, according to Pliny, not ſo much as a trace remained. It is thought to have ſtood, by what may be conjectured from Livy, between Tibur and Praeneſte; a circumſtance, which Torrentius found written on the margin of a very old Horace.

PEGAE. See PAGAE.

PEGASEUM STAGNUM, a pool near Epheſus in Ionia, Pliny, Ovid.

PEGUNTIUM, Ptolemy; *Piguntiae*, Pliny; a town or citadel of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, oppoſite to the iſland Brattia, ſcarce five miles off, and forty miles to the eaſt of Salonae.

PEGUSA, Pliny; one of the names of *Cnidos* in Caria.

PEISO, Pliny; *Peſſo*, Aurelius Victor; *Lacus Peſſodis*, Jornandes; ſo that one or other reading muſt be vitious: a lake of Pannonia Superior, near the borders of Noricum. Now *Neuſidler*

Neuſidler See, a lake of Upper Hungary, on the confines of Auſtria, to the eaſt of Vienna.

PEIUM, Strabo; a citadel of the Toliſtobogi in Galatia, allotted for the treaſury of Deiotarus, but of uncertain ſituation.

PELA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland near Epheſus, on the coaſt of Ionia, in the Hither Aſia.

PELAGONIA, Strabo, Ptolemy; called *Tripolitis*, from its three towns, Strabo; a northern diſtrict of Macedonia, with a cognominal town, the capital, Livy. Suppoſed afterwards to become extinct, not being mentioned by any ſucceeding author. *Pelagones*, the people; the *Paeones* were alſo thus called, Strabo.

PELASGI. See PELASGIOTIS.

PELASGIA, Pliny; the ancient name of *Leſbos*; ſo called from the Pelaſgi, its firſt inhabitants, Diodorus Siculus. Alſo the ancient name of *Peloponneſus*, from Pelaſgius, a native of the country, Nicolaus Damaſcenus, Ephorus.

PELASGICUM, Pauſanias, Pliny; the north wall of Athens, ſo called from the builders, the Pelaſgi. There was an execration pronounced on any that ſhould build houſes under this wall; becauſe the Pelaſgi, while dwelling there, entered into a conſpiracy againſt the Athenians, Thucydides.

PELASGICUS SINUS, the ſame with *Pagaſicus*. See PAGASAE.

PELASGIOTIS, a third part of Theſſaly, Strabo; ſo called from a very ancient people, the Pelaſgi, called *Pelaſgiotae*, Ptolemy; who formerly, together with the Aeolians, occupied Theſſaly, and thence that part was called *Pelaſgicum Argos*; beſides many other parts of Greece. Their name *Pelaſgi*, or *Pelargi*, denoting ſtorks, was given them from their wandering, roving life, Strabo. The poets extend the appellation to Greeks in general, Ovid. *Pelaſgus*, id. the epithet. Some of the inhabitants of Crete were called *Pelaſgi*, Homer; who thus alſo calls the neighbouring people to the Cilicians in Troas. The *Pelaſgi* were originally of Arcadia, Heſiod; but Aeſchylus makes Argos, near Mycenae, their country. The *Pelaſgiotis*, was ſituate between Pieria and Macedonia to the north and weſt, Theſſaliotis to the ſouth, and Magneſia to the eaſt, Strabo, Pliny.

PELE, Stephanus; two towns of this name in Theſſaly, the one ſubject to Eurypylus, the other to Achilles: both extinct. *Peleus* the gentilitious name, id.

PELENDONES, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Pellendones*, Inſcription; a people of the Hither Spain, a branch of the Celtiberi, ſituate between Calaguris to the north, and the Durius to the ſouth. Now the eaſt part of *Old Caſtile*, towards the ſprings of the Durius.

PELETHRONIUM, Nicander and Scholiaſt, a town of Theſſaly, ſituate in a flowery part of mount Pelios; and hence the appellation, *throna*, ſignifying flowers. *Pelethronii*, the people, Virgil; the *Lapithae* ſo called, who firſt broke horſes. Lucan ſays the Centaurs were natives of that place; to whom Virgil aſſigns mount Othrys. Moſt authors however aſcribe the breaking of horſes to the Centaurs. Some make the Lapithae and Centaurs the ſame; others, a different people; allowed however to be both of Theſſaly. Their ſtory is greatly involved in fable.

PELIALA, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, on the Saocoras, to the ſouth of Niſibis.

PELIGNI, Strabo, Pliny; a people of Samnium, next the Marrucini, and divided by the Sagrus from the Frentani. Ovid was of this people, as he himſelf teſtifies. Now a part of *Abruzzo Citra* in Naples.

PELINAEUS, Strabo, Dionyſius; a very high mountain of the iſland Chios, where Jupiter was worſhipped, and thence ſurnamed *Pelinaeus*, Heſychius, Phavorinus. In Aelian and the Scholiaſt on Pindar it is written *Pelinnaeus*.

PELINNA, or *Pelinnaeum Fanum*, Strabo, Scylax; *Pellinaeum*, Livy; a town near Tricca, in the Eſſiaeotis, a diſtrict of Theſſaly. *Peliñaieis*, Coin, or *Pelinnenſis*, the people.

PELION, *i*, Ὄσσα underſtood, Diodorus Siculus, &c. *Pelios, mons* underſtood,

ſtood, Mela, Virgil, Horace, Seneca; a mountain of Theſſaly near Oſſa, and hanging over the Sinus Pelaſgicus, or Pagaſicus; its top covered with pines, the ſides with oaks, Ovid. Said alſo to abound in wild aſh, Val. Flaccus. From this mountain was cut the ſpear of Achilles, called *Pelias ados*; which none but himſelf could wield, Homer. Dicearchus, Ariſtotle's ſcholar, found this mountain twelve hundred and fifty paces higher than any other of Theſſaly, Pliny. *Pelius*, Cicero; *Peliacus*, Catullus, the epithet.

PELIUM, Livy; a town of Macedonia, in the territory of the Daſſaretae, towards Illyricum, taken by the Romans.

PELLA, a town ſituate on the confines of Emathia, a diſtrict of Macedonia, Ptolemy; and therefore Herodotus allots it to Bottiaea, a maritime diſtrict on the Sinus Thermaicus. It was the royal reſidence, ſituate on an eminence, verging to the ſouth-weſt, encompaſſed with unpaſſable marſhes ſummer and winter: in which, next the town, a citadel like an iſland riſes, placed on a bank or dam, a prodigious work, both ſupporting the wall and ſecuring it from any hurt by means of the circumfluent water. At a diſtance it ſeems cloſe to the town, but is ſeparated from it by the Ludias, running by the walls, and joined to it by a bridge, Livy: diſtant from the ſea an hundred and twenty ſtadia, the Ludias being ſo far navigable, Strabo. Mela calls the town *Pelle*, though moſt Greek authors write *Pella*. The birth-place of Philip, who enlarged it, and afterwards of Alexander, Strabo, Mela. Continued to be the royal reſidence down to Perſes, Livy. Called *Pella Colonia*, Pliny; *Colonia Julia Auguſta*, Coin. It afterwards came to decline, with but few and mean inhabitants, Lucian. It is now called Τα παλαλιστα, the *Little Palace*, Holſtenius. *Pellaeus*, both the gentilitious name and the epithet, Lucian, Juvenal, Martial. Another *Pella*, Polybius, Pliny; a town of the Decapolis, on the other ſide the Jordan; abounding in water, like its cognominal town in Macedonia; built by the Macedonians, Strabo; by Seleucus, Euſebius; anciently called *Butis*, Stephanus; *Apamea*, Strabo; ſituate thirty five miles to the north-eaſt of Geraſa, Ptolemy. Thither the Chriſtians, juſt before the ſiege of Jeruſalem by Titus, were divinely admoniſhed to fly, Euſebius. It was the utmoſt boundary of the Peraea, or Transjordan country, to the north, Joſephus.

PELLACONTA, Pliny; a river of Meſopotamia, falling into the Euphrates.

PELLENDONES. See PELENDONES.

PELLENE. See PALLENE of Achaia.

PELLINAEUM. See PELINNA.

PELLITI SARDI, Livy; a people of Sardinia, who wore raw ſkins; a race of freebooters, Cicero.

PELODES, *ae*, *Palodes*, in the Doric, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Palodes*, *eos*, Plutarch; a port of Epirus, to the ſouth of Buthrotum: *Paloes*, *entos*, Appian; ſo called from being muddy, or miry.

PELOPIA. See THYATIRA.

PELOPONNESUS, Dionyſius; a large peninſula, to the ſouth of the reſt of Greece: called, as it were *Pelopis neſus*, or *Inſula*, though properly not an iſland, but a peninſula, yet wanting but little to be one, viz. the iſthmus of Corinth, ending in a point like the leaf of the platane, or plane-tree. Anciently called *Apia*, and *Pelaſgia*; a peninſula ſecond to no other country for nobleneſs; ſituate between two ſeas, the Egean and Ionian, and reſembling a platane-leaf, on account of its angular receſſes or bays, Pliny, Strabo, Mela. Strabo adds from Homer, that one of its ancient names was *Argos*, with the epithet *Achaicum*, to diſtinguiſh it from Theſſaly, called *Pelaſgicum*. Divided into ſix parts; namely, *Argolis*, *Laconica*, *Meſſenia*, *Elis*, *Achaia*, and *Arcadia*, Mela. Now called the *Morea*.

PELORIAS, *ados*, Ovid, Polybius; *Peloris*, *idos*, Mela, Cicero, Dionyſius; *Pelorum*, or *Pelorus*, as either *Promontorium* or *Mons* is underſtood, Sil. Italicus, Ovid. One of the three promontories of Sicily, near the ſtrait of Meſſina, on the north ſide.

It

It runs into the ſea with a narrower point than the other two, Virgil. *Pelorias* ſometimes denotes a diſtrict, diſtinct from the promontory, Diodorus Siculus; called *Regio Peloritana*, Solinus.

PELSO. See PEISO.

PELTAE, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, to the weſt of Synnada. *Peltini*, the people, Pliny. *Peltenus Campus*, Strabo.

PELTUINUM, Inſcription; a town of the Veſtini, a people of Italy, ſituate between the rivers Matrinus to the north, and Aternus to the ſouth, on the Adriatic. *Peltuinates*, the people, Pliny.

PELUSIACUM OSTIUM, Diodorus Siculus, Pliny; the eaſtmoſt mouth of the Nile, ſo called from Peluſium.

PELUSIUM, Strabo; a noble and ſtrong city of Egypt, without the Delta, diſtant twenty ſtadia from the ſea; ſituate amidſt marſhes, and hence its name and its ſtrength. Called the key or inlet of Egypt, Diodorus, Hirtius; which being taken, the reſt of Egypt lay quite open and expoſed to an enemy. Called *Sin*, Ezekiel. *Peluſiacus*, the epithet, Virgil, Diodorus. From its ruins aroſe *Damietta*. E. Long. 32°, Lat. 31°.

PENEIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Elis, in Peloponneſus, running between Cyllene and the promontory Chelonates, into the Ionian ſea, from eaſt to weſt, Strabo.

PENESTIA, Livy; a diſtrict of Greek Illyricum. *Peneſtianus*, the epithet. *Peneſtae*, the people, ſituate between the Albani to the north-weſt, and the Daſſaretae to the ſouth-eaſt.

PENESTICA, Antonine; a town of the Helvetii, ſituate between the Lacus Lauſonius and Salodurum; called *Peteniſca*, Peutinger. Thought to be now *Biel*, Cluverius. The capital of a ſmall territory in Swiſſerland. E. Long. 7°, Lat. 47°.

PENEUS, Strabo; a river running through the middle of Theſſaly, from weſt to eaſt into the Sinus Thermaicus, between Olympus and Oſſa, near Tempe of Theſſaly, riſing in mount Pindus, Ovid; and flowing in ſilver eddies, Homer. *Peneius*, the epithet, Ovid, Val. Flaccus.

PENIEL. See PNUEL.

PENINAE ALPES. See ALPES.

PENNOCRUCIUM, Antonine; a town of the Cornavii in Britain. Now *Pencridge* in Staffordſhire, Camden.

PENTAPOLIS, Wiſdom x. the five cities of the plain in Paleſtine, all deſtroyed by fire from heaven, except Zoar.

PENTAPOLIS, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Cyrenaica; ſituate on the Mediterranean; denominated from its five cities; namely, *Berenice*, *Arſinoe*, *Ptolemais*, *Cyrene*, and *Apollonia*.

PENTAPOLIS *of the Philiſtines*, Joſephus; taking name from five principal cities; *Gaza*, *Gath*, *Aſcalon*, *Azotus*, and *Ekron*.

PENTAPOLIS, Herodotus; five cities of Doris, a diſtrict of the Hither Aſia; namely, *Camirus*, *Cnidus*, *Cos*, *Jalyſſus*, and *Lindus*, Scholiaſt on Theocritus.

PENTAPYLUM, Plutarch; a gate of the Acradina, one of the four parts of Syracuſe, which led to the iſland Ortygia.

PENTASCHOENOS, Stephanus, Itinerary; a town of Egypt, ſituate midway between, and twenty miles from, Peluſium and Caſium.

PENTEDACTYLUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a mountain of Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf, near Berenice.

PENTELICUS MONS, Strabo, Pauſanias; a mountain of Attica, towards Marathon, famous for its marble quarries.

PENTRI. See SAMNITES.

PEOR, Moſes; a part of the mountains Abarim; on which there ſeems to have ſtood the temple of an idol, called *Baal peor*; by partaking of the ſacrifices, God was greatly provoked by the Iſraelites.

PEPARETHUS, Ptolemy; a town and iſland, ſituate to the north-eaſt of Scyros, one of the Cyclades; famous for its excellent wine and oil, Demoſthenes, Pliny, Ovid. *Peparethii*, the people, Demoſthenes.

PEPERINA, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Sinus Colchicus, in the Indian Ocean.

PEPUSA, or *Pepuza*, Notitia Orientis; a town of Phrygia Pacatiana; of unknown ſituation; the habitation of the heretics the *Cataphryges*,

in the ſecond century, and from which they were called *Pepuziani*, Epiphanius; in whoſe time it was razed to the ground.

PERAEA, Livy; a town of Aeolis, in the Hither Aſia, a colony of Mitylenians, ſituate between Adramyttium and Sardes.

PERAEA, a term denoting in general a country, which lies beyond a river or the ſea; ſuch as a part of the Land of Iſrael, which lay beyond the Jordan to the eaſt, and therefore called *Peraea beyond Jordan*, Joſephus; deſart and rough for the moſt part, and unfit for the production of the milder fruits. Its kindly ſpots are fertile, and the plains planted with trees; the greateſt part occupied by olive yards and vineyards and plantations of palm trees, being well-watered with torrents. In a larger ſenſe it compriſed the whole of the country which the Iſraelites occupied on the other ſide Jordan. But the proper *Peraea*, is the more ſouthern part, the ancient country of the Reubenites and Gadites, extending in length from Machaerus to Pella, and in breadth from Philadelphia to the Jordan. Pella was its northern boundary; the Jordan its weſtern; the country of the Moabites its ſouthern; and its eaſtern boundary Arabia, Silbonitis, Philadelphia, and Geraſa; where the eaſtern and northern limits met, Joſephus; who adds, that it was encompaſſed, like a peninſula, by three rivers; the Arnon on the ſouth, the Jabok on the north, and by the Jordan on the weſt. And this the principal part of the *Inferior Peraea*, formerly the portion of the tribe of Reuben.

PERAEA GADITANORUM, Strabo, Pliny; a ſmall diſtrict on the continent, belonging to the people of the iſland of Gades, in Baetica in Spain.

PERAEA RHODIORUM, Strabo, Livy, Scylax; a ſmall martime diſtrict, a part of Caria, oppoſite on the continent to the iſland Rhodes, in the ancient poſſeſſion of the Rhodians; called a peninſula, Diodorus; and ſeems to have been anciently joined to the iſland, id.

PERASIAE DIANAE TEMPLUM. See CASTABALA.

PERCE, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Thrace*.

PERCOTE, Homer, Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny; anciently *Percope*, Stephanus, Homer; a town of Troas: whether on, or at ſome diſtance from, the ſea, uncertain. This town the king of Perſia gave to Themiſtocles for furniſhing wearing apparel and bed-clothes, Plutarch, Athenaeus. *Percoſius*, Homer, the gentilitious name: the epithet, Val. Flaccus.

PERDICES, Itineraries; a place in Mauretania Caeſarienſis, twenty-five miles from Caeſarea.

PERAEBIA, Thucydides; a town of Theſſaly, not far from Pharſalus and the river Apidanus.

PERGA, *Perge*, Luke, Ptolemy; an inland town of Pamphylia, ſituate on the right or weſt ſide of the Ceſtrus, Mela; ſixty ſtadia from the ſea, the river ſo far navigable, Strabo. It had a temple of Diana, thence called *Pergaea*, Mela, Coin; *Pergaſia*, Stephanus; not in the town, but without it, on a neighbouring mountain, at which there was yearly a ſolemn aſſembly, Strabo. In the Notitiae it is the metropolis. *Pergaei*, the people, Coin. Now called *Pirgi*, Sophianus.

PERGAMA, *orum*, Virgil; the citadel of Troy; which, becauſe of its extraordinary height, gave name to all high buildings, Servius. Others ſay, the walls of Troy were called *Pergama*.

PERGAMUM, Pliny; called alſo *Pergamea*, Virgil; *Pergamia*, Plutarch: a town of Crete, built by Agamemnon, in memory of his victory, Velleius. Here was the burying place of Lycurgus, Ariſtoxenus, quoted by Plutarch. It was ſituate near Cydonia, Servius; to what point not ſaid: but Scylax helps him out, who places the Dictynnean temple of Diana, which ſtood near Cydonia, Strabo; to the north of the territory of *Pergamia*. Another *Pergamum*, Pliny, Strabo; a town of Myſia, ſituate on the Caicus, which runs by it, Strabo. Pliny mentions rivers nearer to it; namely, the Selinus, which runs thro' it, and the Cetius, which runs by it. It was the royal reſidence of Eumenes, and of the kings of the Attali.

Attali, Livy. There an ancient temple of Aeſculapius ſtood; an aſylum, Tacitus. The ornament of *Pergamum* was the royal library, vying with that of Alexandria in Egypt, the kings of *Pergamum* and Egypt rivaling each other in this reſpect, Pliny. Strabo aſcribes this rivalry to Eumenes. Plutarch reckons up two hundred thouſand volumes in the library at *Pergamum*. Here the *Membranae Pergamenae*, whence the name parchment, were invented for the uſe of books, Varro, quoted by Pliny. The country of Galen, and of Oribaſius, chief phyſician to Julian the Apoſtate, Eunapius; called by ſome the ape of Galen. Here P. Scipio died, Cicero. Attalus, ſon of Eumenes, dying without iſſue, bequeathed his kingdom to the Roman people, who reduced it to a province, Strabo. *Pergameus*, the epithet, Martial. Here was one of the nine conventus juridici, or aſſizes of the Aſia Romana, called *Pergamenus*, and the ninth in order, Pliny; which he alſo calls *Juriſdictio Pergamena*.

PERGE. See PERGA.

PERGUS, Claudian; *Perguſa*, Ovid; a lake of Sicily, five miles to the ſouth of Enna, four miles in compaſs, planted round with vines. Here happened, according to fable, the rape of Proſerpina by Pluto. Inſtead of *Perguſa*, Heinſius reads *Pergus aquae*. Now ſaid to be called *Lago di Goridan*.

PERIERBIDI, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate along the north bend of the Tanais.

PERIMELE, Ovid; an iſland of an agreeable proſpect, one of the Echinades.

PERIMULA, Ptolemy; a town of the Aurica Cherſoneſus, in the Farther India, which gives name to a bay, called *Perimulus*, id.

PERINTHUS, Mela, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, called *Heraclea* in the lower age, ſituate on the Propontis, on a high neck of a peninſula, a ſtadium in length; the houſes riſing one above another, exhibit the form of a theatre, Diodorus Siculus. It ſtood near Selymbria, to the ſouth, Marcianus Heracleota. *Perinthius*, the epithet, and gentilitious name, Stephanus.

PERIOECI, Achilles Tatius, Geminus Rhodius; according to the ancients, are ſuch inhabitants of the earth, as dwell round the ſame zone.

PERIPATUS, the place where Ariſtotle taught; a part of the Lyceum, a gymnaſium at Athens, ſituate on the banks of the Iliſſus. The reaſon of the appellation is, that Ariſtotle walked as he taught, Cicero, Diogenes Laertius. *Peripatetici*, iid. the name of the ſect, or followers of Ariſtotle.

PERIPOLIUM, Thucydides; *Peripolis*, Pliny; a town of the Bruttii in Italy, on the confines of the Locri, on the river Halex, midway between Leucopetra and the Promontorium Herculeium; ſaid to be the country of Praxiteles, the famous ſtatuary.

PERIRRHEUSA, Pliny; an ignoble town near Epheſus, in the Hither Aſia.

PERISADES, Strabo; a people of Illyricum.

PERISCII. See UMBRA.

PERISTERIDES, Pliny; ſmall iſlands in the Egean ſea, adjoining to Ionia, and lying before Smyrna.

PERMESSUS, Strabo, Pauſanias; *Permeſſis*, *idos*, Martial; *Termeſſus*, Orpheus; a ſmall river of Boeotia in Greece, riſing out of mount Helicon, and therefore ſacred to the Muſes, Heſiod; and falling into the Lacus Copais; mentioned by Nicander, Virgil, Propertius.

PERNE, Stephanus; a town of Thrace, ſituate on the ſea-coaſt, over-againſt the iſland Thaſus. *Pernaeus*, the gentilitious name, id.

PERNICIACUM, Antonine; or according to other copies, *Perviciacum*; a town of the Aduatici, in Gallia Belgica. Now *Pervis*, a village of Brabant.

PEROE, Pauſanias; a river of Boeotia, on the road from Plataea to Thebes.

PERONTICUM, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, on the Euxine, ſituate between the promontory Thinias to the ſouth, and the city of Apollonia to the north.

PERORSI, Pliny; a people of Libya Interior, ſituate near the Theon Ochema, or Deorum Currus.

PERPERENA. See PARPARON.

PERPERENE, Strabo; an inland town of Myſia, ſituate between Adramyttium and the territory of the Mytilenenſes. According to Pliny, ſituate in Aeolis. But Ptolemy places it on the frontiers of Maeonia or Lydia. Near this town was the ſpot, on which Paris paſſed judgment on the three goddeſſes, Mythology. *Perpereni*, the people, Coin.

PERPHOSIUS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port on the north ſide of the Sinus Heſperius, in Libya Interior, on the Atlantic.

PERRANTHES, Livy; a mountain or eminence of Epirus, which hangs over Ambracia.

PERRE, or *Perri*, Antonine; a town of Syria, ſituate between mount Taurus, and the town of Samoſata, from which laſt it was diſtant twenty-four miles to the weſt.

PERRHAEBIA, a diſtrict on the weſt of Theſſaly, reaching towards Aetolia, and in part mount Pindus, Pliny; whence this laſt is called *Perrhaebus*, Propertius. *Perrhaebi*, the people, Homer. There were alſo *Perrhaebi*, near the river Peneus and mount Olympus; a people of Macedonia, on the confines of Theſſaly, Strabo, Livy. Where was a town called *Perrhaebia*, Livy.

PERSA, Stephanus; a town of Meſopotamia, near Samoſata and the Euphrates.

PERSEA, Pauſanias; a fountain of Mycenae in Argolis.

PERSEI SPECULA, Herodotus; Strabo; a place in the Delta of Egypt, ſituate between the Oſtium Bolbitinum and Sebennyticum.

PERSAEPOLIS, Strabo, Pliny; *Perſepolis*, Diodorus, Ptolemy, 2 Maccab. Stephanus; the capital of Perſis, ſituate on the other ſide of, and not far from the Araxes, Diodorus, Curtius, Strabo. In 33° 20′ of latitude, Ptolemy; built at firſt out of the ſpoils of Thebes of Egypt, Diodorus; with a ſplendid palace, Strabo; ſurrounded with a threefold wall, and the walls furniſhed with gates of braſs, Diodorus. The palace was burnt to the ground in a drunken frolick by Alexander, at the inſtigation of the courtezan Thais, Strabo, Arrian. *Perſepolites*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name. The ruins of the palace are ſtill extant, and exhibit evident proofs of its original magnificence: though Tavernier, the French traveller, has but a mean opinion of its original grandeur. Now called *Chilminar* or the *Forty Pillars*; and this was the only part of *Perſepolis* which was burnt down.

PERSEUS, Stephanus; a port of Attica, with a cognominal town.

PERSIA, Romans, generally; *Perſis, idos*, Greeks, and ſome Romans; a country of the Farther Aſia, originally ſmall and obſcure, excluſive of the extent and fame to which Cyrus carried it: and this is the *Perſis Propria*; ſituate between Elymais to the weſt, Carmania to the eaſt, Media to the north, and to the ſouth the Sinus Perſicus. A country of difficult acceſs, being ſurrounded with impervious mountains, except on the ſea-coaſt, Strabo. By the later ſacred writers, eſpecially thoſe who wrote either about, or after the time of Cyrus, it is called *Paras*, a term denoting both the people and the country, and hence the *Perſia*, and *Perſis* of the Greeks and Romans; which, according to Bochart, denotes a horſeman, the *Perſians*, after the conqueſt of the Medes, being much given to horſemanſhip, Xenophon; to which they were brought up from their childhood, as early as four or five years, Herodotus, Strabo. A cuſtom which paſſed from them to the Parthians, Juſtin, Herodian. Dextrous too at the bow and arrow, to which they were alſo very early brought up, Xenophon. *Perſae*, the people. *Perſicus*, the epithet, Horace.

PERSICUS SINUS, Mela, Pliny; a part of that ſea which the Romans called *Mare Rubrum*; the Greeks *Mare Erythraeum*; waſhing Arabia Felix on the eaſt, between which and Carmania, entering into the land, it waſhes Perſis on the ſouth. Its large mouth conſiſts of ſtraight ſides, like a neck, and then the land retiring equally a vaſt way, and the ſea ſurrounding it in a large compaſs of ſhore, there is exhibited

ed the figure a human head, Mela. Theophraſtus calls this bay *Sinus Arabicus*, a name it equally claims with *Perſicus*, only for diſtinction ſake *Perſicus* is appropriated to it by others.

PERSIDES PYLAE. See PYLAE.

PERSIS, the metropolis of Gedroſia. See PARSIS.

PERTA, or *Perte*, Notitia; a town of Lycaonia, not far from Iconium.

PERTICIANENSES AQUAE, Antonine; in Sicily, near the Aquae Segeſtranae, ſituate between Drepanum and Parthenicum.

PERTUSA. See AD PERTUSA.

PERVICIACUM. See PERNICIACUM.

PERUSIA, Livy; one of the principal cities of Etruria, on the right or north ſide the Tiber, to the eaſt of the Lacus Tranſimenus. Here L. Antonius was ſtarved out by Auguſtus, Lucan. *Peruſini*, the people, Livy; *Peruſinus*, the epithet, id. Now *Perugia*, capital of a cognominal territory in the Pope's dominion. E. Long. 13° 16′, Lat. 43°.

PESENDARAE, Ptolemy; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the other ſide the equator.

PESINUS, *untis*, Pauſanias, Pliny; *Peſſinus*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Herodian, Coin; a trading town of Galatia, on the Sangarus, and confines of Phrygia Magna, at the foot of mount Agdiſtis, Pauſanias; of mount Dindymus, Strabo; whether the ſame mountain with different names, or adjoining mountains, is uncertain. A town famous for an ancient temple of Cybele, called Angidiſtis by the natives, Strabo. The image of this goddeſs was conveyed to Rome in the ſecond Punic war, Livy; ſaid to have dropt from heaven, whence the name of the town, Herodian; or from a battle, fought between Ilus the Phrygian, and Tantalus the Lydian, in which many fell on both ſides, id. *Peſſinuntii*, Coin, the people; *Peſſinunticus* the epithet, Apuleius.

PESSIDE, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior on the Niger.

PESSINUS. See PESINUS.

PESSIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Jazyges Metanaſtae in Dacia.

PETALIA, Strabo; a town on the ſouth ſide of Euboea, towards Geraeſtos, which gave name to four ſmall iſlands oppoſite to it, called *Petaliae*, Pliny.

PETAVIO. See PETOBIO.

PETELIA, Strabo, Livy; *Petilia*, Virgil, Pliny, Inſcriptions; a principal town of the Bruttii; a place ſtrong both by art and nature, Strabo; in the neighbourhood of Croton, Itinerary: ſuppoſed to be built by Philoctetes, Virgil. A municipium, Inſcription; famous for its fidelity to the Romans, Silius Italicus. *Petelini*, the people, Coin, Livy. Thought now to be *Strongoli* in the Hither Calabria; where there are many inſcriptions found. E. Long. 17° 40′, Lat. 39° 10′.

PETELINUS LUCUS, Livy; a grove without the Porta Flumentana; of which no veſtige now remains.

PETENISCA. See PENESTICA.

PETEON, Strabo; an inland town of Boeotia; or a village of the territory of Thebes, on the road which leads from Thebes to Anthedon.

PETHOM. See PITHOM.

PETHOR, Moſes; the native place of Balaam, the diviner; which lay in Aram, more peculiarly ſtyled *Aram-Naharaim*, or Meſopotamia, Deut. xxiii. 4.

PETILIA. See PETELIA.

PETILIANA, *orum*, Itinerary; a town of Sicily, eighteen miles from Agrigentum, to the north-eaſt on the right or weſt ſide of the Himera.

PETNELISSUS, Strabo; *Pedneliſſus*, Ptolemy; *Pleteniſſus*, Palatine Manuſcript, Pliny. It appears therefore to have been binominal: a town of Piſidia to the north of Aſpendus, on the confines of Pamphylia. *Pedneliſſeis*, or *Pedneliſſenſes*, the people, Polybius.

PETOBIO, *onis*, Ammian; *Petovio*, Tacitus; *Petavio*, Peutinger; *Poetovio*, Inſcriptions, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Superior, placed near the Alps. It ſeems to be now *Petau*, or *Pettau*, in the ſouth of Stiria, on the river Drav, near the borders of Sclavonia. E. Long. 16° 8′, Lat. 47°.

PETRA, Caeſar, Lucan; a town of Greece, on the coaſt of Illyricum, near Dyrrhachium, and not far from

from the mouth of the river Panyaſus. Another *Petra*, Livy; a town of Maedica, a diſtrict of Thrace, lying towards Macedonia; but in what part of Maedica, he does not add.

PETRA, Ptolemy; *Petraea*, Silius Italicus; *Petrina*, Itinerary; in both which laſt *Urbs* is underſtood: an inland town of Sicily, to the ſouth-weſt of Engyum. Now *Petraglia*, Cluverius.

PETRA, the metropolis of Arabia Petraea. See PETRA RECEM.

PETRA JECTAEL, 2 Kings xiv. a town of the Amalekites; near the Adſcenſus Scorpionis, Judges i. and the Valley of Salt in the ſouth of Judea: afterwards in the poſſeſſion of the Edomites, after deſtroying the Amalekites.

PETRA RECEM, or *Rekem*, ſo called from Rekem, king of the Midianites, ſlain by the Iſraelites, Numbers xxxi. Formerly called *Arce*, now *Petra*, the capital of Arabia Petraea, Joſephus. Ptolemy places it in Long. 66° 45′, from the Fortunate Iſlands, and Lat. 30° 20′. It declines therefore eighty miles to the ſouth of the parallel of Jeruſalem, and thirty-ſix miles, more or leſs, from its meridian to the eaſt. Joſephus ſays, that the mountain, on which Aaron died, ſtood near *Petra*; which Strabo calls the capital of the Nabataei; at the diſtance of three or four day's journey from Jericho. This *Petra* ſeems to be the *Sela* of Iſaiah, xvi. 1. and xlii. 11. the Hebrew name of *Petra*, a rock. Though ſome imagine *Petra* to be no older than the time of the Macedonians.

PETRA SOGDIANAE. See ARIAMAZAE.

PETRAE PHAEDRIADES. See PHAEDRIA.

PETRAEA. See ARABIA.

PETRAEA. See PETRA of Sicily.

PETRAS, *antos*, Scylax, Ptolemy; two ports of this name, the one called *Magnus*, the other *Parvus*, on the Mediterranean, to the weſt of the Catabathmos Magnus, ſituate in Marmarica.

PETRA PERTUSA, Victor, Aurelius; a paſſage cut through the rock on the Via Flaminia, near the Metaurus, a river of Umbria, and below Urbinum; a fortreſs alſo, or place of ſtrength, Procopius.

PETRENSIA, *caſtra* underſtood, Itinerary; an encampment in Vindelicia, on the Danube, near the mouth of the river Iſarus: the Itinerary numbers carry to the town of Oſterhoven.

PETRINA. See PETRA of Sicily.

PETRINUM, Horace; a town near Sinueſſa, on the borders of Campania: a mountain, according to his commentator, which hangs over Sinueſſa.

PETROCORII, Caeſar, Strabo; a people of Aquitania. Now *Perigord* in Guienne.

PETROCORII, or *Civitas Petrocoriorum*, in the Lower Age the name of *Veſunna*, which ſee. Now *Perigueux*.

PETRODAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, which ſeems to be the Municipium Jaſſiorum. Now *Jaſſy* on the Pruth, in Moldavia.

PETROSACA, Stephanus; a ſmall diſtrict of Arcadia.

PETROSSA, Stephanus; an iſland on the coaſt of Cilicia.

PETUARIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Pariſii in Britain. Now *Beverley* in Yorkſhire, Camden; nine miles north of Hull, and thirty eaſt of York.

PEUCAE. See PEUCE, an iſland in the Danube.

PEUCE, or *Peucini Montes*, Ptolemy; mountains placed in Sarmatia Europea to the north of the Carpates, beyond the lake Amadocus, from which the Hypanis riſes.

PEUCE, Mela, Strabo, Ptolemy; the name of the ſouthmoſt branch of the Danube, ſo called from an iſland of the ſame name formed by it, Pliny, Ptolemy; beſides which there were other iſlands; this branch is alſo called *Oſtium Sacrum*, Mela. *Peucini*, or *Peucae*, the people of the iſland, properly the *Baſtarnae*, Strabo.

PEUCELA, Arrian; *Peucelaotis*, id. *Peucolaetis*, Strabo; *Peucolaitis*, Pliny, a conſiderable town of a cognominal diſtrict, ſituate between the river Cophen to the weſt, and the Indus to the eaſt; the town not far from the Indus,

Ar-

Arrian. *Peucolaitae*, the people, Pliny.

PEUCETIA APULIA. See APULIA.

PEUCINI. See PEUCE.

PEUCOLAETIS. See PEUCELA.

PHACELINAE. See FACELINAE.

PHACELINUS, a river of Sicily, Vibius; the ſame with the *Melas*.

PHACIUM, Thucydides; a ſmall town of Theſſaly, Stephanus; near the river Apidanus, and not far from Pharſalus. *Phacius*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

PHACUSA, Ptolemy; *Phaccuſa*, Strabo; *Phacuſſa*, Stephanus; a town ſituate on the eaſt-moſt branch of the Nile to the north of Bubaſtus; called the metropolis of the Nomos Arabiae, Ptolemy; a village only, Strabo, Stephanus: here the navigable cut, carried from the Nile to the Red ſea, near Arſinoe, took its riſe; which was one hundred cubits broad, Strabo.

PHADISANA, Arrian a citadel of the Regio Pontica, not far from the river Thermodon.

PHAEACIA, one of the names of the iſland *Corcyra*, Homer, Stephanus, which ſee. *Phaeacis*, a woman of Phaeacia. *Phaeaces*, the people, Ovid; noted for their indolence and luxury: hence Horace uſes *Phaeax* for a perſon indolent and ſleek; and hence aroſe their inſolence and pride, Ariſtotle. The iſland was famous for producing large quantities of the fineſt flavoured apples, Ovid, Juvenal, Propertius.

PHAEACUM URBS, Homer, is the city *Coreyra*, in the iſland of that name.

PHAEBIANA, or *Phaeniana*, Ptolemy; and *Febiana Caſtra* in the Notitiae; a town of Vindelicia. Now *Bebenhauſen* on the river Guntz in Suabia, Cluverius; though others take it to be *Burgaw* in the ſame circle, on the Mindel.

PHAECASIA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland of the Egean ſea, and one of the Sporades; ſituate between Helena to the weſt, and Pholecandrus to the eaſt.

PHAEDRIA, Suidas; Petrae Phaedriades, Plutarch; rocks of mount Parnaſſus, near Delphi, in Phocis.

PHAENIANA. See PHAEBIANA.

PHAENO. See PHUNON.

PHAENOMERIDES, Ibycus, who thus firſt called the Spartan young woman; a term uſed alſo by Plutarch; and the manner of their exerciſes with the men is expreſſed by Euripides: hence Ovid and Propertius call the Spartan women *Nudae*.

PHAESANA, Pindar; a town of Arcadia, on the Alpheus, near Olympia.

PHAESTUS, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of Theſſaly, near Gomphi.

PHAESTUS, Diodorus, Scylax; *Phaeſtum*, Pliny; a town on the ſouth of Crete, built by Minos, Diodorus Siculus; at the diſtance of twenty ſtadia from the ſea, Strabo, Dionyſius. Near this town ſtood the Templum Lebenaeum, held in the greateſt veneration, both by the people of Crete and thoſe of Afric, Philoſtratus. *Phaeſtii*, the people, Strabo.

PHAGRES, Thucydides; a town of Thrace; *Phagreſeus* and *Phagreſius*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name. Suppoſed to take its name from the fiſh Phagros.

PHAGRORIOPOLIS, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Phagrorium*, Stephanus; which gives name to the *Nomos Phagroriopolites*; an inland town of the Delta in Egypt, to the eaſt of the Bubaſtic branch of the Nile, and to the ſouth of Phacuſa.

PHALACHTHIA, Ptolemy; a town of Theſſaly on the river Sperchius.

PHALACRA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Cyrenaica, to the ſouth of Thintis, and weſt of the Lacus Paliurus.

PHALACRAE, *arum*, Stephanus; one of the promontories or heads of mount Ida in Phrygia Minor; bare of trees or bald, whence the appellation, becauſe cut down by Paris for building his ſhips; covered only with ſnow and ice. *Phalacraeus*, the epithet, Lycophron.

PHALACRINE, Suetonius; *Falacrinum*, Antonine; a village of the Sabines, a little beyond Reate; the native place of Veſpaſian.

PHALACRIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Sicily, ſituate between Mylae and the promontory Pelorus. Now called *Capo di Raſiculmo*, Cluverius.

PHALACRUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a promontory

montory on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Corcyra.

PHALAESIAE, Pauſanias; a town of Arcadia, diſtant twenty ſtadia from Belemina, and forty from the river Alpheus.

PHALANGIS, Ptolemy; a mountain on the Sinus Barbaricus, in Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

PHALANNA, Lycophron, Strabo, Livy; a town of Perrhaebia, ſituate on the Peneus, near Tempe. Another of Crete, the country of Phaniades the Peripatetic, Stephanus.

PHALANTHUS, Pauſanias; a town and mountain of Arcadia; the town in ruins in Pauſanias's time.

PHALARA, *ae*, Polybius, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of Theſſaly on the Sinus Maliacus, near Lamia, Stephanus.

PHALARIUM, a citadel of Sicily, near the mouth of that Himera which runs ſouth; where ſtood Phalaris's brazen bull, Diodorus.

PHALASARNA, *ae*, Strabo, Polybius; *Phalaſarna, orum*, Scylax; *Phalaſarne*, Pliny; a town on the weſt ſide of Crete, Dicaearchus; with a locked or walled harbour.

PHALASIA, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north-weſt ſide of Euboea.

PHALEREUS, Nepos; *Phalerum*, Pauſanias, Stephanus; *Phalera, orum*, Pliny; a village and port of Athens; this laſt neither large nor commodious; for which reaſon Themiſtocles put the Athenians on building the Piraeeus, Nepos; both joined to Athens by the long walls, Thucydides. The *Phalereus* lay nearer the city, Pauſanias: Demetrius Phalereus, called *Phalericus*, Cicero; the celebrated Scholar of Theophraſtus was of this place; to whom the Athenians erected above three hundred ſtatues; which were afterwards deſtroyed by his Enemies, on his flight to Ptolemy, king of Egypt, Strabo. Here Demoſthenes was wont to declaim, to accuſtom his voice to ſurmount the noiſe and roaring of the ſea: a juſt and lively emblem of popular aſſemblies.

PHALERIA, Livy; *Phalore*, Stephanus; *Phaloria*, Rhianus, Livy; a town of Theſſaly, to the north of the Peneus, and ſouth-weſt of Gomphi.

PHAMIZON, Stephanus; a village of Cappadocia, on the Amiſus. *Phamizontis*, the diſtrict; *Phamizonitae*, the people.

PHAMIZONIUM, Pliny; a town of Cappadocia, on the Iris.

PHANA. See PHANON.

PHANAE, *arum*, Livy, Strabo; a port-town of the iſland Chius. Whether the *Phanae* of Thucydides is a port-town, or an obſcure iſland, according to Pliny, ſituate near Epheſus, is uncertain.

PHANAE, Stephanus; *Phanaea*, Ptolemy; *Phanaeus*, Virgil; a mountain or promontory of Chius; famous for its excellent wine.

PHANAGORIA, Dionyſius, Pliny; a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, to the eaſt of the Boſporus Cimmerius, ſituate on the Euxine.

PHANAROEA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a plain of the Regio Pontica, ſituate between the rivers Iris and Thermodon. *Phanaroea*, Pliny; the name of a citadel there.

PHANENA, Ptolemy; one of the diſtricts or diviſions of Armenia Major.

PHANOTE, PHANOTEA, PHANOTEUS, } See PANOPEUS.

PHARA. See PARADA.

PHARA, Ptolemy; *Pharan*, Stephanus; a village between Egypt and Arabia Petraea; or according to Ptolemy, at a promontory ſituate between the Sinus Heroopolites and Elaniticus of the Red ſea; where Iſmael is ſaid to have dwelt, Moſes. In Hebrew it is *Paran*, and in moſt interpreters; *Pharan*, Septuagint and Vulgate. *Pharanitae*, the people, Ptolemy. *Paran*, or *Pharan*, the name of the Wilderneſs in its neighbourhood, adjoining to Kadeſh, Moſes.

PHARAE, Strabo, Polybius, Pliny; *Pherae*, Ptolemy; a town of Achaia in Peloponneſus, on the river Pierus, ſeventy ſtadia from the ſea, and to the ſouth of Patrae, one hundred and fifty ſtadia, Pauſanias. Another, of Crete, Pliny; a colony from the *Pharae* of Meſſenia, Stephanus. A third *Pharae*, or *Pherae*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Phara, ae*, Polybius; a town of Meſſenia, on the river Nedo, Strabo; on the north

north ſide of the Sinus Meſſenius, and to the north-weſt of Abea. Anciently read *Pharis*, in Homer, Pauſanias, Statius; though now read *Phare*. *Pharitae*, the people, Pauſanias.

PHARANX, Strabo; a valley of Lycia, running down from the foot of mount Chimaera to the ſea, called alſo *Chimaera*.

PHARATHUS, Stephanus; *Pharatho*, Joſephus; *Pirhathon*, Judges xii. a town of Galilee; the native place of Abdon the judge, and of Benaiah, one of David's valiant men.

PHARAX, Ptolemy; a village of the Regio Syrtica, to the weſt of the Arae Philenorum; and probably the very ſame with that which Strabo calls *Charax*. which ſee.

PHARBAETHUS, Pliny, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town in the Delta, ſituate between the Buſiritic and Bubaſtic channels of the Nile to the ſouth of Tanis. Hence the Nomos *Pharbaethites*, Herodotus, *Pharbetites*, Strabo, takes its name.

PHARENSES, Strabo; a people of the Hither Aſia, on the Melas.

PHARGA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Deſerta, on the Euphrates.

PHARIA, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Pharos*, Strabo and other Greeks; an iſland in the Adriatic, with a cognominal town; formerly called *Paros*, from a colony of Parians, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus. Now thought to be *Lezina*, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Dalmatia.

PHARIO, Pliny; a river of Armenia Major, falling into the Tigris.

PHARIS. See PHARAE of Meſſenia.

PHARMACUSA, Stephanus; an iſland above Miletus, in which, he ſays, Attalus was ſlain: but more ennobled by the taking of Caeſar, when a young man, by pirates, near it, Suetonius, Plutarch: Pliny mentions it among the iſlands ſituate between Aſia and Crete.

PHARNACEA, Pliny, Arrian; *Pharnacia*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Regio Pontica, ſituate on the Euxine, one hundred miles to the weſt of Trapezus: doubtleſs built by Pharnaces, grand-father of the laſt Mithridates, conquered by the Romans.

PHAROS, Homer, Strabo, &c. a ſmall oblong iſland, adjoining to the continent of Egypt, over-againſt Alexandria; but, according to Homer, diſtant from Egypt a day's ſail with the moſt favourable wind. It is, however, improbable, that ſuch a ſpace of ſea ſhould be filled up either by the mud of the Nile, or any other accumulation, ſince the days of Homer. Eratoſthenes, to ſolve this difficulty, thinks Homer means the Peluſiac mouth of the Nile, being unacquainted with the others; and thence to *Pharos* it might be a day's run with the briſkeſt wind, being the whole length of the baſe of the Delta; and the Nile is called Aegyptus, Homer; and from this Aegyptus he reckons the diſtance to *Pharos*. The ſhorteſt diſtance between the continent and iſland was only ſeven ſtadia, Ariſtides; or at moſt a mile, Ammian; joined together by a bridge, Pliny; a mole or cauſeway with an intermediate bridge, Strabo; with a bridge at each end, Hirtius. On this iſland ſtood a cognominal light-tower, of four ſides, each ſide a ſtadium in length; and the tower ſo high. as to be ſeen one hundred miles off, Scholiaſt on Lucian, Geographus Nubienſis; which laſt ſays, it was three hundred cubits high. Some affirm, each of its four corners reſted on a large ſea-crab of glaſs, or of hard tranſparent ſtone of Ethiopia or Memphis. Others imagine, the crabs were only added externally to the baſe by way of ornament, or as emblematical of its ſituation and uſe. The architect was Soſtratus the Cnidian, as appears by an Inſcription on the tower, under Ptolemy Philadelphus, who laid out eight hundred talents upon it. On account of the port of Alexandria, the entrance to which was difficult and dangerous; the *Pharos* was called the key of the Egyptian ſea, or even of Egypt itſelf, Lucan: and *Pharos* from being a proper name is become an appellative, to denote all light-houſes. *Pharitae*, the people of the iſland, Hirtius; a colony of the dictator Caeſar, Pliny.

PHAROS, Mela; a ſmall iſland oppoſite to Brunduſium; formerly ſo called, becauſe there was a light-

houſe upon it in the night-time for the direction of ſea-faring people.

PHARPHAR. See PARPAR.

PHARSALUS, or *Pharſalos*, Strabo, Lucan; *Pharſalia*, Florus; *Pharſalium*, Tacitus; a town of the Phthiotis, a diſtrict of Theſſaly; near Pherae and Lariſſa, Polybius; to which laſt place Pompey fled from the plains of *Pharſalus*, from *Palaeopharſalus*, Strabo; watered by the river Enipeus, which falls into the Apidanus, and both together into the Peneus, id. Between *Pharſalus* and Enipeus, Pompey drew up his men, Appian; which ſhews the diſtance was greater than Strabo admits, unleſs we ſuppoſe old *Pharſalus*, called *Pelaepharſalus*, Strabo, Eutropius, *Palaeopharſalus*, Livy, to be at a greater diſtance from, the New, and the one to be nearer to, and the other more diſtant from the river Enipeus, between which and *Palaeopharſalus*, happened that fatal battle. *Pharſalius*, Catullus; *Pharſalicus*, Caeſar, the epithets; Lucan entitles his poem on the civil wars, *Pharſalia*.

PHARUS, an iſland of Illyricum. See PHARIA.

PHARUSII, Strabo, Mela; *Phauruſii*, Dionyſius Periegetes; but Ptolemy diſtinguiſhes them: they are ſaid to have been originally Perſians, companions of Hercules, in his expedition to Libya Interior, where they ſettled, Pliny.

PHARYGE, a town of Locris, called *Tarphe*, Homer: hence Juno is ſurnamed *Pharygaea*, Stephanus.

PHARYCADON, *onis*, Strabo; a town of the Eſtiaeotis, a diſtrict of Theſſaly; ſituate on the left or north ſide of the Peneus, to the eaſt of Pelinna.

PHASAELIS, *idos*, Ptolemy, Joſephus; a town of Judea, built by Herod in memory of his brother Phaſaelus, and ſituate to the north of Jericho: this town, after Herod's death, Auguſtus gave to his ſiſter Salome. It ſtood in a valley, which was alſo called *Phaſaelis*, id. *Phaſelis*, Pliny; famous for its plantation of palm-trees, which Salome, at her death, bequeathed to Livia, Joſephus.

PHASAELOS, Joſephus; one of the towers of Jeruſalem, which Herod built, and called after his brother *Phaſaelus*.

PHASANIA, Pliny; a town of Africa, beyond the Syrtis Minor; *Phaſanii*, the people.

PHASELIS, *idos*, Scylax, Strabo, Ptolemy; the laſt town of Lycia on the confines of Pamphylia; allotted to Pamphylia, Mela, Pliny, Dionyſius. The cauſe of this difference is, that it ſtood on the confines of both countries, Livy. A Doric city, Herodotus; taken by P. Servilius Iſauricus in the Piratic war, Cicero; and deſtroyed, and from a large and flouriſhing city, on account of the pirates, who reſorted thither, fell to ſuch decay, as to be ſcarce inhabited, Lucan. It was originally built by Mopſus, Mela, the ſon of Tireſias, whoſe oracle was famous in Cilicia. *Phaſelitae*, the people, Polybius.

PHASGA, or *Piſga*, Moſes; a mountain on the other ſide Jordan, joined to Abarim and *Nebo*, and running ſouth to the mouth of the Arnon. From which Moſes had a view of the promiſed land, and where he died, having before appointed Joſhua his ſucceſſor. Wells takes *Piſgah* and Nebo to be different names of one and the ſame mountain, a part or branch of the mountains Abarim, Deut. xxxii. 49. compared with Deut. xxxiv. 1. Or that the top of Nebo was peculiarly called *Piſgah*; or ſome other part of it, cut out in ſteps; as the primitive word denotes: and thus it is rendered by Aquila, by a Greek word, ſignifying cut out, Jerome. There was alſo a city of this name, id. and the adjoining country was in like manner called *Piſgah*, id.

PHASIANA REGIO, Ariſtotle, a part of Colchis, lying on the river Phaſis. *Phaſiani*, the people, Diodorus Siculus, deſcendants in common with the other Colchi, of the Egyptians, Strabo; remarkable for their hoſpitality, Heraclides: hence come the birds called *Phaſiani*, pheaſants, Columella.

PHASIANUM MARE, Arrian; the eaſt part of the Euxine, next Col-

Colchis, and the mouth of the Phaſis.

PHASIS, Pliny, Strabo; a large river of Colchis, riſing in Armenia, and receiving the Glaucus and Hippus, which run from the neighbouring mountains: according to Pliny it riſes in the Montes Moſchici, on the north of Armenia; navigable by large veſſels for upwards of forty miles, and ſtill a longer way by ſmaller. It is the calmeſt of rivers, running in the gentleſt manner, Hippocrates; and its water extremely clear, Arrian; though deſcribed very rapid, Apollonius, Ovid; made the common boundary between Aſia and Europe, Aeſchylus, Herodotus, Plato. It runs firſt from ſouth to north, and then bending weſtwards, it falls into the Euxine, about the middle of its eaſt ſide, Dionyſius, Eratoſthenes. On this river the Argonauts went up the country to plunder the golden fleece, Ovid, Catullus.

PHASIS, Strabo, Mela, Pliny; a town of Colchis, ſituate at the mouth of the river of that name; the mart-town of the Colchi, ſurrounded on one ſide by the river, on another by a lake, and on a third by the ſea; a Greek town, Scylax; a colony led by Themiſtagoras the Mileſian: here ſtood the temple of Phryxus, the grove celebrated for the ancient fable of the golden fleece, Mela.

PHATERUNESUS, Pliny; a ſmall and deſart iſland, or rather a rock in the Egean ſea, near the Cherſoneſus of Thrace.

PHATNICUM, Scylax, Strabo; *Phatniticum*, Pliny; *Phatmicum*, Diodorus; *Pathmeticum*, Ptolemy; the fourth mouth of the Nile, reckoning from the eaſt, and next in magnitude to the Peluſiacum and Canopicum, Strabo. It diſcharges the Buſiritic branch.

PHATURES. See PATROS.

PHAURA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Attica, over-againſt the promontory Sunium.

PHAURUSII. See PHARUSII.

PHEA. See PHEIA.

PHECADUM, Livy; an inland town of Macedonia, near Gomphi, on the borders of Theſſaly.

PHEGEA, or *Phegia*, the ancient name of *Pſophis*; which ſee.

PHEIA, Homer, Thucydides; a ſmall town, and a promontory of Elis, on the Sinus Chelonites, Strabo; near the Jardanus, Homer. Called *Phea* and *Phia*, Stephanus.

PHELLEUS, Stephanus; a mountain of Attica, rough and rugged, but fit for feeding goats; in general denoting any rough place; with a rich ſoil, fit for olives: hence the proverbial ſaying, *ex Phelleo venire*, Suidas; ſaid of perſons, who riſe in the world, from lower circumſtances, and the hardſhips of life.

PHELLOE, Pauſanias; a village of Achaia in Peloponneſus, near Aegira.

PHELLUS, Strabo; a town of Elis, in Peloponneſus, near Olympia.

PHELLUS, of Lycia. See ANTIPHELLUS.

PHENEUS, Homer, Polybius, Theophraſtus; a town of Arcadia, near Nonacris; between which diſtilled the water of Styx, of a noxious quality, and accounted ſacred, Strabo; ſituate on mount Cyllene, Stephanus; it was the reſidence of Evander and his anceſtors, in Arcadia, Virgil. *Phenaeus*, Callimachus, for *Phenaeus*, for the ſake of the verſe, as is ſuppoſed; the epithet and gentilitious name; Pauſanias mentions an Old and New *Pheneus*. A cognominal adjoining lake, Ovid. *Pheneatae*, the people, Stephanus.

PHERAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; a town of Achaia. See PHARAE.

PHERAE, Pliny; a town of Boeotia; but of uncertain ſituation. Another *Pherae*, *e* ſhort, Ptolemy; *e* long, Strabo; a town of Meſſenia, about ſix ſtadia from the ſea, Pauſanias. *Pharae* in the Doric, the dialect of the Meſſenians: *Phara*, *ae*, Polybius; ſituate on the river Nedo, to the ſouth-eaſt of Thuria, and north-weſt of Abia. A third, of Theſſaly, Polybius, Livy; which Ptolemy allots to the Pelaſgiotis; built by *Pheres*, ſon of Cretheus, father of Admetus and Lycurgus, Apollodorus. *Pheraeus*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name; the ſurname of Alexander the Tyrant, Cicero, Nepos; ſlain by his conſort out of a

fit of jealouſy, Ovid. The town ſtood on the extremity of the Pelaſgiotis towards Magneſia, at the diſtance of ninety ſtadia from Pagaſae, its port-town, Strabo.

PHEREESAEI, Strabo, Moſes; one of the ſeven ancient people of Canaan; they are ſaid to have dwelt on the ſpot where Abraham and Lot cohabited, before their ſeparation; Abraham pitched his tent between Bethel and Ai; from which of the ſons of Canaan, they were deſcendants, does not appear.

PHERNACIA. See PHARNACIA.

PHIA. See PHEIA.

PHIALA, Joſephus; the ſecond or apparent ſpring or fountain of the river Jordan, which ſee.

PHIALEIA, Ptolemy; *Phigalia*, afterwards *Phialia*, Pauſanias; *Phigalea*, and then *Phialea*, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia, near Lycoſura and mount Lyceus, Pauſanias; ſituate between Pſophis, and Mantinea, Ptolemy.

PHICEION, or *Phicion*, Heſiod, Plutarch; a mountain of Boeotia.

PHIGALEA, or *Phigalia*. See PHIALEIA.

PHIHAHIROTH, Moſes; the third encampment or manſion of the Iſraelites, after the Exodus, on the Red ſea; and from which happened the miraculous paſſage through it. *Pihahiroth* in our tranſlation.

PHILA, Pliny; one of the Stoechades; iſlands of Gallia Narbonenſis, Ptolemy; on the coaſt of Provence. Another *Phila*, Diodorus; an iſland in the lake Tritonis in the Regio Syrtica; called *Phla*, Herodotus; thought to be a vicious reading for *Phila*.

PHILA, Livy; a town of Macedonia; ſituate on the right or ſouth ſide of the Enipeus, towards Theſſaly; built by Demetrius, ſon of Antigonus Gonatas, and called after the name of his mother, Stephanus.

PHILADELPHENE, or *Philadelphenſis*, Joſephus; a diſtrict of Arabia Petraea, ſo called from *Philadelphia*.

PHILADELPHEA, or *Philadelphia*, Stephanus, Joſephus, Pliny; the more modern name of *Rabba*, or *Rabboth Ammon*; ſo called from Ptolemy Philadelphus, who reſtored and improved it; a town of the Peraea, or of Arabia Petraea; all the country lying beyond Jordan being called Arabia; ſaid alſo to be of Decapolis of Coeleſyria, Coin; *Philadelpheis*, Coins; and *Philadelpheni*, Joſephus, the people. See RABBA. Another, of Lydia, Inſcription; ſituate to the eaſt of Sardis: Strabo ſeems to allot it to Myſia; but he obſerves, that the parts of Phrygia, Lydia, Caria, and Myſia, to the ſouth, towards mount Taurus, are ſo intermixed, that it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh them: Ptolemy, Stephanus and all the Notitiae, place it in Lydia. Situate at the foot of mount Tmolus, built by Attalus Philadelphus, brother of Eumenes; often harraſſed with earthquakes; it is one of the ſeven Aſiatic churches to which St. John wrote; it was famous for its yearly ſolemn games, Inſcription. *Philadelpheus*, Coin; *Philadelphenus*, Tacitus, Pliny; the gentilitious name.

PHILAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; *Filae*, Notitia, Itinerary; an iſland in the Nile, with a cognominal town, to the ſouth of Syene.

PHILAIDAE, Stephanus; a demos, or village of the tribe Aegeis in Attica; the native place of Piſiſtratus, Plutarch.

PHILAENORUM ARAE. See ARAE.

PHILEAE, *arum*, Mela; *Philea Phrygia*, Arrian; a town of Thrace; ſituate to the ſouth of Halmydeſſus, on the Euxine, Periplus. Near it is *Philia*, Ptolemy, a promontory. *Phileatina Palus*, Zoſimus, an adjoining lake; the diſtrict called *Phileas, ados*, Stephanus.

PHILECIA, Ptolemy; a town of Germania Auſtralis. Now *Filek*, or *Filuek*, the outmoſt town of Moravia towards Sileſia.

PHILENORIUM, Stephanus; a town of *Arnaea*, a diſtrict of Boeotia; built by Philenor the Etolian.

PHILEROS, Pliny; a town of the Amphaxitis, or the territory about the river Axius in Macedonia.

PHILIA. See PHILEAE.

PHILIPPI, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Macedonia, in the territory of the Edones, on the confines of Thrace; ſituate on a ſteep eminence; anciently called *Datum* and *Crenides*, Appian; though Strabo ſeems to dif-

diſtinguiſh them. A town famous on ſeveral accounts, not only as taking its name from Philip of Macedon, who conſidered it as a fit place for carrying on war againſt the Thracians; but famous alſo for the battle fought on its plains between Auguſtus and the republican party, in which the latter were defeated; and for the epiſtle written by St. Paul to the people of *Philippi*. It lay adjoining to Pangaeus and Symbolus; this laſt the place where mount Pangaeus joins ſome other mountain more inland, and lying between Neapolis and *Philippi*; the former nearer the ſea, oppoſite to the iſland Thaſus; the latter, namely *Philippi*, ſituate in a plain within the mountains, Dio. A Roman colony, Luke, Pliny, Coin, Inſcription. Of this place was Adraſtus, the Peripatetic philoſopher, ſcholar of Ariſtotle. Philip, after taking Thebes, and removing the inhabitants to *Philippi*, whom he replaced with Macedonians, called this laſt place *Thebae*, Polybius.

PHILIPPOLIS, Polybius, Livy; a city of Thrace, whoſe ancient name was *Eumolpias*, Ammian; *Poneropolis*, Pliny; called *Philippopolis*, from Philip king of Macedon, the improver and enlarger of it, ſituate on the Hebrus, near the Beſſi, towards mount Haemus. Alſo the name of *Thebae* in Theſſaly, after Philip, ſon of Demetrius.

PHILISCUM, Pliny; a town of the Parthians, ſituate on the Euphrates, not far from the territory of Damaſcus.

PHILISTAEA, Jerome; the country of the Philiſtines, Bible; which lay along the Mediterranean, from Joppa to the boundary of Egypt, and extending to inland places not far from the coaſt. *Palaeſtini*, the people; *Palaeſtina*, the country, Joſephus; afterwards applied to the whole of the *Holy Land*, and its inhabitants. *Philiſtaei*, the people, Septuagint; *Philiſtini*, Vulgate; and in other places Ἀλλοφυλοι, *Alienigenae*, Septuagint. The *Caphtorim* and *Philiſtim*, originally from Egypt and deſcendants of Cham, Moſes; expelled and deſtroyed the Hivites, the ancient inhabitants, and occupied their country, id. which retained the name *Philiſtim*, in which the other of *Captorim* was ſwallowed up.

PHILISTINAE FOSSIONES, Pliny; one of the mouths of the Po, called *Tartarus* by others; becauſe the Tartarus falls into it.

PHILLIS, Herodotus; *Phyllis*, Stephanus; a tract of Thrace, adjoining to mount Pangaeus, and where ſtood Philippi, on the confines of, or entrance into, Macedonia.

PHILLYRA, Callimachus; a river of Arcadia in Peloponneſus.

PHILOBOEOTUS, Plutarch; a mountain in Boeotia.

PHILOCALEA, Mela, Pliny, Arrian; a citadel in Themiſcyra, a plain of the Regio Pontica, not far from the river Tripolis.

PHILOMELIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy, Stephanus; *Philomelum*, Cicero; a town of Phrygia Magna, ſituate between Silbium and Peltae. *Philomelienſes*, Pliny; the people.

PHILONII PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of Corſica, which Cluverius takes to be a faulty reading for the *Favonii Portus* of Antonine. Now *Porto Favono*, ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the iſland.

PHILONIS OPPIDUM, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, beyond the port Selinus.

PHILONIS VICUS, Ptolemy; a village of Cyrenaica, to the ſouth of Thintis.

PHILOS, Pliny; an iſland in the Perſian Gulf, over-againſt Perſis.

PHILOTERAE PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of Egypt, on the Arabic Gulf, taking its name from the ſiſter of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Strabo; with a ſmall town called *Philotera*, id. alſo *Aennum* by others, Pliny; and *Aennum* is the name of a promontory, Mela.

PHILOTERIA, Polybius; a town of Coele Syria, at the entrance of the Jordan into the lake of Tiberias.

PHILYRES, Dionyſius Periegetes, Apollonius Rhodius; a people of the Regio Pontica, on the Euxine.

PHINOPOLIS, Ptolemy, Mela, Pliny; a town of Thrace, on the Euxine, to the north of Byzantium.

PHINTIAS, *ados*, Diodorus; a town of Sicily, ſituate on the ſea, between Gela

Gela and Agrigentum, built by Phintias, tyrant of Agrigentum.

PHINTONIS INSULA, Ptolemy, Pliny; a ſmall iſland on the north of Sardinia, ſituate in the foſſa or ſtrait, lying between Sardinia and Corſica. Now *Iſola di Figo*, Cluverius.

PHLEGRA, the ancient name of the the peninſula *Pallene*, Herodotus, Eudoxus; though Apollodorus ſeems to diſtinguiſh them. To this diſtrict Strabo and Stephanus refer the Gigantomachia, or battle of the Gods and Giants; a diſtrict replete with ſulphur, whence proceeded frequent earthquakes and eruptions of fire; which gave riſe to its name, Theagenes, Eudoxus. They allow the inhabitants to have been men of gigantic vices, routed by Hercules, and deſtroyed either by lightning or by fiery eruptions.

PHLEGRAEI CAMPI, that is, burning plains, ſituate in Campania, extending from Puteoli to Baiae and the territory of Cuma, Strabo; which laſt was called *Phlegraeum*, Diodorus, adding, that the appellation took its riſe from mount Veſuvius, which, like Aetna, emitted fire; ſo that he ſeems to include all the country, reaching from Cumae to the parts beyond Naples. The whole of the plains about Capua and Nola were anciently called *Campi Phlegraei*, Polybius; and thus they extended through the whole of Campania: the reaſon was, becauſe that country abounded in hot ſprings, in fiery eruptions, and in much ſulphur; anciently called *Leboriae*, Pliny; *Sinus Phlegraei*, Sil. Italicus. The ſtory of the giants there overwhelmed with thunder, and the exploits of Hercules againſt them, muſt be left to fable and the poets.

PHLIUS, *untis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Achaia, in the territory of Sicyon. Here ſtood the temple of Dia or Hebe. *Phliuntius*, or *Phliaſius*, the gentilitious name, and *Phliaſia* the territory round it, Stephanus, Pauſanias. The people noted for their fidelity and bravery, Xenophon. Another *Phlius*, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Argolis, near Nauplia.

PHLORYIA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis; ſituate between the rivers Serbetes and Savus.

PHOCAE, Pliny; ſmall iſlands adjoining to the promontory Sammonium of Crete. *Phocae*, Antonine; one of theſe iſlands.

PHOCAEA, the laſt town of Ionia, Mela, Pliny; of Aeolis, Ptolemy; becauſe ſituate on the right or north ſide of the river Hermus, which he makes the boundary of Aeolis to the ſouth. It ſtood far in the land, on a bay or arm of the ſea; had two very ſafe harbours, the one called Lampter, the other Nauſtathmos, Livy. It was a colony of Ionians, ſituate in the territory of Aeolis, Herodotus. Maſſilia in Gaul was again a colony from it. *Phocaeenſes*, the people, Livy; *Phocaicus*, the epithet, Lucan; applied to *Marſeilles*. It was one of the twelve cities which aſſembled in the panionium, or general council of Ionia.

PHOCE. See PHOCAE.

PHOCICUM, Strabo; a public building, in which the cities of Phocis met in common council, ſituate on the left hand of the road leading from Daulis to Delphi.

PHOCIS, Demoſthenes, Strabo, Pauſanias; a country of Greece, contained between Boeotia to the eaſt, and Locris to the weſt, but extending formerly from the Sinus Corinthiacus on the ſouth, to the ſea of Euboea on the north, and, according to Dionyſius, as far as Thermopylae; but reduced afterwards to narrower bounds. *Phocenſes* the people, Juſtin. *Phocicus*, the epithet, id. *Bellum Phocicum*, the ſacred war which the Thebans and Philip of Macedon carried on againſt them for plundering the temple at Delphi; and by which Philip paved the way to the ſovereignty of all Greece, Juſtin.

PHOCLIS, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Arachoſia.

PHOCRA, Ptolemy; an inland mountain of Mauretania Tingitana, to the weſt of the river Molochath.

PHOCUSAE, Ptolemy; two iſlands on the coaſt of Marmarica, in the Libyan ſea; which ſeem to be the *Phycuſſae* of Stephanus.

PHOEBE, Diogenes Cyzicenus, Stephanus; an iſland in the Propontis.

PHOEBI PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, near Abyla, one of Hercules's Pillars, in Africa.

PHOENICA. See BEZABDE.

PHOENICE, Pliny; one of the ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Provence, over-againſt Antipolis or Antibes.

PHOENICE, Polybius, Livy, Strabo; a town of Epirus, in the diſtrict of Chaonia, Ptolemy; not far from Panormus, Peutinger; higher up in the land, and lying to the eaſt of it.

PHOENICE, a country of the Hither Aſia, extending along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, from Seleucis, from which it is ſeparated by the river Eleutherus, Ptolemy; to Paleſtine Proper, or the country of the Philiſtines, ſeparated from them by the river Chorſeus. It is thus called in Greek and in Latin, Coin, Mela, Pliny, and the moſt accurate modern Latin writers; Varro among the ancients is the only exception, who writes *Phoenicia*. This is ſo noble a part of Syria, as ſometimes to be put in oppoſition to it, or mentioned as diſtinct from it, Strabo. The *Phoenices* have added luſtre to *Phoenice*, an ingenious race of mortals, excelling both in the arts of war and of peace, inventors of letters, Lucan; and other arts, eſpecially navigation, Mela; aſtronomy, or the knowledge of the ſtars, as far as it was ſubſervient to the purpoſes of navigation, Dionyſius. They were the early merchants of the world, Sophocles, Dionyſius; ſent out colonies to all the coaſts of the Mediterranean, Strabo, Curtius; and even ventured to ſail without the Straits, Mela. The term *Phoenices* is thought to be formed from *Phene Anak*, deſcendants of *Anak*, Bochart; as the moſt probable etymology. *Phoenices*, the people, Lucan. *Phoenicius* the epithet, Stephanus.

PHOENICIS, Strabo; a town of Boeotia, ſituate at the foot of mount Phoenicius, near Onchestus and the lake Copais.

PHOENICO, *onis*, Olympiodorus, Itinerary; a town of the Higher Egypt, to the ſouth of Coptos.

PHOENICODES. See PHOENICUSA.

PHOENICUS, *untis*, a port of Crete, Ptolemy; to which Stephanus adds a town of that name; placed by Ptolemy to the eaſt of the port, and called *Phoenix*, which laſt is the name both of the port and town, ſituate on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland, Luke: and therefore both port and town were called *Phoenix*, and *Phoenicus*. Another *Phoenicus*, Ptolemy; a port of Sicily, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, and to the north of Pachynum. A third, of Marmarica, Strabo, Ptolemy; ſituate to the weſt of Antiphrae, and north of the Catabathmus Minor, on the Mediterranean.

PHOENICUS, *untis*, Strabo, the name of mount *Olympus* in Lycia.

PHOENICUSA, Pliny; *Phoenicodes*, Ptolemy; one of the Aeoliae, iſlands to the north of Sicily; ſo called from its palm-trees; an iſland allotted for paſture to the neighbouring iſlands, Pliny, Strabo.

PHOENIX, a port and town of Crete. See PHOENICUS.

PHOENIX, Strabo; a high mountain on the coaſt of Caria, between Gnidus to the weſt, and Caunus to the eaſt; with a cognominal citadel on its top, id. Ptolemy.

PHOENIX, Herodotus, Pliny; a river of Theſſaly, running into the Apidanus.

PHOENIX, Pliny; a wind blowing between the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth.

PHOETEUM, Stephanus; *Phoeteae*, Polybius; a town of Aetolia, not far from the river Achelous, and the town Conope. So called from Phoetius, ſon of Alcmeon, grandſon of Amphiareus.

PHOLEGANDROS, Strabo; an iſland in the Egean ſea, very near the iſlands Sicinus and Melos; one of the Sporades, Stephanus; ſurnamed *Sideria*, Aratus; i. e. *Ferrea*, on account of its roughneſs; to which it owes its Phoenician name.

PHOLOE, Ovid, Statius, Strabo; a high mountain, covered with ſnow and woods, of Arcadia, to the weſtward towards Elis; with a cognominal town, Pliny. It takes its name from Pholus, the centaur, Diodorus, Apollodorus. *Pholoeticus*, the epithet, Sidonius. Another *Pholoe*, a mountain of Theſſaly, near

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near Othrys, Quintus Calaber.

PHOLOUS, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia, ſo called from Pholus, the centaur.

PHOMOTHIS, Ptolemy; a town of Egypt, beyond Taposiris, near the lake Mareotis.

PHORBANTIA. See BUCINA.

PHORBANTIUM, Stephanus; a mountain of Troezene.

PHORNACIS, Ptolemy: a town of the Turdetani in Baetica.

PHORONICUM, Pauſanias; *Argos* ſo called from Phoroneus.

PHORONTIS, Pliny; a town of the Hither Aſia, on the confines of Caria and Ionia.

PHORUM, Strabo; a port of Attica, over againſt the iſland Pſyttalia.

PHRAATA, Appian; *Praaſpa*, Dio Caſſius; a town of the Atropatene, a diſtrict of Media, and the royal reſidence; beſieged in vain by Antony, Appian.

PHRAGANDAE, Livy; an obſcure people of Thrace, whom he joins with the Maedi.

PHATERIA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, below Ulpia Trajana, towards the Danube.

PHREISII. See FRISII.

PHRICIUS, Strabo; a mountain of Locris, near Thermopylae.

PHRICONIS, or *Phriconitis*, Stephanus; *Lariſſa* thus ſurnamed; *Phricones*, the people.

PHRICONIS, Herodotus; *Cyme*, or *Cumae*, in Aeolia, thus ſurnamed, from *Phricius*, a mountain of Locris, from which the colony came.

PHRISII. See FRISII.

PHRIXA, Polybius; a town of Tryphalia, diſtant thirty ſtadia from Olympia.

PHRIXI OPPIDUM. See IDEESSA.

PHRIXI TEMPLUM, ſituate on the river Phaſis in Colchis, where Phrixus dedicated the golden fleece, Mela; afterwards carried off by Jaſon, Apollonius, Val. Flaccus, Ovid, Manilius.

PHRIXUS, Pauſanias, a river of Argolis, in Peloponneſus, running between Lerna and Temenium.

PHRUDIS, Ptolemy; a river of Gallia Belgica, falling from the territory of the Ambiani into the Britiſh Channel. Now the *Somme*, riſing not far from Cambray, and running through Picardy into the ſea.

PHRURIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Cyprus, on the ſouth ſide, ſituate between the promontory Zephyrium to the weſt, and the town Curium to the eaſt. Now *Capo Bianco*.

PHRYGIA. See PHILRAE.

PHRYGIA, an extenſive country of the Hither Aſia, on this ſide mount Taurus, and the river Halys. Reckoned by the ancients twofold, viz. the *Greater* and *Leſs*, Livy, Ptolemy. Strabo is inconſtant, now calling the *Leſs*, *Helleſpontiaca*; again, *Epictetos*, or *the acquired*: two names, which he ſometimes ſeems to diſtinguiſh, at others, to take for the ſame; and again to allot *Epictetos* to the *Greater Phrygia*. The *Leſs Phrygia* ſeems to have conſiſted of two parts, one nearer the Helleſpont, from which it is called *Helleſpontiaca*; the other, which was to the ſouth of Bithynia, about Olympus, more remote from the Helleſpont, and under the dominion of Pruſias; but which was afterwards ceded to the Attali, or to Eumenes, by them called *Epictetos*; which in a laxer ſenſe denotes the *Minor Phrygia*, or the *Leſs*; but in a ſtricter, is diſtinct from the *Phrygia* on the Helleſpont, and lies at the foot of Olympus, a mountain of Myſia, on the confines of Bithynia: ſo that we have three *Phrygias*, *Major*, *Minor*, and *Epictetos*. The diviſion of *Phrygia* into *Pacatiana* and *Salutaris*, is of the lower age, and therefore not to our preſent purpoſe. *Phrygia Major* extends to the ſouth, beyond the *Epictetos*, Strabo; with Galatia to the eaſt, Piſidia, Caria, and Lydia, to the ſouth, and Myſia to the weſt. Here Midas reigned. *Phryges*, the people, Cicero; from *Phryx*. *Phryges ſero ſapiunt*, ſaid of thoſe, who repent too late of their folly. *Phrygius* the epithet, Stephanus.

PHRYGIUS, a river of Ionia, the ſame with *Hyllus*, Strabo; which ſee.

PHRYX, a river mentioned by Pliny; doubtful, whether the ſame with, or different from, the *Phrygius* juſt mentioned.

PHTHEIR, *os*, Homer, Strabo, Hecataeus,

cataeus; *Phthir, os*, or *Phthira, ae*, Stephanus; a mountain of Caria, which Hecataeus takes to be the ſame with *Latmus*; others, to be *Grius*, running parallel with *Latmus*. *Phtheires* the people, Homer, Strabo.

PHTHEIROPHAGI. See PHTHIROPHAGI.

PHTHEMBUTHI, Ptolemy; *Phthemphi Nomos*, Pliny; a diviſion or Nomos in the Delta, ſituate between the Athribitic and Thermuthic branches of the Nile, to the ſouth of the Nomos Sebennyticus.

PHTHENOTES NOMOS, Ptolemy; which Harduin takes to be the ſame with the *Ptenethu* of Pliny, and the more genuine reading; and this is the more probable, becauſe in the council of Chalcedon, there is mention made of *Heraclius Ptenethenſis*. It was a northern diviſion of the Delta, the capital of which was Butus, ſituate to the weſt of the Thermuthic branch of the Nile.

PHTHIA, Virgil, Pliny; a town of Theſſaly, and none of the leaſt conſiderable; the country of Achilles, and where Deucalion reigned, Apollodorus. A diſtrict, Homer, Stephanus, Polybius. *Phthii*, and *Phthiotae*, the people, Stephanus; *Phthius*, the epithet, Horace. Another *Phthia*, Ptolemy; a part of Marmarica, on the Mediterranean, ſituate between Paliurus on the eaſt, and Cherſoneſus Magna, on the weſt.

PHTHIOTIS, Strabo; a part of Theſſaly, ſo called from Phthia, a ſouthern diſtrict, extending to mount Oeta on the ſouth, reaching from the Sinus Maliacus and Pyliacus to Dolopia and Pindus, and ſpreading out as far as the plains of Pharſalus.

PHTHIR, or *Phthira*. See PHTHEIR.

PHTHIROPHAGI, Pliny, Strabo; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica; dwelling on the bends of the Rha; noted for their naſtineſs.

HTHURIS, Pliny; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile; one of thoſe towns, which C. Petronius, prefect of Egypt, under Auguſtus, took by ſiege.

HTHUTH, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, falling into the Atlantic, from eaſt to weſt, between Mons Solis to the north, and Herculis Promontorium to the ſouth.

PHUNON, Hebrew, Vulgate; *Phaeno*, Athanaſius; *Phana*, Euſebius; *Fenon*, Jerome; a manſion or ſtage of the Iſraelites in the Wilderneſs, formerly a city of Edom; in Jerome's time a ſmall village, near which were mines, in which perſons were condemned to work, Jerome; and called *Metallo-Fenon*, id.

PHUSCA. See PHYSCUS.

PHYCUS, *untis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; a ſmall town and promontory of the Cyrenaica: the promontory low, but running out a great way to the north, Strabo; diſtant three hundred and fifty miles from Taenarus, a promontory of Laconica, an hundred and thirty five from Crete, and twenty-five miles from Apollonia, Pliny.

PHYCUSSAE. See PHOCUSAE.

PHYGELA. See PYGELA.

PHYLA, Trogus; a citadel of Attica, near Tanagria.

PHYLACAEUM, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Major, ſituate on the borders of Lycia.

PHYLACE, Livy; a town of Moloſſis, a diſtrict of Epirus; its ſituation unknown. *Phylace*, Pauſanias; a place in Arcadia, where the Alpheus riſes. A third *Phylace* of Theſſaly, Strabo; ſituate in the Ager Malienſis; but uncertain whether on, or at ſome diſtance from, the Sinus Maliacus. From this place Proteſilaus was ſurnamed *Phylacides*, Propertius.

PHYLE, a very ſtrong citadel of Attica, Pauſanias, Nepos; diſtant about an hundred ſtadia from Athens, Diodorus; a demos or village of the tribe Oeneis, Stephanus; which makes it doubtful, whether it was near Decelea, in the eaſtern tract of Attica, or more to the weſt. Thither Thraſybulus, with thirty others fled, by whoſe means Athens was afterwards delivered from the thirty tyrants, Nepos.

PHYLLIS. See PHILLIS.

PHYLLIS, Strabo, Stephanus; a river of Bithynia; *Phylli*, and *Phyllienſes*, the people on it.

PHYLLUS, *i, hic*, Strabo; *haec*, Rhianus;

anus; *untis*, Stephanus; a town of Theſſaly, near Lariſſa; where ſtood a temple of Apollo, ſurnamed *Phyllaeus*; *Phylleis*, or *Phyllenſes*, the people, id.

PHYRITES, Pliny; a river of Ionia, which falls into the Cayſter.

PHYSCA, *ae*, Thucydides; *Phyſcae, arum*, Ptolemy; if the ſame with the *Phyſca* of Thucydides, a town of Mygdonia, a diſtrict of Macedonia, on the Chidorus. Alſo a town of Caria. See PHYSCUS.

PHYSCELLA, Mela; a town ſituate on the Sinus Toronaeus, between the promontories Derris and Canaſtraeum, and the port called Cophos, in Macedonia.

PHYSCUS, Theocritus; a mountain of the Bruttii, near Croton.

PHYSCUS, Diodorus, Strabo; *Phuſca*, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, with a port, and a grove of Latona, ſituate over-againſt Rhodes, between Loryma to the weſt, and Caunus to the eaſt.

PHYSIA, Diogenes Cyzicenus, Stephanus; an iſland in the Propontis.

PHYTEUM, Stephanus; *Phytia*, Thucydides; a town of Elis in Peloponneſus.

PHYTONIA, Mela; an iſland in the Tuſcan ſea, towards Latium; ten miles to the weſt of Aenaria. Now called *Ventotiene*, Holſtenius.

PIALE, Ptolemy; a town in the Pontus Galaticus.

PIBESET, Ezekiel; a town of the Lower Egypt, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Bubaſtus*, which ſee.

PICENSII. See PINCUM.

PICENTES. See PICENUM.

PICENTIA, Strabo, Pliny; the capital of the Picentini, whoſe territory, called *Ager Picentinus*, Pliny, a ſmall diſtrict, lay on the Tuſcan ſea, from the Promontorium Minervae, the ſouth boundary of Campania on the coaſt, to the river Silarus, the north boundary of Lucania, extending within-land as far as the Samnites and Hirpini, tho' the exact termination cannot be aſſigned. The Greeks commonly confound the *Picentini* and *Picentes*, but the Romans carefully diſtinguiſh them. The former with no more than two towns that can be named, Salernum and Picentia; the ſituation of both doubtful; only Pliny ſays the latter ſtood within-land, at ſome diſtance from the ſea. Now thought to be *Bicenza*, Holſtenius; in the Principato Citra of Naples.

PICENUM, Caeſar, Pliny, Florus; *Picenus Ager*, Cicero, Salluſt, Livy, Tacitus; *Ager Picentium*, Varro; a territory of Italy, lying to the eaſt of Umbria, from the Apennine to the Adriatic; on the coaſt extending from the river Aeſis on the north, as far as the Praetutiani to the ſouth, ſtrictly taken; but more laxly to the river Aternus ſouthwards, Pliny. In the upper or northern part of their territory the Umbri excluded them from the Apennine, as far as Camerinum, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; but in the lower or ſouthern part they extended from the Adriatic to the Apennine, Strabo. A very fruitful territory, Strabo, Livy; and very populous, Pliny. *Picentes*, the people, Cicero; from the ſingular, *Picens*, Livy; different from the *Picentini*, on the Tuſcan ſea, though called ſo by the Greeks; but Ptolemy calls them *Piceni*, as does alſo Pliny. They are ſaid to take their name from the bird, *Picus*, under whoſe conduct they removed from the Sabines to thoſe parts, Strabo, Feſtus; or rather from the name of their leader, Sil. Italicus. Their territory at this day is ſuppoſed to form the greateſt part of the March of Ancona, Cluverius.

PICENSII. See PINCUM.

PICRA, Diodorus; a lake, an hundred ſtadia on this ſide the temple of Ammon, in Marmarica; which Alexander croſſed in his way thither.

AD PICTAS, Antonine, Strabo; *Tabernae* underſtood; a place in Latium, diſtant twenty five miles from Rome, on the Via Latina.

PICTAVI. See AUGUSTORITUM.

PICTI, a faulty name of the lower age, the genuine is *Pecht*, denoting warriors or freebooters, reputed heroes in barbarous countries, being men of violence and injuſtice. They were a branch of the Caledonians, extending themſelves in the ſouth-eaſt, or low country of Scotland.

land. Divided by Ammian into the *Dencaledonii* and *Vecturiones*; a plain proof that they were a branch of the people, at this day called the Highlanders of Scotland. Tacitus, who mentions the large ſize of body of the Caledonians, whence he too haſtily ſurmiſes their German original, ſays nothing about their painting, (from which they are ſuppoſed to have been called *Picti*) a circumſtance not beneath the notice of Caeſar, in his account of the Britons, the genuine *Picti*, the painted people. The monk Winifred, of the tenth or eleventh century, calls them by their genuine name, *Pechiti*.

PICTONES, Caeſar, Strabo; a people of Acquitania, to the ſouth of the Ligeris, and north of the Santones. Now *Poictou* in France.

PICUENTUM, or *Piquentum*, Ptolemy; a town of Iſtria. Now *Pinquento*, a citadel of Iſtria, ſituate on a mountain, at the foot of the Alps, on the borders of Carniola, fifteen miles to the eaſt of Juſtinopolis, ſubject to the Venetians.

PIDA, Ptolemy; a town in the Pontus Galaticus.

PIDORUS, Herodotus; a town of Chalcidice, a diſtrict of Macedonia, ſituate on the Sinus Singiticus.

PIDOS, Herodotus; a town near mount Athos.

PIDOSUS, Pliny; an iſland on the coaſt of Caria, not far from Halicarnaſſus.

PIERA, Pauſanias; a fountain of Peloponneſus, ſituate between Elis and Olympia.

PIERIA, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Macedonia, contained between the mouths of the rivers Ludias and Peneus; extended by Strabo beyond the Ludias, to the river Axios on the north, and on the ſouth, no farther than the Aliacmon, along the weſt ſide of the Sinus Thermaicus. Another *Pieria*, of Syria, the north part of Seleucis, or the *Antiochena*, ſituate on the Sinus Iſſicus, and lying next Cilicia to the north-weſt.

PIERIS, *idos*, Pliny; a mountain which is thought to have given name to Pieria of Macedonia, to the north of Pherae in Theſſaly; taking its name from Pierus, a poet, who was the firſt that ſacrificed to the Muſes, thence called Pierides, if credit may be given to an ancient Scholiaſt on Juvenal.

PIERIUS MONS, the ſame with *Pieris*, a mountain of Pieria in Macedonia, on the confines of Theſſaly. Another of Pieria in Syria, ſo called in imitation of that in Macedonia; and *Pieria*, feminine, Strabo, Ptolemy; ſituate between Rhoſus and Seleucia, and joining mount Amanus to the north.

PIERIUS SINUS, Thucydides; the ſea of Thrace, near mount Pangaeus, ſo called.

PIERUS, Pauſanias; a river running by Pharae, a town of Achaia, in Peloponneſus; called *Peiros* by the people, that dwell on the ſea.

PIGRUM MARE, Tacitus; the *Northern Sea*, ſo called from its ſuppoſed immobility, becauſe frozen; called alſo *Cronium*, which ſome think ſhould be read *Gronium*, the better to agree with *Groenland*.

PIGUNTIAE. See PEGUNTIUM.

PI-HAHIROTH, Moſes; underſtood to be a mouth or narrow paſs between two mountains, called *Chiroth*, or *Eiroth*, and lying not far from the bottom of the weſtern coaſt of the Arabian Gulf; before which mouth the Children of Iſrael encamped, Wells; juſt before their entering the Red Sea.

PIMOLISAE, *arum*, Strabo; a royal citadel, in ruins, not far from Pompeiopolis, in the Regio Pontica, on this ſide the Halys.

PIMOLISENE, Strabo; a diſtrict of the Regio Pontica, on each ſide the Halys; ſo called from Pimoliſae.

PIMPLA, Strabo; or *Pimpleius mons*, Catullus; a mountain ſacred to the Muſes, and which many join with mount Helicon in Boeotia. Hence *Pimplea*, Horace; the Muſe. But perhaps more truly allotted to *Pieria* in Macedonia. *Pimpleia*, Callimachus, a town, a mountain, and a fountain of Macedonia. Strabo ſays, that *Pimpla*, *Pieria*, *Olympus*, and *Libethrum* were dedicated to the Muſes by the Thracians; who, according to him occupied formerly Boeotia, and might have conſecrated in both countries, namely,

Boeotia and Macedonia, a *Pimpla*, and a *Fons Pimpleius*.

PINARA, Pliny; a town of Pieria, in Syria, to the north-east of Alexandria, and south of mount Amanus. Another *Pinara*, an inland town of Lycia, situate at the foot of mount Cragus, Strabo.

PINARUS, Dionysius, Strabo; a river of Cilicia, running from north to south into the Mediterranean, to the west of Issus.

PICENSII. See PINCUM.

PINCIANA PORTA. See COLLATINA.

PINCIANAE AQUAE. See AEGESTANAE.

PINCUM, Pliny; a town of Moesia Superior, on the river Pincus, or *Pingus*. Now the *Morava*, Cellarius, a river of Bosnia, running from south to north into the Danube. *Pincenſii*, or *Picenſii*, the people dwelling on it, Pliny, Ptolemy.

PINDASUS, Pliny; a mountain of Troas, from which the river Cetius runs by Pergamus.

PINDENISSUS, Cicero; a town of Cilicia, on the confines of Syria, at mount Amanus, situate in a very high and strong place; taken by Cicero, after a siege of fifty-seven days. A town of the Eleutherocilices. So called because never in subjection to any king, and avowed enemies of the Romans.

PINDUS, not a single mountain, but a chain of mountains, inhabited by different people of Epirus and Thessaly; separating Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus; an extensive mountain, having Macedonia to the north, the Perrhoebi to the west, the Dolopes to the south, and the mountain itself of Thessaly, Strabo.

PINDUS, a Doric city of Aetolia, situate on a cognominal river, which falls into the Cephissus, Strabo.

PINEPTIMI, Pliny, Ptolemy; one of the false mouths of the Nile, to the east of the Sebennitic mouth.

PINETUS, Antonine; a town on the confines of the Callaici, in the Hither Spain, lying between Bracara and Asturica.

PINGUS. See PINCUM.

PINIANAE, Lib. Notit. a town of Rhaetia.

PINNA VESTINORUM, Ptolemy; *Pinna Veſtina*, Vitruvius; a town of the Vestini, whose territory lay on the Adriatic, between the rivers Matrinus to the north, and the Aternus to the south. The town was situate towards the mouth of the former. *Pinnenſes* the people, Pliny. Now called *Civita di Penna*, in Abruzzo Ultra of Naples.

PINTIA, Ptolemy; a town on the south-west of Sicily, at the mouth of the Crimisus, to the east of Selinus. Now extinct; some traces of it can be seen between Thermae, and Selinus. Another *Pintia* of the Hither Spain, Ptolemy; a town of the Vaccaei. Now *Valladolid*, formed from its name *Vallis Oletana*, in the lower age, in Old Castile. W. Long. 4° 50′, Lat. 41° 36′. A third, about two degrees to the north of the former, Ptolemy.

PIONIA, Strabo; *Pioniae*, Pliny; a town of Aeolia, in the Hither Asia, on the Caicus; of Mysia, on the same river, Pausanias. *Pionitae*, the people, Pliny.

PIORUM FRATRUM CAMPUS. See CAMPUS.

PIRAICAE PYLAE, gates of Athens, leading to the Piraeeus; near which stood the tombs of those that died in defence of their country, on the invasion of the Amazons, in the reign of Theseus, Plutarch.

PIRAEEUS PORTUS, Nepos; *Piraeus*, Catullus, Ovid; *Piraeeus, eos*, Greeks; a celebrated port to the west of Athens, consisting naturally of three harbours or basons, Thucydides; which lay neglected, till Themistocles put the Athenians on making it a commodious port, Nepos; the *Phalerus* a small port, and not far from the city, being what they used before that time, Pausanias, Nepos. *Piraeeus* was originally a village of Attica, Pausanias; an island, Strabo; and though distant forty stadia from Athens, was joined to it by two long walls, Thucydides; and itself locked or walled round, Nepos. A very commodious and safe harbour, Statius; one of the basons or harbours is thought to have retained the name *Piraeeus*, the second being called *Cantharon*, and the third *Zea*, Hesychius; and all

all three locked or walled round, id. The whole of its compaſs was ſixty ſtadia, including the Munichia, Thucydides. Not far from the *Piraeeus* ſtood the ſepulchre of Themiſtocles; whither his friends conveyed his bones from Magneſia, in the Hither Aſia, Cicero, Plutarch, Pauſanias. It is ſtill at this day a famous port, much frequented, and called *Porto Lione*.

PIRAEUS, Thucydides; a port of the territory of Corinth, on the confines of Epidauria, deſolate and unfrequented.

PIRATARUM, or *Leſtorum Regio*, Ptolemy; a country of the Farther India. Now thought to be *Pegu*.

PIRENE, Pliny; a fountain ſacred to the Muſes, ſpringing below the top of the Acrocorinthus, a high and ſteep mountain, which hangs over Corinth. Its waters agreeable to drink, Pauſanias; extremely clear, Strabo; very light, Athenaeus; and pale, Perſius; having relation either to the grief of Pirene, mother of Cenchrea, from whoſe tears this fountain aroſe, Pauſanias; or to the paleneſs brought on by the too eager purſuit of the Muſes.

PIRESIA, Orpheus, Stephanus; a town of Theſſaly, anciently called *Aſterion*.

PIRINA, Antonine; *Pirama*, Schottus's edition, a town of Sicily, midway between Panormus to the north-weſt, and Petra to the ſouth-eaſt, twenty-three miles diſtant from each. Now no traces of it remain: from the diſtances it appears to have ſtood near a place called *Cattamo*, Cluverius.

PIRUM TORTUM, Antonine; a town of Noricum, on the confines of the Upper Pannonia. Now *Pixendorf*, a village of Lower Auſtria, on the Danube, Cluverius.

PIRUS, Pauſanias; a river of Achaia, in Peloponneſus, running by Patrae into the Ionian ſea.

PIRUSTAE, Caeſar, Ptolemy; a people of Illyricum towards Macedonia. Now a part of Albania, towards the Sinus Illyricus, or *Golfo dello Drino*.

PISA, the ancient name of *Olympia*; which ſee: the territory called *Piſatis*, Strabo.

PISAE, *arum*, Greeks and Romans; a town of Etruria, ſituate between the rivers Auſer or Auſur and Arnus, Pliny, Rutilius; ſaid to be built by the *Piſaei* of Peloponneſus, Strabo; and thence ſurnamed *Alpheae*, from the river Alpheus there, Virgil, Rutilius. Called *Piſſae*, Polybius, Ptolemy, Lycophron; but in inſcriptions, always *Piſae*: a colony, Pliny, Ptolemy; ſurnamed *Julia*, Inſcription. *Piſani*, the people, Livy; they had an excellent harbour, Rutilius; *Piſae* gave name to the *Sinus Piſanus*, though ſtanding at ſome diſtance from the ſea, Tacitus; at three miles above the town, on the road to Luca, were the hot waters, called *Aquae Piſanae*; Pliny obſerves, that in the hot waters of *Patavium* green herbs grow; but in thoſe of *Piſae*, frogs are produced. Now called *Piſa*, in Tuſcany, on the Arno, which runs through it, ſo that its modern ſituation differs from its ancient; four miles eaſt of the ſea. E. Long. 11° 15′, Lat. 43° 36′.

PISATIS. See PISA.

PISAURUM, Cicero, Caeſar; a town of Umbria; a colony, Livy, Velleius, Inſcription; ſituate at the mouth of the river *Piſaurus*, or at its diſcharge into the Adriatic, on its right or ſouth ſide; a river running from weſt to eaſt, Vibius ſequeſter; called *Iſaurus*, Lucan. *Piſaurum*, now *Peſaro*, a town of Urbino, on the gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the Foglia. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 44°.

PISCURI, Strabo; a people of the Farther Aſia, a branch of the Dahae.

PISGA. See PHASGA.

PISIDIA, a country of the Hither Aſia, for the moſt part mountainous, or ſituate on the heights of mount Taurus, Strabo, Pliny; between Lydia and Phrygia, to the north and north-weſt; Pamphylia to the ſouth, and Caria to the weſt, and Iſauria to the eaſt. *Piſidae*, the people, Livy, Pliny; ſaid to have been formerly called *Solymi*, Pliny; the *Milyae*, ſo called, Herodotus; but this Strabo diſapproves, becauſe thus they would be placed in Lycia, from which Homer diſjoins them;

them; and therefore they are called the *Solymi* in *Pisidia*, Strabo, Pliny; and *Pisidici Solymi*, Strabo; to distinguish them from others, called *Solymi*, by Homer.

PISIDON, Ptolemy; a port of the Regio Syrtica, on the Mediterranean, situate between Sabathra and Oea.

PISILIS, Strabo; a town of Caria, situate between the mouth of the river Calbis and the town Caunus. Now extinct.

PISINATES, Pliny; a people of Umbria.

PISISTRATI INSULAE, Pliny; three small islands on the coast near Ephesus, in the Hither Asia.

PISONIS VILLA, Tacitus, a villa near Baiae, whither Nero often retired for his amusement.

PISSAE. See PISAE.

PISSANTINI, Polybius; a people of Macedonia.

PISTORIA, Ptolemy; *Pistorium*, Pliny; *ad Pistores*, Antonine; a town of Etruria to the north-east of Pisae, at the foot of the Apennine; at the distance of twenty-five miles to the east of Luca; *Pistoriensis*, both the gentilitious name and the epithet, Sallust. Now *Pistoia* in Tuscany, twenty miles to the north-west of Florence. E. Long. 11° 45′, Lat. 43° 50′.

PISYE, called also *Pitye*, Stephanus; a town of Caria; *Pisyetae*, the people, id. *Pisuetae*, Livy.

PITANE, *a* short, Epigram, Ovid; a town of Laconica, on the Eurotas, Pindar; not far from Sparta, Polyaenus. Another *Pitane*, Ovid, Strabo; a town of Mysia Major, near the Caicus, and thirty stadia from its mouth, the river Evenus running by it; situate on the coast of Aeolia, Stephanus; placed by Ptolemy between Poroselene and the mouth of the Caicus; mentioned also by Vitruvius, who adds, that they make bricks there so light as to float on water; confirmed also by Strabo. *Pitanaei* and *Pitanitae*, the people. The country of Arcesilas, the oracle of the second academy, Mela; introducing an universal doubt and uncertainty into human knowledge; and maintaining the incomprehensibility of all things, always greatly charmed in reading Homer, which he called his favourite delght.

PITANUS, Ptolemy; one of the three greater rivers of Corsica, on the west side, running between Fisera and the Promontorium Marianum. Now said to be *Talabo*.

PITHECUSA, Pliny; an island on the coast of Campania, in the Tuscan sea; which he makes the same with Aenaria, the *Inarime* of Homer; Mela and Livy distinguish them; *Pithecusae, arum*, Livy, Strabo, Ptolemy, Appian; exchanged with the Neapolitans by Augustus for *Capreae*; and the island exchanged is called *Aenaria*, Suetonius; they are therefore one and the same. See AENARIA.

PITHOM, Moses; allowed by the learned to be the *Patumos* of Herodotus, and the *Heroopolis* of the Septuagint, translated in the Coptic Version, which is taken from the Septuagint, *Fethom*, or *Pithom*. See HEROOPOLIS. Not far from Bubastus.

PITINUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Umbria; situate on the left or north side of the Pisaurus, with the surname *Pisaurense*, Inscription; to distinguish it from the *Pitinum* in the *Picenum*; whose position is uncertain; Holstenius thinks it to be the *Torre di Pitino*, three miles from Aquila. *Pitinas ager*, Pliny, the territory; *Pitinates*, the people, Inscription.

PITORNIUS, Vibius Sequester; a river of Latium, running through the Lacus Fucinus unmixed.

PITTHEA, Plutarch; a town of Peloponnesus near Troezen, or Troezen itself, on the borders of Argolis; *Pittheus*, the epithet, Ovid.

PITULUM, Inscriptions; a municipium in Umbria, a little way to the east of Attidium. *Pitulani*, surnamed *Pisuertes*, and others *Mergentini*, Pliny, the people; but which of them are of this place, uncertain; as also whether both were in Umbria, or the one or the other in Latium, where Pliny also has a *Pitulum*. It seems to be the *Prolaquium* of Peutinger, near the springs of the river Potentia.

PITYASSUS, Strabo; a town of Pisidia, without assigning its particular

lar ſituation, only tranſcribing Artemidorus.

PITYE. See PISYE.

PITYEA, Apollonius, Strabo; a town of Myſia, ſituate in the territory of Parium, at the foot of a mountain covered with pines; whence its name; between Parium and Priapus. The Scholiaſt on Apollonius ſays, that *Lampſacus* was formerly called *Pityea*, which ſome call *Pitya*, alledging that Phrixus depoſited a treaſure there; whence the name of the town, in the language of Thrace, denoting a treaſure.

PITYODES, Pliny; a ſmall iſland of the Propontis, near the Promontorium Hyrium; called *Pityuſa* and *Pityuſae*, Strabo; lying towards the Helleſpont.

PITYONESUS, Pliny; an iſland of Peloponneſus, oppoſite to Epidaurus.

PITYUS, *untis*, ſurnamed *Magnus*, Strabo; a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, on the confines of Colchis; doubtleſs being a conſiderable and rich trading town; ſituate on the north ſide of the Euxine, at the diſtance of three hundred and ſixty ſtadia to the north-weſt of Dioſcurias; Arrian makes the diſtance only three hundred and fifty: and thus it was ſituate on the extremity of Colchis, and almoſt without its limits; and therefore Strabo adds, it reached to the ſea coaſt of Colchis. It was a place of ſtrength, ſuitably to a limitaneous or barrier town; and therefore called a citadel, Procopius; in whoſe time it was fallen much to decay. It was ſome time the boundary of the Roman empire, Pliny.

PITYUSA, Pliny; an iſland in the Sinus Argolicus, on the coaſt of Peloponneſus. Pauſanias places it near the promontory Bucephalon, on the Saronic bay. Alſo the ancient name of the iſland *Chios*, Pliny. And *Pityodes* thus alſo called.

PITYUSAE, the common name of two iſlands in the Mediterranean, Strabo, Ptolemy; on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Spain; ſo called by the Greeks from their pines: the greater in particular called *Ebuſus*; and the leſs, *Ophiuſa*; which ſee. Tho' Pliny ſays, that the name *Ebuſus*, is common to both iſlands.

PLACE. See PLACIA.

PLACENTIA, a town of the Ciſpadana, an ancient colony, formed upon the apprehenſion of Hannibal's expedition, Polybius, Livii Epitom. Velleius. It afterwards obtained the Jus Municipii, Cicero: a colony rich and powerful, Tacitus, who calls the people, *Municipale Vulgus*. It was ſituate near the confluence of the Trebia and Padus, Strabo; *Placentinus*, the epithet, Cicero; *Placentini*, the people, Pliny. The town now called *Piacenza* in the duchy of Parma. E. Long. 10° 25', Lat. 45°.

PLACIA, Mela; a town of Bithynia on the Helleſpont, near Cyzicum; *Placiani*, the people, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; the ſame with the *Place* of Stephanus, and *Placie* of Herodotus; a colony of the Pelaſgi, Mela; a town of the Mileſians, Pliny.

PLACUS, Homer; a mountain covered with wood, at the foot of which Thebe of Troas lay: but Strabo ſays, that nothing is there called either *Placus*, or *Plax*, nor a wood overhanging, though in the neighbourhood of mount Ida.

PLAGAE MUNDI; points of the compaſs. See VENTI.

PLAGIA, Antonine; a port of Italy, on the coaſt of Liguria, fifteen miles from Albintemelium towards Nicaea.

PLAGIARIA, Antonine; a town of Luſitania, ſituate between Uliſſipo to the weſt, and Emerita to the eaſt. Now in ruins.

PLANARIA, Statius Sebоſus; one of the Fortunate Iſlands, ſo called from its flat, level appearance.

PLANARIA, an iſland on the coaſt of Etruria; ſo called becauſe lying low or level with the ſea, and therefore dangerous to ſhipping, Pliny. *Planaſia* is its other name, Ptolemy; *Planeſia*, Strabo. Now *Pianoſa*, a ſmall iſland in the Tuſcan ſea, to the ſouth of, and not far from, Ilua or Elba. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 42° 36'. Another *Planaſia*, or *Planeſia*, Strabo; an iſland on the coaſt of Gallia Narbonenſis, in the Mediterranean. See LERINA.

PLAN-

PLANCTAE Inſulae, Homer. See CYANEAE. So called from their apparent wandering, or rather ſhifting their apparent ſituation.

PLANESIA, Strabo; who ſtands alone in mentioning this iſland of the Mediterranean, over againſt Dianium, on the coaſt of Spain. Now ſaid to be called *Iſla de Denia*.

PLATAEA. See PLATEA.

PLATAEAE, *arum*, Herodotus, Diodorus, Strabo, Ptolemy, Plutarch, and moſt Greeks, Pliny, Juſtinus; *Plataea, ae*, Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides; *Plataeeae*, Nepos; a very ſtrong town of Boeotia, in its ſituation expoſed to the north wind, Theophraſtus; burnt to the ground by Xerxes, Herodotus, Juſtinus; mentioned much in the courſe of the Perſian war; famous for the defeat of Mardonius, the Perſian general, and the moſt ſignal victory of the Lacedaemonians and other Greeks, under Pauſanias the Lacedaemonian, and Ariſtides an Athenian general, Nepos, Diodorus, Plutarch; in memory of which the Greeks erected a temple to Jupiter Eleutherius, and inſtituted games, which they called Eleutheria; and there they ſhew the tombs of thoſe who fell in that battle, Strabo; it ſtood at the foot of mount Cithaeron, between that and Thebes to the north, on the road to Athens and Megara, and on the confines of Attica and Megaris. Now in ruins, Strabo; *Plataeenſes*, the people, Nepos.

PLATAGE, Pliny; an iſland ſituate between Euboea and Andros, afterwards called *Amorgos*.

PLATANISTAS, Pauſanias; a ſmall ſpot near Sparta, where the young Spartans performed the exerciſes, called thence *Plataniſtae*. The place took its name from a grove of tall plane trees, it was encompaſſed round with water, like an iſland, the entrance to which was by bridges.

PLATANUS, Polybius; a town of Phoenicia, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Platane* of Joſephus; a village of the Sidonians; where Herod impriſoned his ſons, whom he afterwards ordered to be ſlain.

PLATE, Pliny; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Troas.

PLATEA, Scylax; *Plataea*, Herodotus; an iſland on the coaſt of Cyrenaica, in the Mediterranean.

PLATEAE, Pliny; three ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Troas.

PLAVIS, mentioned only by the lower writers; a river of the Tranſpadana. Now the *Piave*, riſing in Tyrol, and running from north to ſouth into the Adriatic at two mouths, a little to the north of Venice.

PLEGERIUM, Strabo; a town of the Hither India, ſituate on the Choaſpes, which runs into the Cophen.

PLEMMYRIUM, Thucydides, Plutarch; Virgil; a promontory, with a cognominal citadel of Sicily, on an adjoining ſmall iſland, on the eaſt ſide, to the ſouth of Syracuſe. *Plemmyriates*, Stephanus; the gentilitious name. The promontory now called *Maſſa d'Olivero*; and the iſland, *Iſola del Caſtelluccio*, Cluverius.

PLETENISSUS. See PETNELISSUS.

PLERAEI, Strabo; a people of Illyricum, dwelling on the Naro, over-againſt Corcyra Nigra.

PLEUMOSII, Caeſar; a people of Belgica. Now ſuppoſed to be a part of the dioceſe of Tournay.

PLEURON, *onis*, Homer, Ovid, Strabo; a town of Aetolia near Calydon: this is the ancient *Pleuron*, Strabo; a more modern being built near mount Araeynthus, Strabo, Pliny.

LINTHINE, Ptolemy, Joſephus; a town of Egypt, to the weſt of Alexandria, on the ſea; it gives name to an adjoining bay, from which Herodotus determines the length of Egypt, along the coaſt, to the Lacus Serbonidis.

PLISTUS, Pauſanias; a river riſing in and encompaſſing mount Parnaſſus in Phocis, and running into the Corinthian bay at Cirrha.

PLITANIAE, Pliny; two ſmall iſlands, on the coaſt of Troas.

PLOTAE, Dionyſius; the Aeolian iſlands, ſo called becauſe circumnavigable, id. See AEOLIAE. Alſo two iſlands in the Ionian ſea, called *Strophades*, which ſee.

PLOTE, Homer; one of the Aeoliae, but which not ſo eaſy to determine.

PLOTINOPOLIS, Antonine, Ptolemy; a town

a town of Thrace, ſituate on the Hebrus, below Hadrianopolis, at the diſtance of twenty-two miles; ſo called from *Plotina*, conſort of Trajan; a lady endowed with every virtue, that could adorn a woman.

PLUITALIA. See PLUVIALIA.

PLUMBARIA, Strabo; a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, oppoſite to Dianium, on the eaſt coaſt of the Hither Spain. Another *Plumbaria*, Ptolemy, near Sardinia, of unknown ſituation.

PLUMBARII. See MEDOBREGA.

PLUTONIUM, Strabo; a temple in the village Acharaca of Lydia, between Tralles and Nyſa.

PLUVIALIA, Statius Seboſus; *Pluitalia*, Ptolemy; one of the Fortunate Iſlands.

PLYNOS, Herodotus; *Plini, orum*, Scylax; a port of Marmarica on the Mediterranean.

PNIEL. See PNUEL.

PNIGEUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a village of Marmarica to the ſouth of Portus Phoenicuntis.

PNUEL, or *Pniel*, Moſes; in our tranſlation, *Peniel*, the face of God; the name given by Jacob, from his wreſtling there with an angel: a city was afterwards built there and fortified, Judges viii. near the Jabok.

PNYX, *cis*, the place of public aſſemblies in Athens near the Acropolis. So called from the concourſe or croud of people, Scholiaſt on Ariſtophanes; the building and furniture were mean, and thus ſtanding monuments of the ancient ſimplicity, Pollux.

PODALIA, Pliny; *Podalea*, Stephanus; *Podallia*, Ptolemy; a town in the moſt northern part of Lycia, near the ſprings of the Xanthus.

PODIUM. See ANITIUM.

POEANTHE, Orpheus; an iſland in the Euxine ſea, at the mouth of the Phaſis.

POECILE PETRA, Strabo; a rock or place on the ſea-coaſt of Cilicia, near the river Calycadnus, in which ſteps are cut out, in the road leading to Seleucia.

POECILE (Στοα underſtood) Strabo, Pauſanias; a portico at Athens; ſo called from the variety of its paintings executed, part by Mycon for hire, and part by Polygnotus the Thaſian for nothing, Pliny; here Zeno taught; from which his ſect came to have the name of Stoics, being at firſt called *Zenonians*. Another *Poecile* in Elis, called *Heptaphonos*, becauſe reflecting the voice ſeven times, Pliny.

POEDICULI. See APULIA.

POEESSA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of the iſland *Rhodes*.

POEESSA, a town of the iſland of Ceos, Strabo; in whoſe time it was extinct, the people being removed to Carthea. Near its ruins ſtood a temple of Minerva Neduſia, built by Neſtor on his return from Troy, id.

POEMANDRIA, Pauſanias; the ancient name of *Tanagra*, ſo called from the founder Poemander.

POENI, Livy, Virgil; the *Carthaginians* thus called, becauſe originally of Phœnicia. See CARTHAGO. *Punicus*, the epithet, Virgil. *Punica fides*, a phraſe denoting treachery, taken from the general character of the people. *Punicanus*, Cicero; as *Punicani lectuli*, ſuch as the Carthaginians uſed.

POETOVIO. See PETOBIO.

POGONUS PORTUS, Strabo; the port of *Troezen* in Argolis.

POLA, Strabo; a town of Iſtria, an ancient colony of the Colchi, who miſcarrying in their purſuit of Medea, here ſettled; afterwards a noble Roman colony, Pliny; in whoſe time it was called *Pietas Julia*. The appellative *Pola*, denotes an exile, Callimachus: it gave name to the bay, *Polaticus*, Mela; and to the promontory *Polaticum*, Stephanus. The town ſtill retains its old name *Pola*, a port-town in the territory of Venice, at the ſouth point of the peninſula of Iſtria. E. Long. 14° 35′, Lat. 45°.

POLEMONIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the *Regio Pontica*, with a cognominual port; ſituate on the Euxine, to the eaſt of the mouth of the river Thermodon; built by Polemon, appointed king by Antony: from whom a part of Pontus, or the Regio Pontica, was called *Pontus Polemoniacus*; lying between the Thermodon to the weſt, and Pontus Cappadocius to the eaſt, having the Euxine to the north.

POLENDOS, Pliny; a ſmall and deſolate iſland in the Egean ſea, near the Cherſoneſus Thraciae.

POLENTIA. See POLLENTIA of Liguria.

POLI TERRAE, the poles of the world, called *Vertices Mundi*, Cicero; from the world's turning upon them, which is the notion implied in both terms: and two in number, the north and the ſouth pole, ida Aratus.

POLICHNA, Strabo; a town of Troas in the Hither Aſia, ſituate near Palaeſcepſis, on the higheſt part of mount Ida; *Polichnaei*, the people, Pliny. Another, of Crete, Stephanus, ſituate in the neighbourhood of Cydonia, Thucydides. *Polichnitae* the people, Herodotus, Thucydides; or in the Roman manner, *Polichnitani*.

POLIEUM. See SIRIS, a town.

POLITORIUM, Livy; a town of Latium, conjectured to have ſtood near Oſtia; taken by Ancus Martius, who removed the inhabitants to Rome, aſſigning them the Mons Aventinus, id. Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus.

POLLENTIA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Roman citizens, Pliny; a colony, Mela; in the Balearis Major. Now ſaid to be *Alcudia*, ſituate on the north-eaſt ſide of the iſland Majorca. Another *Pollentia* of the Picenum, a colony, Livy; thought to be either the ſame with, or near to the *Urbs Salvia*. Now extinct. A third of Liguria, D. Brutus, Pliny; *Polentia*, Ptolemy; ſituate at the confluence of the Stura and Tanarus. A municipium, Suetonius; who calls the people, *Pollentina Plebs*. Famous for its abundance of black fleeces. Pliny. Afterwards, under Arcadius and Honorius, ſtained with a defeat rather of the Romans under Stilico, than of the Goths under Alaricus, though palliated by Claudian the poet; after which Rome was taken and ſet on fire. Now called *Solenza*, a ſmall town of Piedmont, not far from Aſti.

POLLUPEX, *icis*, Antonine; a town of Liguria, ſituate between Savona and Albingaunum. Now *Final*, a port-town in the territory of Genoa. E. Long. 9°, Lat. 44° 30'.

POLUSCA, Livy; *Pelyſca*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; a town of the Volſci, in Latium, near Corioli. *Polluſtini*, Pliny, the people, from *Polluſtia*, another form of the name; but *Pelyſcani*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus.

POLYAEGOS, Mela; an iſland in the Egean ſea, near the coaſt of Thrace, taking its name from its numerous goats, Pliny.

POLYANUS, Strabo; a mountain on the confines of Epirus, near Pindus. *Polyani*, the people.

POLYDEUCEA, Strabo; a fountain of Laconica near Therapne.

POLYDORA, Pliny, Stephanus; *Polydori Inſula*, Diodorus Siculus; an iſland in the Propontis, over-againſt Cyzicum.

POLYDORI TUMULUS, near Aenus in Thrace, Pliny; the tomb of Polydorus, ſon of Priam, treacherouſly ſlain by Polemneſtor, king of Thrace; to whoſe care he was ſent with a large ſum of money, at the beginning of the Trojan war, Virgil, Ovid.

POLYMEDIA, a town, Pliny; *Polymedium*, a village, Strabo; diſtant forty ſtadia from the promontory Lectum in Troas.

POLYPODUSA, Stephanus; an iſland near Cnidos. *Polypoduſaeus*, the gentilitious name, id.

POLYRREN, Stephanus; *Polyrrhena*, Scylax; *Polyrrhenia*, Ptolemy; *Polyrrhenium*, Pliny; a town towards the weſt ſide of Crete, ſo called from its numerous ſheep. *Polyrhenii* the people, Polybius; *Polyrenii*, Coins.

POLYSTEPHANOS, Strabo; the ſame with *Praeneſte*, which ſee.

POLYTIMETUS, Ptolemy; a river of Scythia, on this ſide Imaus; of Sogdiana, Curtius; running into the Caſpian ſea, between the rivers Jaxartes and Oxus, Ptolemy; ſwallowed up by the earth. Curtius.

POMETIA, Livy; *Pomentia*, many Greeks, contracted *Pomtia* and *Pontia*; *Sueſſa Pometia*, Livy; to diſtinguiſh it from another *Sueſſa* of the Arunci. It was the metropolis of the Volſci, Strabo, Dionyſius: It is called *Sueſſa*, ſimply: as being the principal town of this name, Strabo; or ſimply *Pometia*, Livy; a Roman colony, id. *Pometii, orum*, Virgil;

Virgil; ſituate on the right or weſt ſide of the Aſtura, in Latium. *Pometinus*, contracted *Pomtinus*, Livy; *Pontinus* and *Pomptinus*, the epithet.

POMOERIUM, Livy; defined to be that ſpace of ground, both within and without the walls, ſolemnly conſecrated by the augurs, at the firſt building of cities, and on which no edifices were ſuffered to be raiſed.

POMPEII, *orum*, Pliny, Velleius, Florus, Seneca; a town of Campania, near Herculaneum. *Pompeia*, *ae*, Strabo; by which the river Sarnus runs, id. which it waſhes, Pliny. Deſtroyed by an earthquake under Nero, Seneca. *Pompeianus*, the epithet, Statius. Its ruins are to be ſeen at a place called *Civita*, Holſtenius.

POMPEII TROPAEA, Strabo, Salluſt, Pliny; erected on each ſide the public road, after the conqueſt of Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees towards the Mediterranean, on the confines of Spain and Gaul. Strabo calls them *anathemata*, or dedicated ſpoils, hung up in temples.

POMPEIOPOLIS, Pliny, Ptolemy; the ſame with *Soli* in Cilicia. Another, of Paphlagonia, placed by Ptolemy near Ancyra of Galatia; but by Peutinger, between Gangra and Sinope, at twenty-ſeven miles diſtance from the latter, to the ſouth.

POMPELON, *onis*, the city of Pompey, or *Pompeiopolis*, as it were, Strabo; in which laſt name he is ſingular, and leaves it a doubt, whether he alludes to Pompey's name, or whether he deemed him the author of it. It is conſtantly called *Pompelon*, Pliny, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Vaſcones, in the Hither Spain. *Pompelonenſis*, the epithet, Inſcription: from which it ſhould ſeem, that the genuine name was *Pompeion*, and not *Pompelon*: whence Oihenartus would infer, that it is formed from the name *Pompeii*, and the Baſc term, *one*, or *une*, denoting a place; as being a monument, raiſed by Pompey, of the Sertorian war. Now *Pampeluna*, capital of Navarre in Spain. W. Long. 1° 30′, Lat. 43° 15′.

POMPONIANA, one of the Stoechades, on the ſouth coaſt of France, Pliny; otherwiſe called *Meſe*. Now called *Portecroz*.

POMPTINAE, or *Pomtinae Paludes*, Tacitus, Livii Epitome; *Pontinae*, Dio Caſſius; *Pomtina*, ſingular, Juvenal; ſo called from *Pontia*, or *Pometia*, Feſtus; a lake of Latium, Pliny; of great extent; attempted to be drained by ſeveral, but without ſucceſs, on account of its many ſprings, and the rivers running into it.

POMPTINUS CAMPUS, or *Pomtinus*, and *Pontinus*, a plain, ſituate on the Paludes Pomptinae, in Latium, Strabo.

POMTIA. See POMETIA.

PONEROPOLIS, Pliny; ſo called becauſe inhabited by miſcreants, a town of Thrace, at the foot of mount Rhodope; afterwards called *Philippopolis*, from Philip of Macedon, and laſtly *Trimontium* from its ſcite.

PONS AELIUS. See AELIUS.

PONS AEMILIUS. See AEMILIUS and SUBLICIUS.

PONS AENI. See AENI.

PONS ARGENTEUS, Lepidus to Cicero; a place or village, with a bridge on the river Argenteus. Now called *Argent* in Provence, running into the Mediterranean, near Frejus.

PONS AURELIUS, a bridge on the Tiber at Rome; ſituate between the Pons Aelius and Sublicius. Now *Ponte Rotto*, becauſe in ruins.

PONS CAMPANUS, Horace, Pliny; a bridge on the Savo, near Capua, in Campania, whence the appellation.

PONS CESTIUS. See CESTIUS.

PONS DARII, Herodotus, Nepos; a bridge laid on the Danube by Darius, to the weſt of the Peuce, an iſland at the mouth of the Danube.

PONS JACOBI, lower writers; a bridge on the Jordan, between the Lacus Samochanites, and the Geneſariticus.

PONS LIQUENTIAE, Cod. Theodoſ. a bridge with a town. Now called *La Motta*, and the river Licenza; in the territory of Venice.

PONS MILVIUS. See MILVIUS.

PONS MOSAE, Tacitus; a bridge on

the river Meuſe, but on what part uncertain; conjectured to be either Maeſtricht, or Liege, Cellarius.

PONS SERAVI, Antonine; a bridge on the river Saar. Now *Saarbruck*, in the electorate of Triers.

PONS SCALDIS, Antonine; a place in Belgica. Now *Conde*, a town in the Low Countries, on the Scheide.

PONS TAGI, Pliny; a bridge on the Tagus, dedicated to Trajan, called *Norba Caeſarea*, which ſee.

PONS TRAJANI, Dio Caſſius; a bridge built by Trajan over the Danube, the moſt magnificent of all his works, raiſed on twenty piers of hewn ſtone, an hundred and fifty feet above the foundation; ſixty feet broad, diſtant an hundred and ſeventy feet from each other, joined together by arches; built in a part of the river, where narroweſt; and conſequently where deepeſt and moſt rapid. The architect was Apollodorus Damaſcenus. The bridge was ſecured on each ſide by fortreſſes; that on the ſide of Moeſia was called *Pontes*, and the other *Theodora*. So aſtoniſhing a piece of work, fell a ſacrifice to the envy of his immediate ſucceſſor, Adrian, Eutropius; a vice for which he was extremely remarkable. According to Dio, he removed the ſuperſtructure, leaving only the piers ſtanding; under the pretence, that it would too much favour the irruptions of the barbarians. But the true cauſe was his envying the glory of Trajan, which he deſpaired of ever coming up to. The particular ſpot where the bridge ſtood is uncertain; Procopius ſays, it lay a good way below Viminacium, in Moeſia, which is now thought to be *Widin*; in whoſe time the foundation only was to be ſeen: ſo that the world has been impoſed upon by Paulus Jovius, ſaying, that in his time, thirty ſix piers were ſtanding; whereas there were originally but twenty.

AD PONTEM. See AD.

PONTES, Itineraries; a town of the Ambiani, in Gallia Belgica. Now thought to be *Pont a Selune*, or *Pont Aſſelane*, in Picardy, Cluverius. Another *Pontes*, Antonine; a town of the Cattieuchlani, in Britain, midway between Calleva and Londinium, and twenty-two miles from each.

PONTIA. See POMETIA.

PONTIA, Strabo, Diodorus, Ptolemy, Suetonius; *Pontiae*, Livy, Mela, Suetonius; Dio indeed has *Pontiae*, but then he means ſeveral adjoining iſlands. *Pontia* or *Pontiae*, an iſland in the Tuſcan ſea, over-againſt Formiae. Pliny mentions another *Pontia*, one of the Oenotrides, in the bay of Velia, but ſmaller and more obſcure than the foregoing, in the Sinus Formianus; which was a place of relegation or baniſhment, and where Tiberius ſtarved Nero, the ſon of Germanicus, to death, Suetonius; and whither Caligula baniſhed his ſiſters, Dio Caſſius. A Roman colony, Livy, Diodorus. Now called *Ponza*, near the weſt coaſt of Naples, at the entrance of the bay of Gaieta. E. Long. 13° 50′, Lat. 41° 15′. A third *Pontia*, Ptolemy; an obſcure iſland in the bay of the Syrtis Major.

PONTICA PROVINCIA, Livy, Epitome; a country lying on the coaſt of the Euxine, including Bithynia, bequeathed by king Nicomedes to the Roman people, and much of the conqueſts made by Pompey on Mithridates, with a part of Paphlagonia, added by Auguſtus, on the failure of the royal family in the perſon of Deiotarus Philadelphus, to whom Pompey had reſtored whatever Mithridates had ſtript him of. And though thus enlarged, it continued to be called *Bithynia Provincia*, as alſo *Ponti*, and *Pontica Provincia*. Pliny the Younger, who was propraetor of this province, with conſular power, under Trajan, as appears by his letters, and the inſcription of Milan, makes it to extend from Chalcedon beyond the river Amiſus. The reſt of Pontus, as far as the Colchi, Pompey gave to Deiotarus, tetrarch, and afterwards king of Galatia, Strabo.

PONTICUM. See TARUANNA.

PONTIFICENSE. See OBULCUM.

PONTINAE. See POMPTINAE.

PONTIUM. See TARUANNA.

PONTUS, Coin, Ovid; is that part of Moeſia Inferior, ſituate between the Euxine on the eaſt, the mouth of the Iſter to the north, and mount Haemus

Haemus to the ſouth. In after ages, a new province was here formed, and added to Thrace; called *Scythia*, from the inhabitants the Scythae and Getae; though moſt of the maritime towns were Greek colonies, from Miletus and Heraclea, Ovid.

PONTUS, or *Regio Pontica*, an extenſive country of the Hither Aſia; reaching from the river Halys on the weſt, as far as Colchis on the eaſt, and taking its name from the the *Pontus Euxinus*, along which it lay. Pliny and Ptolemy join it with Cappadocia; but Strabo more juſtly ſeparates them. They were diſtinct kingdoms, the one under Mithridates in *Pontus*, the other under Ariarathes in Cappadocia; and ſeparated from each other by a ridge of mountains, running parallel with mount Taurus, Strabo; which made Cicero ſay, that it was fenced by nature. This *Pontus* was the kingdom of the Mithridates, a ſucceſſion of kings of that name; originally ſtinted in its limits, but afterwards more and more enlarged. Ptolemy divides it into the *Pontus Galaticus* on the weſt ſide; *Pontus Cappadocius* to the eaſt, and *Pontus Polemoniacus*, in the middle northwards. *Pontus* was a country famous for its poiſons and poiſonous herbs, Virgil, Ovid, Seneca.

PONTUS EUXINUS, Dionyſius Periegetes; called *Pontus*, Strabo; by way of eminence, as being the greateſt ſea, and, as it were, another ocean, and therefore at this day goes among the Italians by the name of *Mare Maggiore*. Anciently called *Axemus*, Greeks, from the inhoſpitality of the people, Ovid; but rather from Aſhkenaz, who ſettled on it. Afterwards changed, either as a more auſpicious name, to *Euxeinus*, or *Euxinus*, Strabo; or becauſe the people, moſtly Greeks, who ſettled upon it, were more hoſpitable, which yet Ovid denies. This ſea lies extended from weſt to eaſt, between Moeſia Inferior and Thrace on the weſt, the Hither Aſia to the ſouth, Colchis to the eaſt, and the Sarmatia Europea and Aſiatica to the north, Strabo. It was alſo called *Mare Cimmerium*, Oroſius; *Boreale*, Herodotus; *Ponticum*, Horace, Strabo, Tacitus, Plutarch; *Colchicum*, Strabo; *Caucaſium*, Apollonius; and *Sarmaticum*, Ovid. Compared to a Scythian bow, Manilius, Dionyſius, Strabo. It is twenty-two thouſand ſtadia in compaſs, Polybius; twenty-four thouſand, Strabo. According to Ariſtotle, it diſcharges itſelf by ſubterraneous paſſages, or rather by a ſtrong current into the Propontis, as appears from the light bodies paſſing from the one into the other. Ariſtotle queries, why its waters are white; his anſwer is, ſuch are the waters of all lakes; rather more probably ſo, from the rivers running into it, its waters being ſweet, Strabo, Ovid. It is divided into the weſtern and eaſtern parts by a line drawn from the promontory Cornu Arietis, in the Taurica Cherſoneſus, to the promontory Carambis, in the Hither Aſia, Dionyſius; and thence named *Bimaris*, Strabo. Now called the *Black Sea*, becauſe covered with perpetual fogs, a circumſtance obſerved by Mela, Apollonius, Val. Flaccus; ſituate between twenty-eight and forty-five degrees of eaſt longitude, and between forty-two and forty-ſix degrees of north latitude. In length from weſt to eaſt ſeven hundred miles, and from two hundred and ſixty to an hundred and fifty miles in breadth, north and ſouth.

POPILI FORUM. See FORUM.

POPULONIA, Virgil, Mela; *Populonium*, Pliny; *Poplonium*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of Etruria, ſituate on the coaſt, ten miles to the north of the iſland Ilva, between Piſae, and Coſa; on a cognominal promontory, running out into the ſea like a peninſula; deſolate, except temples and a few houſes ſtanding, Strabo; adding, that its port, at the foot of the promontory, is better inhabited, being commodious, and having averies, or ſheds for ſhips; and that from the town he himſelf had a proſpect of Sardinia, Corſica, and Aethalia. Rutilius in his Itinerary deplores its ruin. It ſtood near Porto Barato, in Tuſcany, Cluverius.

PORATA,

PORATA, Herodotus; *Poritus*, Ptolemy; a river of Dacia, ſo called by the Scythians; *Pyrethos* by the Greeks; alſo *Hieraſus*, Ptolemy. Now the *Pruth*, riſing in Red Ruſſia in Poland, and running ſouth-eaſt, through Moldavia into the Danube.

PORCIFERA, Pliny; a river running by Genoa; which ſome ſay is the *Porzevera*; Cluverius, the *Biſagno*. Thought to be the *Procobera*, Inſcription.

PORDOSELENE, Scylax; more decently called *Poroſelene*, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; an iſland with a cognominal town, ſituate between Leſbos and the continent of Myſia, to which laſt it is very near; and therefore its town is reckoned by Ptolemy among the towns of the continent of the Hither Aſia.

PORINAS, Pauſanias; a ſmall river of Peloponneſus, running by Cyllene in Arcadia, and forming the boundary of the Acheans and Pheneates, or people of Pheneus.

PROSELENE. See PORDOSELENE.

PORPHYREON, *onis*, Scylax, Polybius, Stephanus, alſo an old commentator on Horace; a town of Phoenicia, on the coaſt, at the foot of mount Carmel. *Porphyreonitae*, the people, Stephanus.

PORPHYRIONE, Pliny; a ſmall iſland of the Propontis, ſituate between the iſlands Proconneſus and Halone, over-againſt Cyzicum.

PORPHYRIS, Pliny; the ancient name of the iſland *Niſyrus*, which ſee.

PORPHYRIS, Pliny; *Porphyruſſa*, Ariſtotle; the iſland *Cythera*, anciently ſo called from its purple.

PORSICA, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia on the Euphrates, over-againſt Edeſſa.

PORTA AUGUSTA, mentioned only by Ptolemy; a town of the Vaccaei in the Hither Spain; thought by ſome to be *Torre Quemada*, in Old Caſtile; by others *Los Valvaſes*, a village between Burgos and Torre Quemada.

PORTAE ALBANIAE. See CAUCASIAE.

PORTAE AMANICAE. See AMANICAE.

PORTAE CASPIAE. See CASPIAE.

PORTAE CAUCASIAE. See CAUCASIAE.

PORTAE CILICIAE. See AMANICAE.

PORTAE MEDIAE, Strabo; defiles at mount Zagrus, through which there is a paſſage from Media to Parthia.

PORTAE PERSIDES. See PYLAE.

PORTAE ROMANAE, according to Pliny, Romulus left but three, or at moſt four gates of Rome: afterwards, on enlarging the Pomoeria, or compaſs of the city, they amounted to thirty-ſeven.

PORTHMIA, *Porthmium*, Stephanus; a town ſituate at the mouth of the Palus Maeotis.

PORTHMUS, Pliny; a town of Euboea, ſituate on the coaſt, near Eretria. Now called *Portimo*, or *Portmo*, but reduced to a village, Baudrand. *Porthmus* in general denotes a ferry or paſſage by water; and hence *Porthmeus*, the ferryman, Juvenal.

PORTICANI REGIO, Strabo, Diodorus; a diſtrict lying on the eaſt ſide of the Indus, towards its mouth.

PORTICUS, porticos or piazzas, were ſtructures at Rome, of curious work and extraordinary beauty, annexed to public edifices, ſacred and civil, both for ornament and uſe, conſiſting of a long range of covered buildings. Their general uſe was to afford the pleaſure of walking or riding, in the ſhade in ſummer, under ſhelter in winter. Velleius and Juvenal remark the extravagance to which theſe buildings were carried in their time. At Athens they were called Στοαὶ, covered buildings, furniſhed with ſeats, and fitted for ſtudy or converſation, of which there were ſeveral, Demoſthenes, Athenaeus, Pauſanias, Pollux.

PORTOSPANA, Ammian; a town of Carmania, of the ſame latitude as is the capital Carmana.

PORTUS, a ſmall bay or part of the ſea, locked or encloſed, either naturally by the land, or factitiouſly by an encompaſſing wall; as the Piraeeus at Athens: this laſt ſpecies ſeem more particularly to be called Λιμένες κλειστοὶ by the Greeks, and *Portus Clauſi*, by the Romans.

PORTUS ALBUS, Antonine; a port in the ſouth of Baetica, in Spain, near Calpe.

PORTUS ARTABRORUM, Ptolemy; a port of the Callaici, at the foot of the promontory Artabrum; which ſee.

PORTUS AUGUSTI, Antonine; a port of Etruria, at the mouth of the Tiber, ſituate on its right or north ſide; ſo called from the emperor Claudius, who there built a pharos for the benefit of navigation, Sueton; from its vicinity to Oſtia, called *Portus Oſtiae*. The pharos is mentioned by Juvenal; whoſe ſcholiaſt ſays, that the port was repaired by Trajan; called by later writers, *Portus Romanus*, and ſimply *Portus*, alſo *Portus Phari*: it gave name to a town built above it, now in ruins; but the place is ſtill called *Porto*. In this town ſtood the public granaries, furniſhed with corn from all the provinces, and thence called *Granaria Portuenſia*. Another *Portus Auguſti*, Antonine; ſituate on the coaſt of Gallia Narbonenſis, at the mouth of the Rhone, diſtant thirty-eight miles from Arelate.

PORTUS CALLES. See CALLE; now giving name to the kingdom of Portugal.

PORTUS CYRENES, Scylax; a port of the Cyrenaica, diſtant one hundred ſtadia from Nauſtathmos.

PORTUS DELPHINI, Pliny; *Delphinos*, Antonine; a port on the coaſt of Liguria; now corruptedly called *Porto Fino*; twenty leagues to the eaſt of Genoa.

PORTUS DEORUM, Ptolemy; a port of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, at the mouth of the river Mulucha, on the Mediterranean.

PORTUS DEORUM SOTER, or *Salutaris Deorum*, Diodorus; a part of the Troglodytae, on the Sinus Arabicus.

PORTUS DUBRIS. See DUBRIS.

PORTUS DULCIS, Strabo, Dio Caſſius; a port of Epirus; into which the river Acheron diſcharges itſelf; called Dulcis, becauſe of the rivers, which pour into it. iid.

PORTUS GESSORIAGUS. See GESSORIACUM.

PORTUS HANNIBALIS. See HANNIBALIS.

PORTUS HERCULIS. See HERCULIS.

PORTUS ICCIUS. See ITIUS.

PORTUS ILLICITANUS. See ILLICITANUS.

PORTUS ITIUS. See ITIUS.

PORTUS LACCIUS. See PORTUS PARVUS.

PORTUS LEMANIS. See LEMANIS.

PORTUS LUNAE. See LUNAE.

PORTUS MACEDONUM, Pliny; a port of Carmania, in the Farther Aſia, near the promontory Armozon on the Perſian gulf.

PORTUS MAGNUS, Ptolemy; a port of Baetica, near Abdena: now *Almeria*.

PORTUS MAGNUS, of Spain, of Britain. } See MAGNUS.

PORTUS MAGNUS, Mela, Pliny; a town of Mauretanea Caeſarienſis, with a port ſo called from its ſpaciouſneſs or great extent; inhabited by Roman citizens; ſituate to the ſouth-weſt of the Portus Deorum: now *Marzaquivir* in Algiers, near Oran.

PORTUS MAGNUS, Livy; *Major*, Strabo; one of the two ports of Syracuſe; on one ſide Ortygia, or the iſland, in compaſs about five miles; its mouth locked by the iſland and the oppoſite promontory Plammyrium, about half a mile in width. This port is called *Sinus Sicanius*, Virgil; interpreted *Syracuſanus*, Servius; it was alſo called *Portus Arethuſae*: now commonly, *Porto Maggiore*, Cluverius.

PORTUS MARMOREUS. See PORTUS PARVUS.

PORTUS MENELAI. See MENELAUS.

PORTUS MINOR. See PORTUS PARVUS.

PORTUS MONOECI. See HERCULIS.

PORTUS NOVUS. See NOVUS.

PORTUS OSTIENSIS, PHARI, ROMANUS. } See PORTUS AUGUSTI.

PORTUS PARVUS, Diodorus Siculus; *Minor*, Thucydides; *Marmoreus*, Florus; one of the two ports of Syracuſe on one ſide Ortygia; its bottom laid with large ſquare blocks of ſtone, ſtill to be ſeen under water, Cluverius; its proper name *Laccius*, Diodorus; the reaſon of which is unknown. This was the dock or arſenal of the Syracuſians, capable of containing ſixty frigates, with a gate, at which only a ſingle frigate could paſs. id.

PORTUS SECOR. See SECOR.

PORTUS SICANIUS, Virgil; one of the

the ports of Syracuſe. See PORTUS MAGNUS.

PORTUS VELINUS, Virgil; a port in Lucania, near Velia, now extinct.

PORTUS VENERIS. See VENERIS.

POSIDAEUM, Arrian; a town of Bithynia, ſituate between Heraclea and Pſyllium.

POSIDEUM, Strabo, Pliny; a promontory and town of the Mileſians in Ionia, ſituate between Miletus and Jaſſus; the boundary of Ionia towards Caria; becauſe Miletus was an Ionian colony: others place it in Caria, as many do Miletus and Heraclea; famous for an oracle of Apollo: another *Poſideum*, Herodotus, Scylax; ſituate on the confines of Cilicia and Syria.

POSIDIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the iſland Carpathus.

POSIDIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory of Theſprotia in Epirus, to the north of Buthrotum.

POSIDONIA. See PAESTUM and TROEZEN.

POSIDONIUM, Strabo; either a town, or a temple of Neptune, near the Columna Rhegia, in the territory of the Brutii; not far from the promontory Caenys, and near Rhegium, over-againſt Pelorum in Sicily.

POSTUMIA VIA. See VIA.

POTAMIA, Strabo; one of the diviſions of Paphlagonia, next Bithynia.

POTAMOS, Strabo, Pliny: a Demos or village of the tribe Leontis in Attica, near the promontory Sunium. *Potamius*, a Demiſt, or one of the people, Strabo.

POTENTIA, Cicero, Strabo, Mela, Pliny; a town of the Picenum, near the Adriatic, at about the diſtance of a mile, to the ſouth of Ancona: now extinct. Another of Liguria. See POLENTIA.

POTIDAEA, Scylax, Strabo; a town ſituate on the iſthmus of Pallene, a peninſula of Macedonia; formerly famous, and daring enough to diſpute it with Athens. *Potidaeaticus*, Thucydides, or *Potidaeenſis*, the epithet. Caſſander afterwards either enlarged or improved it, from whom it took the name *Caſſandrea*, Livy, Strabo; *Caſſandria*, Pliny; a colony, Coins. *Caſſandrenſes*; the people, enjoying the Jus Italicum, Paulus de Cenſibus.

POTIDANIA, Thucydides, Livy; an inland town of Ætolia, of doubtful poſition.

POTNIAE, *arum*, Aelian; a town of Boeotia, next Thebes; where ran the Fons Potnius, Aelian. Another, Pliny; of Theſſaly in Magneſia, on the confines of Macedonia, now extinct; ſaid to have paſtures, in which aſſes run mad, Pliny; a thing very extraordinary for ſo grave an animal. At this place Glaucus was torn to pieces by his horſes, Virgil. *Potniaeus* and *Potnias*, the epithets. id.

PRAASPA. See PHRAATA.

PRACTIUS, Homer; a river of Myſia, running between Abydos and and Lampſacus, Strabo; and riſing in Mount Ida, Arrian.

PRAECIANI, Caeſar; a people of Aquitania, next the Bigerrones; a trace of whoſe name is preſerved in *Precins*, a town of Gaſcony.

PRAENESTE, *is*, *hoc*; or *es*, *haec*, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Velleius; *Praeneſtos*, Strabo; *Praeneſton*, Ptolemy; a town of Latium, to the ſouth-eaſt of Rome, towards the territory of the Aequi; a place of great ſtrength, and therefore called *Polyſtephanus*, Strabo; ſtanding high, Virgil; and bleak, Horace; whither all malecontents fled for ſhelter and defence, Velleius, Strabo, Cicero. Famous for the temple and oracle of Fortune, called *Sortes Praeneſtinae*, Strabo; which Tiberius wanted to deſtroy, but was deterred by the awful majeſty of the place. From a colony it was raiſed to a municipium by Tiberius, Inſcriptions, Florus, A. Gellius; on the conſideration of his recovery from a dangerous illneſs near this place. Thither the Roman emperors uſually retired, on account of the agreeableneſs of the ſituation, Suetonius. It was a very ancient city, with a territory of large extent, Livy; is ſaid to have been fifteen hundred years before Chriſt. The temple of Fortune was built in the moſt ſumptuous manner by Sylla, and the pavement was Moſaic work, Pliny. Concerning the *Sortes*, there is a remarkable paſſage in Cicero; who ſays, that it was all a mere contrivance, in order to deceive, either for the purpoſes

purpoſes of gain, of ſuperſtition or error. *Praeneſtini*, the people, Livy, Pliny. The town that has ſucceeded it, ſtands low in a valley, and is called *Paleſtrina*, in the Campania of Rome. E. Long. 13° 30′, Lat. 42°.

PRAENESTINA VIA. See VIA.

PRAESIDIUM, Notitiae; a town of the Cornavii in Britain. Now thought to be *Warwick*, Camden. Another, of Corſica, Antonine, thirty miles to the ſouth of Aleria. A third *Praeſidium*, ſurnamed *Julium*, in *Baetica*; the appellation under which *Scalabis* went, Pliny.

PRAESUS, *i*, Herodotus, Athenaeus; *Praſus*, Strabo, which is thought to be erroneous; a town of Crete, ſituate between Samonium and Cherſoneſus, near Mount Dicta; whence the temple of Jupiter Dictaeus; diſtant ſixty ſtadia from the ſea, and one hundred and eighty from Gortyna, in the neighbourhood of Lebena, Strabo. From *Praſus*, *Praſii*, the people. id. and from *Praeſus*, *Praeſii*.

PRAETORIA AUGUSTA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia. Now called *Braſſow* by the native; *Cronſtat* by the Germans, Baudrand; a town in Tranſylvania. E. Long. 25°, Lat. 47°. Another, of the Salaſſii, near the two gates or defiles of the Alps, the Graiae and Penninae, Pliny; a Roman colony, ſettled by Auguſtus, after the defeat of the Salaſſii by Terentius Varro, on the ſpot where he encamped, Strabo, Dio Caſſius, Ptolemy; ſituate on the river Duria major. The town is now called *Aoſta*, or *Aouſt*, in Piedmont. E. Long. 7° 14′, Lat. 45° 49′.

PRAETORIUM, Antonine, Notitia Imperii; a town of the Brigantes. Now *Paterington*, Camden, near the mouth of the Humber in Yorkſhire. *Coventry*, Talbot.

PRAETORIUM LATOVICORUM, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Superior, ſituate on the Savus below the confluence of the Sana, diſtant thirty-four miles from Aemona. Now *Ratſcach*

PRAETUTIANUS AGER, Livy, Pliny; the territory of the Praetutii; an inland people of the Picenum; ſituate between the Veſtini to the eaſt, and Marſi to the weſt, Ptolemy. *Praetutius*, the epithet, Sil. Italicus.

PRAMNIA PETRA, Athenaeus; a rock in the iſland Icarus, near which ſtands a great mountain, which yields the Vinum Pramnium, called by ſome Pharmacites, or medicinal.

PRAS, *antis*, Xenophon; a town of Perrhaebia. *Prantes*, the people, Stephanus.

PRASIA, Ptolemy; the laſt town of Laconica, on the Sinus Argolicus; a port-town, Scylax. *Braſiae*, *arum*, Pauſanias, Stephanus; *Praſiae*, Thucydides, Polybius, Polyaenus.

PRASIAE, Pauſanias; a village of the tribe Pandionis in Attica; where ſtood the monument of Eryſichthon, id.

PRASIANE, Pliny; the larger iſland formed by the mouth of the Indus, the leſs being called *Patala*.

PRASII, or *Praſiatae*, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither India on the Ganges.

PRASODES *Sinus*, Ptolemy; a bay on the weſt ſide of the iſland Taprobane.

PRASUS. See PRAESUS.

PRASUM, Ptolemy, Marcianus Heracleota; a promontory on the Sinus Barbaricus, in the Mare Rubrum; thought to be *Moſambique* in Zanguebar, in Africa, Salmaſius. Here Ptolemy terminates his geography on that ſide, the parts beyond being unknown.

PRATITAE, Pliny; a people of the Farther Media, at the Farther Portae Caſpiae, in that mount Caſſius which ſeparates Media from Parthia.

PRELIUS LACUS, Cicero; a lake of Etruria, ſo called from *Prilis*, *Prile*, or *Prille*, Pliny; the river which falls into, and gives name to the lake. Now *Lago di Caſtiglione*, in Tuſcany.

PREMIS, *Premnis*. See PRIMIS.

PRENETUS. See PRONECTOS.

PREPESINTHUS, Strabo, Pliny; one of the Cyclades, Artemidorus; excluded from the number of the twelve, Strabo.

PRIAPONESUS, Pliny; an iſland in the Sinus Ceramicus, on the coaſt of Caria, oppoſite to Halicarnaſſus. Now lies deſerted, Baudrand.

PRIAPUS, Pliny; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of the Hither Aſia, near Epheſus.

PRIAPUS, Mela, Strabo; a port-town

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of Myſia Minor, near Parium and Lampſacus; ſituate at the north end of the Helleſpont, and famous for the paſſage of Alexander, and for Xerxes's bridge, Pliny; ſaid to be a colony of Mileſians; taking its name from the obſcene god there worſhipped, Strabo; thence called *Helleſpontiacus*, Virgil. *Priapenus*, a citizen, Stephanus; *Priapis*, *idos*, the territory, id. abounding in vines, Strabo.

PRIENE, Dionyſius; an ancient Ionian town, built by Myrina the Amazon, and called from the name of one of her companions, Diodorus Siculus. Herodotus reckons it among the towns of the Ionians, ſituate in the territory of Caria; and probably, therefore, Ptolemy allots it to Caria. It is allowed by the generality to have ſtood, either upon, or not far from the ſea: it had two ports, one locked or walled round, Scylax; it was ſituate to the north of the mouth of the Meander, at the foot of mount Mycale, Strabo; called alſo *Cadme*, from Philotas the Boeotian, the reſtorer of it, id. Famous for the Panionia, ſee PANIONIUM: the country of Bias, one of the ſeven wiſe men, Strabo, Laertius; who, when his country was taken by the enemy, and his countrymen were flying with their moſt valuable effects, being aſked, why he did not do as they did? anſwered, he always carried his beſt effects about with him, meaning his philoſophy and wiſdom: he was a man of the ſtricteſt juſtice; hence, *Juſtitia Prienenſis* became proverbial, Strabo. *Prieneus*, Herodotus, the gentilitious name. Here ſtood a temple of Minerva, famous for an image of the goddeſs, Pauſanias.

PRILLE and *Prile*. See PRELIUS LACUS.

PRIMIS, Pliny; *Premnis*, Strabo; a town in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Nile, near Meroe. Ptolemy diſtinguiſhes *Primis*, *Parva* and *Magna*, not far from each other, on the ſame ſide, thought to be the weſt ſide of the river.

PRINASSUS, Stephanus; a town of Caria, mentioned by Polybius; its ſituation unknown. *Prinaſſeis* or *Prinaſſenſes*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

PRION, Pliny; a mountain of the iſland Cos, in the Egean ſea.

PRION, *onis*, Ptolemy; a river of Arabia Felix, running with a ſouth-eaſt courſe into the Mare Rubrum, over-againſt the Inſula Dioſcordis, to the weſt of the Perſian gulf.

PRIONOTUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of the Higher Egypt, to the ſouth of Berenice, not far from the Arabian gulf.

PRISCIANA, Mela; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, to the weſt of Siga, near the river Lixus, and to the eaſt of Sala.

PRIVERNUM, Livy, Virgil; a town of the Volſci, in Latium, to the eaſt of Setia. *Privernates*, the people; whoſe ambaſſadors being aſked, what puniſhment they deſerved for their revolt? anſwered, what thoſe deſerve who deem themſelves worthy of liberty; and again aſked by the Roman conſul, ſhould the puniſhment be remitted, what peace was to be expected with them? If you grant a good peace, you may hope to have it ſincere and laſting; but if a bad one, you may well expect it of ſhort continuance. At which anſwer, the Romans were ſo far from being diſpleaſed, that by a vote of the people, they had the freedom of the city granted them, Livy. *Privernas*, *atis*, the epithet, Livy, Pliny. The town is now called *Piperno Vecchio*, a little to the north of the New; ſituate in the Campania of Rome. Eaſt Long. 14°, Lat. 41°, 30′.

PROARNA, *orum*, Stephanus; *Proerna*, *ae*, Strabo, Livy; a town of the Phthiotis in Theſſaly, on the Sinus Maliacus.

PROBALINTHUS, Strabo, Stephanus; a Demos or village of the tribe Pandionis, ſituate in the diſtrict of Attica, called Tetrapolis, towards the ſea of Euboea; in ruins in Pliny's time.

PROBATIA, Theophraſtus; a river of Boeotia, running by Lebadea; on which the beſt reed grows.

PROCERASTIS, Pliny; the ancient name of Chalcedon in Bithynia, on the Boſporus Thracius, over-againſt Byzantium.

PROCHYTA, Mela, Virgil; or *Prochyte*, Strabo, Ovid; ſo called because

cauſe rent from Aenaria, between which iſland and Miſenum it lies; an iſland on the coaſt of Campania, oppoſite to Miſenum, now called *Procita*, or *Prochita*, Cluverius, on the coaſt of Naples.

PROCOBERA. See PORCIFERA.

PROCONNESUS, Scylax, Strabo, Mela; with the *n* redundant, Strabo; *Proeconneſus*, Ptolemy; *Procoueſus*, Stephanus; an iſland in the Propontis, over-againſt Cyzicum, Pliny; whence the marble of Proconneſus is called *Cyzicenum*; its name is from its numerous fawn or deer; called alſo *Elaphonneſus*, Pliny; which Scylax makes a different iſland, and writes with a ſingle *n*: Strabo diſtinguiſhes a new and an old *Proconneſus*, the old deſerted, and the new inhabited, and yielding quarries of white marble; and thus the one might, for diſtinction-ſake, be called *Elaphonneſus*; with a mole or cauſeway, Scholiaſt on Apollonius; by which both iſlands were joined together, Harduin; and therefore ſome will have its name to be *Prochonneſus*; and thence it happened, that ſome reckoned but one Proconneſus, others, two. The iſland is commended for its marble, Strabo, Pliny, Vitruvius; and thence its modern name *Marmora*. Eaſt Long. 20°, Lat. 41°, which it imparts to the Propontis, called the ſea of *Marmora*.

PRODROMI VENTI, Pliny; north-eaſt winds blowing eight days before the riſing of the dog-ſtar; they precede alſo the Eteſiae, whoſe *Prodromi*, or Harbingers, they are called, Geminus.

PROENETUS. See PRONECTUS.

PROERNA. See PROARNA.

PROLAQUEUM, Antonine; a town of the Picenum, ſixteen miles from Nuceria to the eaſt.

PROMONA, Appian; a town of Liburnia.

PROMONTORIUM, Cicero; a promontory, a mountain of a conſiderable height, running out into the ſea; commonly called a *Cape*, or *Head-land*.

PROMONTORIUM ARTABRUM. See ARTABRUM.

PROMONTORIUM BARBARIUM. See BARBARIUM.

PROMONTORIUM CELTICUM. See ARTABRUM.

PROMONTORIUM CHARIDEMI, Ptolemy; the laſt promontory of Baetica to the eaſt, ſituate between Portus Magnus and Baria.

PROMONTORIUM CUNEUM. See CUNEUM.

PROMONTORIUM LUNAE, Ptolemy; a promontory of Luſitania, on the Atlantic, towards the Tagus. Another, of Italy. See LUNAE.

PROMONTORIUM LUNARIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Hither Spain, ſituate between Blanda and Baetulo.

PROMONTORIUM MAGNUM, Pliny; a promontory of Luſitania, called alſo *Oliſiponenſe*. Now *Cabo de Roca Sintra*.

PROMONTORIUM MERCURII. See PULCHRUM.

PROMONTORIUM MINERVAE. See MINERVAE.

PROMONTORIUM MISENUM. See MISENUM.

PROMONTORIUM NERIUM. See ARTABRUM.

PROMONTORIUM OLISIPONENSE. See PROMONTORIUM MAGNUM.

PROMONTORUM PULCHRUM. See PULCHRUM.

PROMONTORIUM SACRUM. See SACRUM.

PROMONTORIUM TENEBRIUM. See TENEBRIUM.

PRONEA, Auſonius; a river of Belgica, falling into the Sura. Now the *Prum* or *Pruym* in the biſhoprick of Triers.

PRONECTUS, Stephanus; a town of Bithynia, built by the Phoenicians, near Drepane; called alſo *Proenetus* and *Pronetus* by the lower writers.

PRONI, *orum*, Polybius; a town of the iſland Cephalenia; *Pronaei*, the people, Thucydides.

PROPHTHASIA, Strabo; *Proſphthaſia*, Ptolemy; a town in the north of the Drangiana, ſituate at the foot of mount Bagous.

PROPONTIS, *idos*, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; ſo called from its ſituation before the Pontus Euxinus; that tract of ſea, lying between the Helleſpont to the ſouth, and the Boſporus Thracius, to the north, into which the Euxine ſets with a very ſtrong current, having Thrace on

the weſt, and Bithynia on the eaſt. *Propontiacus*, the epithet, Propertius, Ovid. *Sea of Marmora*

PROSACTIUS, Arrian; a river running down from mount Ida into the ſea, between the Helleſpont and the Euxine.

PROSCHIUM. See PYLENE.

PROSELENI. See ARCADIA.

PROSOPIS, *itis*, Stephanus a town of the Lower Egypt, which gives name to a Nomos called *Proſopites*; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the weſtmoſt branch of the Nile, towards the Vertex of the Delta.

PROSOPUM, Stephanus; a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, lying before Carthage.

PROSPALTA, Pauſanias, Stephanus, a Demos or village of the tribe Acamantis in Attica. *Proſpaltii*, the people; noted for their litigiouſneſs.

PROSTAMA, Ptolemy; a town of Piſidia, a little to the ſouth of Seleucia.

PROSYMNA, Strabo, Pauſanias, Statius; a diſtrict of Argolis.

PROTE, Pliny; an iſland on the coaſt of Gallia Narbonenſis, one of the Stoechades; ſo called from its being the firſt, reckoning from the Rhone. Now *Porqueyroles*, on the coaſt of Provence, diſtant ſcarce a league. Another *Prote*, Mela; an iſland in the Ionian ſea, near Pylus, on the coaſt of Meſſenia in Peloponneſus.

PROTESILAI TURRIS, the ſepulchre of Proteſilaus, with a temple, at which Alexander ſacrificed, Arrian; ſituate at the ſouth extremity of the Helleſpont, next the Cherſoneſus Thracia. Proteſilaus was the firſt Greek who landed on the coaſt of Troy, and the firſt Greek ſlain by the Trojans, Homer, Ovid. His wife Laodamia, to aſſwage her grief, begged the gods for a ſight of his ſhade; and obtaining her requeſt, ſhe expired in his embraces, Hyginus. *Proteſilaus* was alſo called *Phylacides*, from Phylace, a town of Theſſaly. *Proteſilaeus*, the epithet, Catullus.

PROTOMACRA, Ptolemy; a town of Bithynia, ſituate between Nicaea and Dadaſtana.

PROVINCIA, among the Romans, was a country conquered at a diſtance, Feſtus, Iſidorus, from Rome, or rather from Italy, it being an honour reſerved for Italy, not to have any part of it reduced to a province; for the government of which ſome certain perſon was yearly ſent, called pro-conſul and pro praetor; as it were a ſubſtitute for, or in room of the conſul and praetor; before the ſecond Punic war there was no occaſion for ſuch an officer, becauſe the city magiſtrates, the conſuls and praetors, were abundantly ſufficient before that time, for carrying on, or managing all public buſineſs.

PROVINCIA ROMANA, or ſimply *Provincia*, Caeſar; the ſouth part of Gaul, reaching from the Pyrenees to the Alps, and lying along the Mediterranean; the ſame with Gallia Narbonenſis, which ſee.

PRUSA, Ptolemy, Strabo; a town ſituate at mount Olympus in Myſia, built by Pruſias, who waged war with Croeſus, Strabo; with Cyrus, Stephanus, both cotempory princes. Now called *Burſa* or *Pruſa*, capital of Bithynia, in Aſia Minor. E. Long. 29° 10′, Lat. 40° 30′. *Pruſaeus*, Stephanus; *Pruſenſis*, Pliny; the gentililious name. Another *Pruſa*, of Bithynia, Ptolemy, Coins; on the river Hypius, Ptolemy; or at the foot of mount Hypius, from which the river riſes, Scholiaſt on Apollonius; either raiſed from the foundation by king Pruſias, or the ancient town called *Hypia*, ſituate on the river Hypius, Scholiaſt; enlarged and improved, and afterwards called *Pruſa*, from the founder or improver Pruſias: it ſtood a conſiderable way up the river, Ptolemy. *Pruſeis*, or *Pruſenſes*, the people, Coins.

PRUSIAS, *ados*, Strabo; a town of Bithynia, anciently called *Cios*, from a cognominal river, and giving name to the Sinus Cianus of the Propontis: rebuilt by Pruſias the ſon of Zela, Stephanus; after having been deſtroyed by Philip, the ſon of Demetrius, Strabo; and hence its name: it ſtood on the Sinus Cianus, at the foot of mount Arganthonius, id. Apollonius. This is the Pruſias, who harboured Annibal, after the defeat of Antiochus,

chus. *Prufieus* or *Prufienfis*, Strabo, the gentilitious name. Of this place was Aſclepiades, called *Prufieus*, Strabo; the famous phyſician: cotemporary with Pompey, Pliny; ſomething earlier than Pompey, Cicero; having paſſed the greater part of a long life in great reputation at Rome, where he alſo died. He affirmed that health was preſerved by temperance, exerciſe, and friction. The methodical uſe of wine was one of his moſt efficacious remedies, by which, in the particular caſe of a perſon about to be buried, he acquired great reputation, Celſus, Apuleius. He was famous for his ſimple and gentle methods of treating patients, which added greatly to the vogue he was in.

PRYMNESIA, a town of Caria, Stephanus; of Phrygia Magna, Ptolemy; *Prymneſſus*, Pauſanias.

PRYTANEUM. Plutarch; a public building, erected by Theſeus, at Athens; where the Athenian ſenate, or the ſenate of five hundred, aſſembled to deliberate on public affairs, prior to their being carried before the people, ſummoned together by the Prytanes, the chief magiſtrates of Athens, fifty in number. In this place were depoſited the laws of Solon, Pauſainias; and thoſe who deſerved well of there country, were here maintained at the public expence, Plato, Thucydides, Ariſtotle. It was alſo a court of juſtice, on which they ſat on inanimate things, inſtrumental in the death of any perſon, which, upon trial and ſentence of condemnation paſſed, were to be exterminated, or carried out of the bounds of the country, Aeſchines, Pollux.

PRYTANIS, Arrian; a river of Colchis, running from eaſt to weſt into the Euxine, between the river Abſarus to the north, and Trapezus to the ſouth.

PSACUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north-weſt ſide of Crete, to the north of Ciſamus: in modern maps, *Cape Spachio*.

PSAMATHE, Pliny, Solinus; a fountain of Boeotia, near Thebes.

PSAMATHUS, *untis*, Scylax, Pauſanias; *Pſammathos*, Stephanus. See AMATHUS of Laconica.

PSAPHIS, Strabo; a town of the Oropians, on the confines of Attica and Boeotia; where Amphiaraus with his chariot and four was ſwallowed up, Sophocles; and where ſtood his oracles, formerly in veneration and repute, Strabo.

PSATES or *Pſathis*, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Europea, running from eaſt to weſt into the Palus Maeotis.

PSELCIS, Ptolemy; *Pſelchis* and *Pſelcha*, Strabo; a town of the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Nile, oppoſite to Metacompſo on the eaſt ſide, the boundary of Egypt to the ſouth, Ptolemy.

PSEPHINUS, Joſephus; an octagonal tower of Jeruſalem, moſt of the others being tetragonal; ſeventy cubits high, from which there was a proſpect of Arabia and of the Mediterranean.

PSESSI, Scylax; a branch of the Maeotidae, or people on the Palus Maeotis.

PSEUDOCORASIUM, Stephanus; an extenſive coaſt, lying between Corycus and Seleucia Iſaurica.

PSEUDOPENIAS, Strabo; a promontory of Cyrenaica, near the lake Tritonis; on this promontory ſtood the city Berenice.

PSEUDOSTOMA, *atis*, Pliny, Ptolelemy; one of the mouths of the Danube, between the Oſtium Pulchrum to the ſouth, and Boreum to the north.

PSEUDOSTOMATA NILI, falſe mouths of the Nile, Pliny; who reckons up four; Ptolemy, only two: they are ſmall and not navigable: the Athribitic branch of the Nile is diſcharged by them, Ptolemy.

PSILE, Pliny; an iſland near Epheſus.

PSILLIS, *idos*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Pſilis*, Arrian; a river of Bithynia, falling from ſouth to north into the Euxine, between the mouth of the Boſporus Thracius to the weſt, and the river Calpis to the eaſt.

PSILOS, Pliny; one of the three ſmall iſlands, near Samos, called Trogiliae, from the promontory Trogilium.

PSIMADA,

PSIMADA, Stephanus; a ſmall diſtrict of Iſauria.

PSOPHIS, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Arcadia, ſituate on the river Aroanius, and not far from the Erymanthus, Pauſanias; in the heart of Peloponneſus, Polybius; more weſterly, Pauſanias; formerly called *Phegea* or *Phegia*, id.

PSYCHIA, Stephanus; a name of the iſland *Amorgos*.

PSYCHIUM, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a city about the middle of the ſouth ſide of Crete, ſituate between the mouths of the Maſſalia and Electra.

PSYCHRUS, Ariſtotle; a river in the territory of Chalcis, on the confines of Macedonia, whoſe name denotes the extreme coldneſs of its waters.

PSYLLI, Strabo, Ptolemy; a people in the ſouth of Cyrenaica, ſo called from king Pſyllus, Agathargides quoted by Pliny; almoſt all overwhelmed by ſand driven by a ſouth wind, Herodotus. They had ſomething in their bodies fatal to ſerpents, and their very ſmell proved a charm againſt them, Pliny, Lucan.

PSYLLION, Ptolemy; *Pſylla*, Arrian; a trading town of Bithynia, on the Euxine, ſituate between Heraclea to the weſt, and Tium to the eaſt.

PSYRA, *ae*, Pliny; *Pſyra, orum*, Strabo; *Pſyria*, Homer; a ſmall iſland in the Sinus Ceramicus, near the coaſt of Caria; with a cognominal town: this iſland was unfit for vines, Cratinus quoted by Suidas. Its name denotes its meanneſs in ſoil, Stephanus.

PSYTTALIA, Strabo; a rocky, deſart iſland in the Saronic bay, ſituate between Attica and the iſland Salamis, Pauſanias, Pliny.

PTARENUS, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, falling into the Indus.

PTELEA, Stephanus; a Demos or village of Attica, belonging to the tribe Oeneis. One of the ancient names of *Epheſus*, id. Pliny.

PTELEON, Homer, Pliny; a town of Elis in Peloponneſus, towards the Alpheus, but where there in particular not known. Built by a colony, from a cognominal town in Phthiotis, Strabo. Another, of Ionia, in the Hither Aſia, near mount Mimas and the town Erythrae, Livy. A third, of the Phthiotis in Theſſaly, on the Sinus Pagaſaeus, Strabo, Livy; where the *Nemus Pteleon* ſtood, Pliny; as if the town had taken its name from the elms growing there; it is alſo mentioned by Lucan, Mela.

PTEMYTHIS, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile.

PTENETHU NOMOS. See PHTHENOTES.

PTERIA, Herodotus; a very ſtrong town of Cappadocia, taken and razed by Cyrus, lying almoſt on the Euxine, not far from Sinope.

PTEROTON STRATOPEDON. See ALATA CASTRA.

PTOEMPHANES, Ptolemy, Diodorus Siculus; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, to the ſouth of Meroe, towards the equator, on the weſt ſide of the Nile.

PTOLEMAIS, Ptolemy; the port of *Arſinoe*, ſituate on the weſt branch of the Nile, which concurs to form the iſland called Nomos Heracleotes, to the ſouth of the vertex of the Delta.

PTOLEMAIS, Strabo; the largeſt and moſt conſiderable town of the Thebais, or Higher Egypt, and in nothing ſhort of Memphis; governed in the manner of a Greek republic, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Nile, almoſt oppoſite to Coptos. Another, of Cyrenaica, anciently called *Barce*, which ſee. A third of the Troglodytica, ſurnamed *Epitheras*, from the chace of wild beaſts, as elephants, lying in the ſame parallel with Meroe, Strabo; on the Arabian Gulf, Pliny; four thouſand eight hundred and twenty ſtadia to the ſouth of Berenice, id. It is called *Ptolemais Ferarum*, Ptolemy, Arrian; and from its ſituation, or the people, *Troglodytica*, Strabo. A fourth, of Galilee, anciently called *Aca*, or *Acon*, which ſee; made a Roman colony under the emperor Claudius, Pliny. A fifth, of Pamphylia, Strabo; ſituate near the river Melas, on the borders of Cilicia Aſpera.

PTOLEMAEI FOSSA, Diodorus; a cut or trench from the eaſtern branch of

the Nile, carried on through the iſthmus to the north extremity of the Arabian Gulf. It was begun by king Neco, but left unfiniſhed, reſumed by Darius king of Perſia, but afterwards relinquiſhed from an idle apprehenſion, that it would lay Egypt under water. At length Ptolemy Philadelphus completed the work, unaccompanied by any damage or danger. It proved a kind of croſs bar or fence to the kingdom, which might be opened and ſhut at pleaſure. Strabo begins it from the village Phacuſa, ſituate on the eaſt branch of the Nile, and makes it an hundred cubits broad, and of a depth ſufficient to carry large veſſels: and both Diodorus and Strabo make it terminate at Arſinoe. It was called *Ptolemaeorum Fluvius*, Aelian.

PTOUS, Strabo, Plutarch; a mountain of Boeotia, on which ſtood the town Acraephium, where Apollo was born, ſituate on the lake Copais, with three tops, Homer. On this mountain was an oracle of Apollo, at which the Thebans aſſembled, Strabo.

PTYCHIA, Thucydides, Stephanus; an iſland ſituate to the eaſt of, and and very near to Corcyra. *Ptychēicus*, Stephanus, the epithet.

PUANI URBS, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, on the Arabian Gulf.

PUCINUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a citadel of the Carni, a people of Iſtria in Italy. Now *Proſecho*, ſituate on an eminence on the Adriatic. Its wines, ſo greatly commended, are called *Pucina*, Pliny. Now ſaid to be called *Beinſal* by the Germans.

PUDRI, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, ſituate on the Arabian Gulf.

PUDPUT. See PUTPUT.

PULCHRUM PROMONTORIUM, Polybius; *Promontorium Mercurii*, Pliny; a promontory of Africa Propria, lying to the north of Carthage; of which ſolemn mention is made in the treaty entered into by the Romans and Carthaginians; namely, that neither the Romans, nor their allies, ſhould ſail beyond that promontory. The genuine name is *Chermjah*, a Punic term, denoting *devoted*, or *accurſed*; the Greeks, deceived by the ſound, called it, Ἄκρα Ἐρυθραία: Polybius, appriſed of the miſtake of his countrymen, in order to avoid ſo ominous a term, called it by a more auſpicious name, Καλὸν, or *Pulchrum*; and this was alſo the pilot's anſwer, aware as he was of the Roman ſuperſtition, to Scipio, when aſking the name of the promontory in proſpect, Livy.

PUMENTUM, Strabo; a town of Lucania, built under the auſpices of Philoctetes.

PUNDA. See SPUNDA.

PUNICUM, Peutinger; a town of Moeſia Superior, ſituate between Ledenata and Cuppae. Another *Punicum* of Etruria, Peutinger; either a citadel or a town on the coaſt; diſtant three miles, by the Maritime Itinerary, from Caſtrum Novum.

PUNICUM MARE, Florus; the ſame with *Africum*, waſhing Africa on the north.

PUNON, Moſes; an encampment of the Iſraelites, in the ſouth of Moab, lying between Zalmonah and Oboth.

PUPINIENSIS, or *Pupinius Ager*, Varro, Valerius Maximus, Feſtus; a territory of Latium, in the circumjacency of Tuſculum, ſo extremely barren in ſoil, as to produce neither vines nor hay.

PUPULUM, Ptolemy; a town on the ſouth ſide of Sardinia.

PUPPUT. See PUTPUT.

PURA. See PARSIS.

PURPURARIAE, or *Purpuriae Inſulae*, Pliny; iſlands in the Atlantic, to the weſt of Mauretania Tingitana, and north of the Fortunate, diſcovered by Juba, who there ſet up a manufactory of Getulian purple.

PUTEAL, Horace; a place in Rome near the praetor's tribunal, which often goes by that name, becauſe of its vicinity: it properly denoted a place that had been thunderſtruck, and ſuperſtitiouſly had a cover built over it.

PUTEOLANAE MOLES, famous for the extravagance of Caligula, who joined this mole to Baiae by a bridge of boats, which he laid out with a terrace-walk; over which he continued paſſing and re-paſſing

for

for two ſucceſſive days, each day differently arrayed, Suetonius.

PUTEOLANUS SINUS, Pliny, Sueton; called *Crater*, Strabo; a bay of the Tuſcan ſea, extending along the coaſt of Campania, between the promontory Miſenum to the north, and the Promontorium Minervae to the ſouth. Now called *il Golfo di Napoli*.

PUTEOLI, *orum*, Livy, Strabo; a town of Campania; ſo called either from its wells, there being many hot and cold ſprings thereabouts, or from its ſtench, *putor*, cauſed by ſulphureous exhalations, Varro, Strabo: anciently called *Dicaearchia*, from its equal and juſt government; the port of Cumae, a place of great trade, probably built by the Cumeans; ſituate on the brow of a hill, id. A colony of Samians, Stephanus; the poets contract the appellation to *Dicarchia*, Statius. That of *Puteoli*, Strabo derives from the time of Annibal, when the Romans began to fortify it. A Roman colony, Livy; ſurnamed *Auguſta*, under Nero, Frontinus. *Puteolani*, the people, Cicero. Now *Pozzuolo*, nine miles to the weſt of Naples. E. Long. 14° 40', Lat. 41° 15'.

PUTICULAE, *arum*, or *Puticuli*, *orum*, Varro; the burying-place for perſons of the loweſt rank, without the Eſquilian gate: the bodies here depoſited, infecting the air, and rendering the neighbouring part of the city unhealthy, Auguſtus gave to his favourite Mecaenas many acres of this common field, who turned it to fine gardens, Horace.

PUTPUT, Antonine; *Pudput*, Peutinger; *Pupput*, Notitia; a town of Africa Propria, ſituate between Adrumetum and Clupea.

PYCNUS, Ptolemy; a ſmall river of Crete, running northwards into the Cretan ſea near Cydonia.

PYDES, Stephanus; a town and river of Piſidia.

PYDNA, Ptolemy; a town of Pieria, a diſtrict of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermacius, at the mouth of the river Aliacmon: here the Romans defeating Perſes, or Perſeus, put an end to the Macedonian kingdom, Livy, Strabo, Velleius: and here Caſſander beſieged and took Olympias, the mother of Alexander and ſlew her, Diodorus, Juſtin. Archelaus, king of Macedonia, to puniſh the refractory inhabitants, took the town, and removed it twenty ſtadia from the ſea, Diodorus. *Pydnaei*, the people, Livy.

PYENIS, Stephanus; a town of the Colchi.

PYGELA, Strabo, Stephanus; *Phygela*, Mela, Pliny; as if built by fugitives; the former name Strabo accounts for from a foul diſeaſe; a ſmall town of Ionia, near Neapolis, built by Agamemnon, and ſettled by his people, Strabo; with a temple of Diana Munychia, id.

PYGMAEI, a diminutive race of mortals, not above three ſpans in ſtature, placed in different parts of the world; as at the ſource of the Nile, Pliny; in Thrace, Solinus; and about the town Geranea, mount Haemus, and the Strymon, whence they were driven by the Cranes. Their wars in defence of their ſtanding corn, Mela, are mentioned by Homer, Oppian and Juvenal. *Pygmaeus*, the epithet, Ovid, Juvenal.

PYLACABUM, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia.

PYLAE. See THERMOPYLAE.

PYLAE ALBANIAE. See CAUCASIAE.

PYLAE AMANICAE. See AMANICAE.

PYLAE PERSIDES, Strabo; defiles between Suſia and Perſis; and becauſe in the middle between both, ſometimes called *Perſides*, and ſometimes *Suſides*.

PYLAE SARMATICAE. See CAUCASIAE.

PYLAE SUSIDES. See PYLAE PERSIDES.

PYLAE SYRIAE. See AMANICAE.

PYLAEA, Herodotus; a town of Trachinia, at mount Oeta, near Thermopylae: and hence the Sinus Oetaeus was called *Pylaicus*, Strabo.

PYLAEMENIA, Pliny; *Paphlagonia*, ſo called by ſome; probably from *Pylaemenes*, general of the Paphlagonians, who came to the aſſiſtance of the Trojans, Homer.

PYLAEUS, Strabo, a high mountain of Leſbos, near Mytelene.

PYLENE, Homer, Pliny; called afterwards

terwards *Proſchium*, Thucydides, Strabo; with the epithet, *Scopuloſa*, Statius; a town of Aetolia, on the Corinthian bay, near Naupactum.

PYLLEON, Livy; a town of Theſſaly.

PYLON, *onis*, Strabo; a town on the confines of Macedonia and Illyricum.

PYLORA, Arrian; an iſland on the coaſt of Perſis, in the Perſian gulf.

PYLORUS, Pliny; an inland town of Crete, which Harduin takes to be a corruption of Elyrus.

PYLUS, *i*, *hic*, Strabo; *haec*, Pauſanias; a town of Elis; its ruins to be ſeen on the road from Olympia to Elis, Pauſanias; ſituate between the mouths of the Peneus and Sellees, near mount Scollis, Strabo. Built by Pylas of Megara, and deſtroyed by Hercules, Pauſanias. Another Pylus in Triphylia, Strabo, by which the Alpheus runs, Pauſanias; on the confines of Arcadia, and none in Arcadia itſelf, id. A third, in Meſſenia, Strabo, Ptolemy; ſituate at the foot of mount Aegaleus, on the ſea-coaſt, over-againſt the iſland Sphagea or Sphacteria; built by Pylas, and ſettled by a colony of Leleges from Megara; but thence expelled by Neleus and the Pelaſgi, and therefore called *Nelea*, Homer; a ſandy territory, id. The royal reſidence of Neleus, and of Neſtor his ſon: the more ancient and more excellent Pylus; whence the proverb, *Pylus ante Pylum*, Ariſtophanes, Plutarch; uſed, when we want to repreſs the arrogance and pride of any one: ſaid to be afterwards called *Coryphaſium*, which ſee. It made a figure in the Peloponneſian war; for being rebuilt by the Athenians, it proved of great benefit to them for the ſpace of fifteen years, and of much annoyance to the Lacedaemonians, Thucydides, all the three *Pyli* were ſubject to Neſtor, Strabo. *Pylius*, the epithet, Ovid; *Pylii*, the people, *Homer*.

PYRAE, *arum*, Pliny; a town of Latium near Minturnae.

PYREA, Stephanus; a part of Theſſaly thus called.

PYRAEI. Mela, Pliny; a people of Dalmatia, through whoſe territory the Naro runs

PYRAMA, Schottus' edition; *Pirina*, Antonine; a town of Sicily, midway between Panormus and Petra. See PIRINA.

PYRAMIDES, Strabo; on the brow of a mountain ſtand ſeveral ſtructures called *towers*, Pliny; commonly *pyramids*, ſepulchres of the kings of Egypt; forty ſtadia to the weſt of Memphis, on the weſt ſide of the Nile; three of them very conſiderable, and two reckoned among the ſeven wonders of the world: each a ſtadium in height; the baſe of the largeſt exceeds, and that of the next to it is equal to, a ſtadium, Diodorus Siculus; who, in general ſays, that neither natives nor foreigners are agreed about their age. The genuine name is thought to be *Paramon*, of Egyptian original, and not the geometrical body called *Pyramis* by the Greeks; becauſe the Arabs, neighbours to the Egyptians, called a *pyramid*, *Haramon*, denoting in Hebrew a *tower*, or *palace*. The vain and idle oſtentation of the kings of Egypt, Pliny; filling the world with their fame; ſeen out at ſea, and ſituate on a barren rocky mountain, Mela; raiſed to a height exceeding the ordinary pitch of building, Solinus: now the only one of the ſeven wonders of antiquity, at this day remaining. The biggeſt pyramid meaſures in height five hundred and twenty foot, on a baſe of ſix hundred and eighty-two feet ſquare, Thevenot; according to le Bruin, the height amounts to ſix hundred and ſixteen feet, the bottom meaſuring ſeven hundred and four feet; and the baſe thus by eighty-eight feet exceeding the height though an arrow drawn by a good arm may, yet a ſtone, unleſs by an extraordinary ſtrong man, cannot, thrown from the top, fall beyond the pyramid. On the top is a fine platform, which viewed from below, ſeems to terminate in a point; but is ſixteen or ſeventeen feet ſquare. On the outſide are ſtone-ſteps, by which to aſcend the pyramid, Thevenot, le Bruin.

PYRAMUS, Strabo, Ptolemy, Scylax; a river of Cilicia Campeſtris or Propria, riſing in mount Taurus,

and running from eaſt to weſt into the ſea of Cilicia at Mallos; and formerly called *Leucoſyros* in Mallos, or in the territory of Mallos, Stephanus.

PYRANTHUS, Stephanus; a ſmall town or village of Crete near Gortyn.

PYRASUS, Stephanus; *Pyrrhaſſus*, Homer; a town of Phthia, a diſtrict of Theſſaly, called *Demetrium*, from a grove and temple of Ceres or Demeter, at the diſtance of two ſtadia; with a commodious port; diſtant twenty ſtadia from Thebae Phthioticae, Strabo, Livy.

PYRENAEA, Stephanus; a town of Locris.

PYRENAEA VENUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory with a temple of Venus in the Pyrenees, on the common limits of Spain and Gaul, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Pyrenees.

PYRENE MONS, Ptolemy, Sil. Italicus Stephanus. *Pyrenaeus Mons*, Mela, Stephanus; *Pyrenaei Montes*, Strabo, Romans generally; now the *Pyrenees*; mountains ſeparating Spain from Gaul, and extending from the Portus Veneris of Gallia Narbonenſis, commonly port Vendres in Rouſſillon, on the Mediterranean, to St. Sebaſtian, on the Cantabrian ocean, in a north-weſt direction, the ſpace of eighty Spaniſh leagues; and aſſuming different names in different places: and becauſe ſituate between the two mentioned ſeas, called *Bimaris*, Auſonius. Covered with woods, eſpecially on the ſide of Spain, called *Pyrenaeus Saltus*, Caeſar, Livy, Nepos; which by ſome accident being fired, produced whole currents of ſilver, Ariſtotle, Poſidonius, Diodorus Siculus; and thence it is ſuppoſed the appellation *Pyrene* aroſe; not to mention the fabulous adventure of Hercules, and Pyrene, daughter of Bebryx, a petty king in the neighbourhood. The mountains are called *Alpes*, Varro; and the inhabitants, *Alpini*, A Gellius.

PYRENAEUS, Pliny, Appian; a mountain of Rhaetia, part of the Tridentine Alps: commonly called the *Great Brenner*, a very high mountain in Tirol, near the ſprings of the river Atheſis.

PYRGENSES, Pliny; a people of Achaia.

PYRGI, *orum*, Virgil, Mela, Rutilius, Pliny; a town of Etruria, a port of the Caeretani, on the Tuſcan ſea, Strabo. A Roman colony, Livy: where ſtood a rich temple of Lucina, built by the Pelaſgi, Strabo; and plundered by Dionyſius the elder to the amount of a thouſand talents, Diodorus Siculus. Now a little town, called *S. Severa*, according to ſome, but *S. Marinella*, Baudrand, an eye-witneſs; who ſays, that he read on a high tower, the word *Neopyrgum*; poſſibly built from the ruins of Pyrgi, which are to be ſeen in that neighbourhood; and that at S. Severa, there is not the leaſt appearance of a port; whereas at St. Marinella, there is one pretty capacious, thirty-three miles to the weſt of Rome. *Pyrgenſes*, the people, Cicero, Livy. *Pyrgitas*, Stephanus.

PYRGI, a town of Meſſenia, Stephanus; *Pyrgos*, Polybius; a town of Tryphalia; Livy allots it to Elis, and calls it a citadel; all three neighbouring countries, Polybius.

PYRGITAE, the *Cretans* thus called Heſychius.

PYRGUS EUPHRANTA, Ptolemy; a town of Africa, on the coaſt of the Syrtis Magna, ſituate between Macodama to the weſt, and the Arae Philenorum to the eaſt.

PYRNUS, Stephanus; a town of Caria, mentioned by no other author.

PYRRHA, Mela, Thucydides, Strabo; a town ſituate on the weſt ſide of Leſbos, diſtant an hundred ſtadia from the promontory Malia, on the ſouth ſide. In Strabo's time demoliſhed, but the ſuburbs inhabited, with a port eighty miles from Mitylene to the ſouth. Another, of Ionia, in the Hither Aſia, at the mouth of the Meander, Ptolemy.

PYRRHA, a promontory of the Phthiotis, a diſtrict of Theſſaly, on the Sinus Maliacus, oppoſite to two iſlands, called Pyrrha and Deucalion, Strabo.

PYRRHAEA, Strabo, Rhianus; *Theſ-*

ſaly,

ſaly, ſo called anciently from Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion.

PYRRHE, Pliny; a ſmall iſland in the Sinus Ceramicus, on the coaſt of Caria.

PYRRHEI. See PYRRHUS.

PYRRHEUM, Livy; a part, or the ſuburbs, of the town *Ambracia* in Epirus.

PYRRHI VALLUM, Polybius; ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Pyrrhi Caſtra*, Livy; and the *Pyrrhichus* of Pauſanias; a town of Laconica, diſtant forty ſtadia from the river Scyras, from which Pyrrhus, the ſon of Achilles, ſet ſail, when about to marry Hermione, and from him the place was called.

PYRRHUS CAMPUS, Ptolemy; a plain of Libya Interior; ſo called from the flames it emits in the night; and in its middle ſtands the mountain called Deorum Currus, appearing all on fire. *Pyrrhei*, the people in the neighbourhood.

PYSTIRA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Ionia, oppoſite to Smyrna.

PYSTUS, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, ſituate on the river Calbis.

PYTHEUM, Ptolemy; *Pythium*, Plutarch; a town on the weſt ſide of the Pelaſgiotis, a diſtrict of Theſſaly; one of the three towns, that concurred to form the *Tripolis* of Livy, and the *Tripolitis* of Strabo; ſituate at the foot of mount Olympus, id. Plutarch.

PYTHIA. See DELPHI.

PYTHIAS, Aelian; a road in Macedonia, leading from Theſſalonica to Tempe in Theſſaly.

PYTHION, or *Pythium*, Stephanus; a place near Gortyna, in the iſland of Crete, ſacred to Apollo.

PYTHIS, Ptolemy; a promontory of Marmarica in Afric, on the Mediterranean.

PYTHIUM. See PYTHEUM and PYTHION.

PYTHO, *us*, and *onis*, Homer; *Pythia*, Ptolemy; the ſame with *Delphi*, which ſee. Though Ptolemy ſeems to make *Pythia* and *Delphi*, two ſeveral towns. The appellation is ſaid to be derived from the cuſtom of enquiring of, or conſulting the oracle there, Scholiaſt on Apollonius.

PYTHOPOLIS, the ſame with *Athymbra*, and *Nyſa* in Lydia, which ſee. Called *Pythopolis* from Pythes, ſo rich as to entertain Xerxes, and give each ſoldier of his army ſix darics, Stephanus. Called *Pythius Bithynus*, Pliny; and *Pythius Lyaus*, Herodotus.

PYTHOPOLIS, Plutarch; a town of Bithynia, built by Theſeus on the river Selleis.

PYTNA, Strabo; one of the tops of mount Ida in Crete. See HIERAPYTNA.

PYXA, Theocritus; a town of the iſland Cos, now extinct, Baudrand.

PYXITES, Pliny, Arrian; a river of Colchis, running to the ſouth of the Apſarus, from eaſt to weſt into the Euxine.

PYXURATES, Pliny; the *Euphrates* ſo called near its ſource, and before it penetrates mount Taurus.

PYXUS, *untis*. See BUXENTUM.

Q.

QUADI, Tacitus; a people of Germany, ſituate to the ſouth-eaſt of the mountains of Bohemia, on the banks of the Danube, and extending as far as the river Marus, or March, running by Moravia, which country they occupied.

QUADRATA, Ennius, Solinus; the ancient name of *Rome*, from the ſquare form in which it was built by Romulus, Plutarch.

QUADRATUM, Antonine; a town of the Higher Pannonia. Situate on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, oppoſite to the iſland Schut, between Flexum and Arabo. Now *Wiſelburg*, a village in the Higher Hungary. Another, in the Lower Pannonia,

nonia, Antonine; ſituate at the confluence of the rivers Savus and Corcoras; a town of Carniola, on the borders of Stiria, between Noviodunum to the weſt, and Sciſcia to the eaſt. A third, of Illyricum, Antonine; *Quadrata*, Peutinger; ſituate between Romula and adFines.

QUADRIBURGIUM, Ammian; a town of Belgica, near the Batavi. Said to be *Waterburg*, Altingius.

QUADRURBS, the *Tetrapolis Attica*, thus tranſlated by Attius.

QUAETUS, which Cluverius conjectures to be the genuine name, inſtead of *Quaerus* in Peutinger, becauſe the modern name is *Quieto*: a river of Iſtria, running between Ningum and Parentium.

QUARI, Strabo; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate between the Salii and Vocontii.

QUARQUERNI, Inſcription; *Querquerni*, Pliny; a people of the Hither Spain, a branch of the Callaici.

QUERQUETULANA PORTA, one of the gates of Rome, next the Viminalis, Pliny. Now the ſpot is turned to vineyards.

QUERQUETULANUS MONS, Tacitus; mount *Coelius*, thus called from its grove of oaks, taken within the city by Ancus Marcius, Strabo; by Tullus Hoſtilius, Livy.

QUIETIS AEDES, Livy; a temple without the Porta Collina, not far from Rome, on the Via Lavicana.

QUINA, Itinerary; *Cuina*, Ptolemy; a colony of Africa Propria, on the Ampſaga, in the inland parts of Zeugitania, to the ſouth of Carthage.

QUINDA, Strabo; a ſtrong fortreſs of Cilicia, above Anchiale.

QUINTANA CASTRA, Notitia; *Quintiana*, Itinerary; a town of Vindelicia, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, between the rivers Iſarus and Aenus. Thought to be *Kintzen*, Cluverius; a village in the Lower Bavaria, on the Danube.

QUINTANAE, or *Ad Quintanas*, Antonine; a place in Latium, fifteen miles from Rome, on the Via Lavicana.

QUINTIANA. See QUINTANA.

QUINTIANAE AQUAE. See AQUAE.

QUIRINALIS MONS, Feſtus; *Quirinus*, Vibius Sequeſter, Ovid; one of the ſeven hills of Rome; thus called either from the temple of Quirinus, the poſthumous name of Romulus, or from the Sabines removing thither from Cures. Now called *Monte Cavallo*, from two marble horſes there ſtanding.

QUIRINALIS PORTA, Feſtus; one of the gates of Rome; called alſo *Agonalis*, and *Salaria*. Now *la Porta Salara*.

QUIRITES, in conſequence of the agreement entered into by Romulus and Tatius king of the Sabines, Rome was to retain its name, taken from Romulus; and the people to be called *Quirites*, from Cures, the principal town of the Sabines, Ovid; a name uſed in all public addreſſes to the Roman people.

QUIZA, Antonine; a maritime town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis; ſurnamed *Xenitana*, Pliny. Now *Oran*, a port-town of Algiers. W. Long. 3°, N. Lat. 36°. Another *Quiza*, Ptolemy, Arrian; a port of Carmania.

R.

RAAB, or *Rahab*, Bible; a name given the *Lower Egypt*, on account of its pride and inſolence.

RAAMAH. See REGMA.

RABBA, or *Rabbat Moab*. See AR.

RABBATH AMMON. See PHILADELPHIA.

RABBATH-MOAB. See AR.

RABBITH, Joſhua; a town in the lot of the tribe of Iſſachar.

RACHEL, 1 Sam. xxx. a town in the ſouth of Judah, to which David made a preſent of a part of the ſpoils of the Amalekites.

RACLITANUM. See ALICANUM.

RAEMSES. See RAMESES.

RAETIA,

RAETIA, Coin, Inſcription; *Rhaetia*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Dio; *Rhetia*, Coin, Ammian. The appellation *Rhaetia*, among the Romans, compriſed *Vindelicia*, Tacitus; a country ſcarce ever mentioned, though *Vindelici*, the people be often mentioned in authors. The other part was called *Rhaetia Propria*, Suetonius, Velleius. In later ages, when provinces came to be numbered, the country of the *Vindelici* was called *Rhaetia Secunda*; and the *Propria*, named *Rhaetia Prima*; and by the lower writers, *Rhaetiae Primae*, and *Secundae*. The *Rhaetia Propria* was contained between the Rhine to the weſt, and the Alpes to the eaſt, and between Italy to the ſouth, and the borders of Vindelicia to the north. *Rhaeti*, the people; originally Tuſcans, driven from their country by the Gauls, and ſettled in that which goes by their name, under *Rhaetus*, their leader, Juſtin, Pliny, Stephanus; whence the name *Rhaeti*. *Rhaeticus*, or *Rheticus*, Coin, the epithet.

RAETIARIA. See RATIARIA.

RAGA, *ae*, Arrian, Iſidorus; *orum*, Tobit; *Ragae*, *arum*, Strabo, Apollodorus; a town of Media, fifty ſtadia, or a day's journey to the ſouth of the Portae Caſpiae; the ſame with Europus.

RAGE, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed to be the *Ratae* of Antonine; a town of the Coritani in Britain; by the Itinerary numbers, it ſeems to have been ſituate near Leiceſter, or to be *Leiceſter*, Camden; *Ratiford*, Talbot.

RAGEIA, Strabo; a town of Media, near Raga, built by Seleucus Nicanor.

RAGIANA, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Media, near the Portae Caſpiae.

RAGONDU, Peutinger, Itineraries; a place in Pannonia Superior, midway between Petovio and Celeia, now extinct.

RAHAB. See RAAB.

RAKKATH, Joſhua; a town of Upper Galilee; thought to be *Tiberias*, Talmud; but this is denied by Reland, who ſays, that *Rakkath* was a town of the tribe of Naphthali.

RAKON, Joſhua; a town of the tribe of Dan; called *Arecon*, Vulgate.

RAMAH, a town of Benjamin, near Gibea, Judges; called *Rama of Saul*, 1 Sam. xxii. ſix miles from Jeruſalem to the north, Jerome; forty ſtadia, Joſephus; who calls it *Ramathan*; memorable for the ſtory of the Levite and his concubine; taken and fortified by Baaſa king of Iſrael, in order to annoy the kingdom of Judah, id. This *Rama* is mentioned Iſaiah x. Jeremiah xxxi. and Matthew ii. And is to be diſtinguiſhed from *Rama of Samuel*, 1 Sam. xix. called alſo *Ramatha*, 1 Sam. i. 19. and *Ramathaim, Zophim*, ibid i. 1. which lay a great way to the weſt, towards Joppa, near Lydda, 1 Maccab. ii. the birth-place of Samuel; adjoining to the mountains of Ephraim, and the place of his reſidence, 1 Sam. xv. &c. Joſephus. Called *Ramula* in the lower age, Gul. Tyrius.

RAMATH-MIZPE, Joſhua xiii. *Ramoth-Maſphe*, Septuagint, Vulgate; *Ramoth in Gilead*, or *Remmath Galaad*, Seventy; a town in that tract of Gilead called Maſpha, or Mizpe, one of the cities of refuge.

RAMATHAIM ZOPHIM. See RAMA.

RAMATHON. See RAMA.

RAMESES, or *Raemſes*, a diſtrict. See GOSHEN.

RAMESES, Moſes; a town built by the Iſraelites, during their bondage in Egypt, and from which the Exodus took place, and which muſt have been towards, and not far from the Arabian Gulf; ſeeing in the third ſtation, the Iſraelites arrived on its ſhore.

RAMOTH. See RAMATH-MIZPE.

RAMULA. See RAMA.

RAPAVA, Ptolemy; *Rapaura*, Marcianus; a town of Gedroſia, on the coaſt, near the limits of Carmania.

RAPHADIM, Moſes; a place in the Wilderneſs, not far from Horeb, the eleventh ſtation of the Iſraelites.

RAPHAIM, or *Rephaim*, Moſes; a name denoting *Giants*, as they really were, and an actual people too, ſituate in Baſan or Batanea, beyond Jordan, ſeparated from the Zanzummum by the river Jabok. Alſo a valley near Jeruſalem, Joſhua x.

RAPHANEAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Caſſioris in Syria, ſituate between Antaradus, and the river Orontes,

Orontes., *Raphana*, Pliny; which he places in the Decapolis.

RAPHEA, Pliny, Joſephus; *Raphia*, Strabo, Coin, Polybius; a town of Judaea, to the north eaſt of Rhinocolura, and ſouth of Gaza. Famous for the battle fought in its neighbourhood, between Antiochus the Great, and Ptolemy Philopator, Polybius. In the time of the Aſmonaei, it was in the poſſeſſion of the Jews, Joſephus.

RAPTA, *orum*, Ptolemy, Arrian; *Raptae*, *arum*, Stephanus; the laſt trading town of Azania, Arrian; a diſtrict in the ſouth of the Ethiopia beyond Egypt; the metropolis of Barbaria, Ptolemy; in the ſame Ethiopia, ſituate on the river Raptus, running from weſt to eaſt into the Sinus Barbaricus, a part of the Red Sea. *Raptii*, the people; a branch of the Ethiopians.

RAPTUM, Ptolemy, Marcianus Heracleota; a promontory of the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Sinus Barbaricus, to the ſouth of the town Rapta, and the river Raptus.

RAPTUS. See RAPTA.

RARASSA, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Hither Aſia.

RASTA, an ancient German meaſure of length, Jerome; making two leagues or three miles, Beda, and an old ſurveyor.

RASTIA, Ptolemy; a town of Galatia, in the Hither Aſia, ſituate on the river Halys, below Claudiopolis.

RATAE. See RAGE.

RATIARIA, Antonine, Notitia Imperii; *Raetiaria*, Ptolemy; a town of the Higher Moeſia, ſituate on this ſide the river Ciabrus. Now called *Arezar* by the Bulgarians, Holſtenius. *Ratiarenſis*, the epithet, Inſcription.

RATIASTUM, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Aquitanica; which ſome take to be *Limoges*; Sanſon, *Angouleme*.

RATOSTATHYBIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Britain. Now the *Taf*, Camden; running into the Briſtol Channel.

RAUCUS, Stephanus; an inland town of Crete, ſituate near Cnoſſus, Polybius. *Raucii*, the people, id.

RAUDA, Antonine; a town of the Vaccaei, in the Hither Spain, ſituate between Pintia and Clunia on the Durius. Now thought to be *Aranda de Duero*, a town of Old Caſtile, on the Duro.

RAUDII CAMPI. See CAMPI RAUDII.

RAVENNA, Strabo; a noble city of Gallia Ciſpadana; a colony of Theſſalians, on the Adriatic, in waſhes or a boggy ſituation, id. Sil Italicus; which proved a natural ſecurity to it. The houſes all of wood, the communication by bridges and boats, and the town kept ſweet and clean by the tides carrying away the mud and ſoil, Strabo. Anciently it had a port at the mouth of the Bedeſis; Auguſtus added a new port, capacious to hold a fleet, for the ſecurity of the Adriatic, Tacitus, Suetonius; between which and the city lay the Via Caeſaris, Sidonius. In the lower age it was the ſeat of the Oſtrogoths for ſeventy-two years; but being recovered by Narſes, Juſtinian's general, it became the reſidence of the exarchs, magiſtrates ſent by the emperor from Conſtantinople, for an hundred and ſeventy-five years, when it was taken by the Longobards. It is ſtill called *Ravenna*, capital of Romania, in the Pope's territory. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 44° 30'.

RAVIUS, Ptolemy; a lake of Ireland, now *Loch Ern*, emitting a cognominal river. Now the *Ern*, Ware; running weſt through Connaught, into the Weſtern Ocean, between Dumbroſe and Donegal.

RAURICUM, Pliny; a town of the Raurici, ſituate over-againſt Abnoba, a mountain from which the Danube takes its riſe. A Roman colony, led by L. Munatius Plancus, the ſcholar and friend of Cicero, Epiſtles, Inſcription; called *Colonia Rauriaca*, Pliny; *Raurica*, Inſcription; *Auguſta Rauricorum*, Ptolemy. *Rauraci*, the people, Caeſar; *Raurici*, Pliny, Ptolemy, Inſcription; neighbours to the Helvetii. The town deſtroyed in Julian's time, Eunapius; now commonly called *Augſt*, a village greatly decayed from what it formerly was, ſituate on the Rhine, diſtant about two hours to the eaſt of Baſil.

The

The country is now the canton of *Baſil.*

RAX, Stephanus; an iſland on the coaſt of Lycia.

REATE, indeclinable, Livy; ſometimes *is*, in the genitive; *Reatos, i*, Greeks, *Reation*, Stephanus; a town of the Sabines in Latium, ſituate near the Lacus Velinus, Strabo, Ptolemy; a very ancient town, prior to the war of Troy, Dionyſ. Halicarnaſſaeus; a praefectura, Feſtus; *Praefectura Reatina*, Cicero; the grandfather of Veſpaſian was a *municeps Reatinus*, or free of the city of Rome, Suetonius; for ſome praefecturae enjoyed a municipal right, Inſcriptions. Many prodigies were ſaid to have happened here, Livy; and the territory afforded many things remarkable. *Reatini*, the people, Cicero, Inſcription; *Reatinus*, the epithet; *Reatina Palus*, the Lacus Velinus, next the town, Pliny; or in general, *Reatinae Paludes*, id. *Reatina Tempe*, Cicero; its agreeable territory. The town now is called *Rieti*, in the duchy of Spoletto. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 42° 25′.

REBLA, } See RIBLA.
REBLATH, }

RECEM, or *Rekem*. See PETRA of Arabia.

REDAE, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate between Carcaſſo and Narbo: and hence the territory is called *Pagus Redenſis*, ſituate at the foot of the Pyrenees, to the ſouth. Now called *le Comté de Razes*.

REDONAE. See CONDATE.

REDONES. See RHEDONES.

REGEMNEZUS. See MINIZUS.

REGIA, Ptolemy; a twofold town of Ireland, one on the Senus, the other on the Argita, a river in the north, now the *Swilly*, Camden.

REGIA FOSSA. See ARMACALES.

REGIANA, Antonine; *Regina*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Roman citizens in Baetica, on the road between Hiſpalis and Emerita.

REGIAS, an obſcure town of Commagene in Syria, Pliny; of the Regio Cyrrheſtica, Ptolemy.

REGILLI, *orum*, Suetonius; *Regillus*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus, Stephanus; *Regillum*, Livy; a town of the Sabines; commonly placed between the Farfarus and Avenus, if this laſt is a genuine river; becauſe there the ruins of ſome town are obſervable. From this town was Appius Claudius, Livy, Suetonius, founder of the Claudian family. *Regillianus*, the gentilitious name, Suetonius.

REGILLUS LACUS, Livy; a lake above Tuſculum, towards the Anio, where Poſthumius, the dictator, defeated the Latins: in which battle the Dioſcuri, Caſtor and Pollux, were ſeen on horſeback, aiding the Romans, Cicero, Val. Maximus, Florus.

REGINA. See REGIANA.

REGINUM, Antonine, Peutinger; *Caſtra Regina*, Notitia Imperii; a town of Vindelicia. Now *Regenſburg*, on the river Regen; or *Ratiſbon*, in Bavaria. E. Long. 12° 5′, Lat. 49°

REGIONES ITALIAE, Pliny; *Italy*, divided into eleven *regions* or parts by Auguſtus. A diviſion more operoſe than uſeful, becauſe neglected by poſterity, the old names continuing in vogue after it was made, without paying any regard to this deſcription; only the name of Gauls was expunged or diſuſed in the Circumpadana, all the other ancient names ſtill continuing to be in uſe.

REGIONUM VIS *in animos hominum*. See LOCORUM VIS.

REGIUM, Peutinger; a town of Thrace, twelve miles from Byzantium.

REGIUM FLUMEN. See AMARCALES.

REGIUM LEPIDI, Cicero; *Regium Lepidum*, Strabo, Tacitus; *Regium*, Antonine; a town of Ciſalpine Gaul, on the Via Aemilia, ſo called from Aemilius Lepidus, who was conſul with C. Flaminius; but whence it was ſurnamed *Regium*, is altogether uncertain. Tacitus relates, that at the battle of Bedriacum, a bird of an unuſual ſize was ſeen perching in a famous grove near *Regium Lepidum*. Now called *Reggio*, a city of Modena. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 44° 45′.

REGIUM, } See ALBIOCE.
REGENSIS CIVITAS, }

REGNUM, Antonine; a town of the Regni, a people in Britain, next the Cantii, now Surry, Suſſex, and the

the coaſt of Hampſhire, Camden; a town ſituate, by the Itinerary numbers, on the confines of the Belgae, in a place now called *Ringwood*, in Hampſhire, on the rivulet Avon, running down from Saliſbury, and about ten miles or more diſtant from the ſea.

REGULBIUM, or *Regulvium*, Notitia Imperii; mentioned no where elſe more early: a town of the Cantii, in Britain. Now *Reculver*, a village on the coaſt, near the iſland Thanet, towards the Thames, to the north of Canterbury, Camden.

REIENSIUM CIVITAS, } See ALBIOE-
REII APOLLINARES, } CE.

REHOB. See ROOB.

REHOBOTH, Moſes; thought to be the *Birtha* of Ptolemy; which ſee. That name denoting in the Chaldee, that which *Rehoboth* does in Hebrew; namely *ſtreets*, Wells.

REKEM. See PETRA of Arabia.

REKEM, Joſhua xviii. a town of the tribe of Benjamin, of uncertain ſituation.

REMEDODIA, Peutinger; a town of Moeſia Superior, diſtant twenty miles from Ratiaria, to the eaſt.

REMESSIANA. See REMISIANA.

REMI, or *Rhemi, orum*, one of the firſt towns which took its name from the people, after the manner of the lower age, and ſuppoſed to be mentioned by Tacitus; it is the ſame with *Durocortorum*, which ſee. The territory of the *Remi* is now ſuppoſed to conſtitute the north part of *Champagne* in France.

REMISIANA, Antonine; *Remeſſiana*, Hierocles; *Romeſiana*, Peutinger; *Romatiana*, Martyrologies; *Romanſiana*, Iter Burdegalenſe; a town of Moeſia Superior, which Holſtenius takes to be *Piri*, ſituate between Niſſa and Sofia, in Servia, to the weſt of the ſprings of the Ciabrus.

REMMATH. See RAMOTH.

REMMON. See RIMON.

RENUNCIATA, Pliny; an iſland in the Ethiopic ſea, ſo rich, that horſes are there purchaſed at the rate of talents of gold.

REPHAIM. See RAPHAIM.

REPHIDIM, Moſes; a ſtation of the Iſraelites, near mount Horeb; where they murmured for want of water; when Moſes was ordered to ſmite the rock Horeb, upon which it yielded water. Here Joſhua diſcomfited the Amalekites, id. This rock, out of which Moſes brought water, is a ſtone of a prodigious height and thickneſs, riſing out of the ground; on two ſides of which are ſeveral holes, by which the water ran, Thevenot.

RESAENA, or *Reſaina*, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, to the ſouth-eaſt of Carrae. Famous for the defeat of Sapores, king of the Perſians, by the emperor Gordian, who on his return was traiterouſly ſlain by Philip, the Arab, who ſucceeded him in the empire, Ammian. *Reſaineſii* the people, a colony, Coin.

RESAPHA, Ptolemy; a town of Syria, ſituate near Sure, on the Euphrates.

RESCIPHA, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, ſituate at the confluence of the Saocoras and Euphrates.

RESEN, Moſes; a town on the Tigris, built by Nimrod: thought to be the *Lariſſa* of Xenophon, which ſee. But as *Lariſſa* is a name in imitation of a Greek city, and as there were no Greek cities, conſequently no *Lariſſa*, in Aſſyria, before Alexander the Great; it is probable that the Greeks aſking of what city thoſe were the ruins they ſaw, the Aſſyrians might anſwer, *Lareſen*, of *Reſen*; which word Xenophon expreſſed by *Lariſſa*, a more familiar ſound to a Greek ear, Wells.

RESINUM. See RHIZINIUM.

RESISTOS, Antonine; a town of Thrace; ſituate midway on the road, which leads from Apri to Heraclea.

RESTITUTA JULIA. See SEGIDA.

RETINA, Pliny Epiſt. a villa of Campania, ſituate at the foot of the promontory Miſenum, towards mount Veſuvius.

REUBEN. See RUBEN.

REUDIGNI, Tacitus; a people of Germany, beyond the Elbe, and to the north of the Cimbri.

RHA, Mela; a river forming the eaſt boundary of Sarmatia Aſiatica, eſpecially at its lower part, coming down from the Montes Ceraunii, in one channel, and emptying itſelf at

two

two mouths into the Caſpian. Mela is miſtaken both as to the ſource and mouths; Ptolemy indeed mentions two mouths, widely diſtant from each other: but the weſtern Ἐκβολή, by which it approaches the Tanais; Voſſius on Mela reads, Ἐπιστροφή, its bend towards that river, which appears to be the truth. This river is rarely mentioned by the ancients, becauſe little known. On its banks grows a cognominal root rhabarbarum, of great uſe in medicine, Ammian; now called rhubarb; though ſaid to differ much from the true rhubarb, this laſt being laxative, the other aſtringent; but being brought from the ſame parts, it took the ſame name, Voſſius. The river now goes by the name of *Volga*, riſing in Muſcovy, not far from the borders of Lithuania, and the city Reſcow; or according to others, on the limits of Reſcow, from the lake Volga; in Jaroſlaw, it bends its courſe eaſt, which it continues to Caſan; then ſouthwards, in many windings; and at length runs on to Aſtracan; a little below which it divides into ſeveral branches, and forming ſome iſlands, empties itſelf at ſeveral mouths into the Caſpian ſea.

RHAABENI, Ptolemy; a people ſeated at the mountains of Arabia Felix, ſouthwards.

RHABO, Ptolemy; a river of Dacia, which ſeems to be the *Mariſus* of Strabo, which ſee.

RHACOTES, Strabo, Pliny; the ancient name of Alexandria in Egypt.

RHAEDESTUS. See BISANTHE.

RHAETI, RHAETIA, } See RAETIA.

RHAETIARIA, Ptolemy; a town of Moeſia Superior, ſituate on the Danube.

RHAGAEA, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Parthia.

RHAGIA, Ptolemy; a town of Chaldea, to the ſouth of the cuts of the Euphrates and confluence with the Tigris.

RHAMNENSES, Livy; *Rhamnes*, Ovid, Propertius; the firſt in order of the three tribes, into which Romulus divided the people; ſo called from Romulus, into which all the Romans were admitted.

RHAMNUS, *untis*, Strabo; a Demos, or village of the tribe Aeantis in Attica, Stephanus; diſtant ſixty ſtadia to the north of Marathon, Pauſanias; a ſmall, but illuſtrious town, on account of the temple of Amphiaraus, and the Nemeſis of Phidias, Mela; ſurnamed *Rhamnuſia*, Ovid.

RHARII CAMPI, Pauſanias; fields near Eleuſis in Attica, where corn was firſt ſown by Triptolemus, and there grown up, was conſecrated to ſacred uſes. There lay the threſhing-floor, and there ſtood the altar and temple of Triptolemus; to reveal the contents of which laſt, Pauſanias was forbidden by a dream.

RHEBAS, *ae*, or *antis*, Euſtathius, Dionyſius Periegetes, Arrian; a river of Bithynia, running by Chalcedon into the mouth of the Euxine, or at the Boſporus Thracius, called *Rheſus*, Pliny. From the commendation of this river, and the threefold repetition of its name, ſome imagine, that Dionyſius Periegetes was of Byzantium. *Rhebantia*, Arrian; the territory lying along this river, which Strabo ſays, cuts the ſame road twenty-four times.

RHEDONES, Caeſar; *Redones*, Notitia; a people of Gallia Celtica, in the eaſt ſide of the Peninſula Armorica. Now the dioceſes of *Rennes*, *Dol*, and *St. Malo's*, in Brittany.

RHEDONUM CIVITAS. See CONDATE.

RHEGAMA, or *Rhegma*, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, to the north of the mouth of the Perſian Gulf.

RHEGANNA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Deſerta, to the north of Themma, which appears to be the *Thema* of Job.

RHEGIUM, Varro; ſo very ancient a city, as to be ſuppoſed to take its name from the violent burſting of the coaſt of Italy from Sicily; thought to have been formerly conjoined, Mela, Virgil. A city of the Bruttii, a colony of Chalcidians from Euboea: a ſtrong barrier oppoſed to Sicily, Strabo; mentioned by Luke; ſurnamed *Julium*, Ptolemy; from a freſh ſupply of inhabitants ſent thither by Auguſtus, after driving Sextus Pompeius out of Sicily, Strabo: and thus was

in part a colony, retaining ſtill the right of a municipum, Inſcription. *Rhegini*, and *Rheginei*, Inſcriptions, the people. *Rheginus*, the epithet, Pliny. Of this place was Ibycus the poet, ſo remarkable for his amorous diſpoſition, Cicero. In his fate there is ſomething extraordinary; falling into the hands of robbers, and juſt about to be ſlain, he called to witneſs a flock of cranes, happening at that inſtant to fly over his head: ſome time after, as the murderers were ſitting in an open market place, there again happened a flight of cranes, on which they jeſtingly muttered to each other, behold the avengers of Ibycus; this brought on them the ſuſpicion of the by-ſtanders, Ibycus being for a long time miſſing; and being aſked what they meant by ſuch talk, they returned a ſhuffling anſwer; but being put to the queſtion, made an open confeſſion, Plutarch, Auſonius. And hence the proverb, *Ibyci grues*, to denote the extraordinary and unexpected manner in which criminals are ſometimes diſcovered. *Rhegium* alſo the name of the promontory next the city, Thucydides, Greek Epigram. The city is now called *Reggio*, in the Farther Calabria. E. Long. 15° 50′, Lat. 38° 28′.

RHEGMA. See RHEGAMA. Alſo the name of a place in Cilicia, Strabo; ſo called from the breaking in of the ſea, at the mouth of the Cydnus; a boggy ſpot, or waſhes, and the road or harbour of the people of Tarſus.

RHEMI. See DUROCORTORUM and REMI.

RHENE, Pliny; *Rhenaea*, Herodotus; *Rhenea*, Thucydides, Strabo; *Rhenia*, Plutarch; a ſmall iſland, ſo near to Delos, that Polycrates the tyrant of Samos took and chained it to Delos, Thucydides; a ſmall defart iſland, diſtant four ſtadia from Delos, where the Delians bury their dead, it being unlawful either to bury or burn in Delos, Strabo, Thucydides.

RHENUS, Caeſar, Mela, Pliny, Tacitus; the *Rhine*, the moſt noted river of Germany, and even vying with the Danube; riſing in the Alpes Lepontiae, or Griſons, and firſt traverſing the Lacus Acronius, divides the Rhaeti and Vindelici from the Helvetii, and then the Germans from the Gauls and Belgae; and running from ſouth to north for the greateſt part of its way, and at length bending its courſe weſt, it empties itſelf at ſeveral mouths, Caeſar; at three mouths into the German ocean, Pliny; viz. the weſtern, or Helius; the northern, or Flevus; and the middle between both theſe, which retains the original name, *Rhenus*; and in this Ptolemy agrees. Mela and Tacitus mention two channels and as many mouths, the right and the left; the former running by Germany, and the latter by Gallia Belgica; and thus alſo Aſinius Pollio and Virgil; the cut or trench of Druſus not being made in their time, whereby the middle channel was much drained and reduced, and therefore overlooked by Tacitus and Mela; and which Pliny calls the *Scanty*. To account for Caeſar's ſeveral mouths, is a matter of no ſmall difficulty with the commentators; and they do it no otherwiſe than by admitting that the *Rhine* naturally formed ſmall drains or rivulets from itſelf; the cut of Druſus being long poſterior to him; in whoſe time Aſinius Pollio, quoted by Strabo, who agrees with him therein, affirmed that there were but two mouths, finding fault with thoſe who made them more: and he muſt mean the larger mouths, which emitted larger ſtreams. The Romans, eſpecially the poets, uſed the term *Rhenus* for *Germany*, Martial.

RHENUS, a river of the Ciſpadana, running from ſouth to north into the Po, by Bononia, and therefore called *Bononienſis*, Pliny. The reeds growing on this river, full of pith and heavy, were the fitteſt of any for arrows, id. In an iſland of this river, and not of the Lavinius, according to Appian, which runs into it, lay the iſland of the Triumviri; ſo called from Auguſtus, Antony, and Lepidus meeting and continuing there for three days. Auguſtus and Antony came each with three legions, the river running between

between them. Lepidus paſſed over alone, in order to reconnoitre the iſland, for fear of ſurpriſe: after aſſuring himſelf, he lifted up his robe, which was the ſignal of approach. Auguſtus and Antony advanced, with each three hundred men, whom they left at the foot of the bridges, that were made for that purpoſe, and entered the iſland alone; where they mutually embraced, and ſat down in an open place, in ſight of the armies. Auguſtus, as conſul, ſat in the middle. They agreed to ſhare the ſovereign authority among them for five years under the appellation Triumvirs, and procure a confirmation from the Roman people. Antony to have the Tranſalpine Gaul; Lepidus, Ciſalpine Gaul, with Spain; and Auguſtus, Afric, Sardinia, and Sicily; Italy to remain in common; the provinces of the Eaſt were occupied by Brutus and Caſſius. Thus thoſe men, as Plutarch ſays, ſhared the world among them as a patrimony: next, they gave up their friends a ſacrifice to mutual reſentment, and ſet on foot the proſcriptions of Marius and Sylla, filling Rome and Italy with conſternation and bloodſhed, Dio Caſſius, Suetonius, Plutarch. Now called *il Rheno*, riſing in the Apennine, and running by Bononia northwards into the Po.

RHESUS. See RHEBAS.

RHETI, *orum*, Pauſanias; brackiſh ſtreams, running from the Euripus, oppoſite to Chalcis, to Eleuſis and the neighbouring ſea, ſacred to Ceres and Proſerpina, the fiſh of which none but the prieſts were allowed to catch. Theſe were the ancient Eleuſinian and Attic boundaries, id.

RHETIA. See RAETIA.

RHETICO, *onis*, Mela; a mountain on the other ſide the Rhine, over-againſt Bonn, commonly called *Siebengebirge*, or *Septimontium*, Cluverius.

RHIDAGUS, Curtius; a river of Parthia, whoſe courſe is unknown.

RHIGODUNUM, Ptolemy; or *Rigodunum*, a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Rippon*, Lhuyd; *Warrington*, according to others; *Ribblecheſter*, Camden; on the borders of Yorkſhire. *Richmond*, according to others.

RHINOCOLURA, Strabo, Livy, Pliny, Seneca; *Rhinocorura*, Polybius, Joſephus, Ptolemy, Diodorus, Antonine, Peutinger; *Rhinocurura*, and *Rhinocururaeus*, *Rhinocururita*, Stephanus, the gentilitious name. A town ſituate on the confines of Judea and Egypt, not far from the ſea, on the right or north ſide of the Sihor, or torrent of Egypt. All are agreed, that the name is from the inhabitants having their noſes ſlit; but they differ as to the author. Seneca aſcribes it to a king of Perſia; Diodorus and Strabo, to a king of Ethiopia, who conquered Egypt. Herodotus ſeems to have preſerved the barbarous or original name in *Janyſus* or *Janyrus*, probably derived from *Nahar*, which ſignifies to ſlit the noſe.

RHIPAEI MONTES, in the Greek manner, Mela, Virgil; commonly *Riphaei*, Romans; Stephanus conjoins them with the Hyperborei; Pliny and Virgil ſeparate them to a conſiderable diſtance, the former placing the Hyperborei in the frigid zone, and the *Riphaei* a great way to the ſouth, towards the Palus Maeotis: Ptolemy places them about the ſource of the Tanais, in Lat. 58. deg. Afterwards called *Olbii*, Athenaeus; and by the moderns placed to the N. E. of the river *Oby*. Strabo takes them to be fabulous equally with the Hyperborei: the ancient Greeks gave the appellation *Rhipaei* to the Alps, Protarchus, Aeſchylus, Apollonius. It is worthy obſervation, that there are rarely any mountains in the north of any extraordinary height; whereas in the torrid zone, and its vicinity, there they are the higheſt of all; probably for the purpoſes of rain and of rivers, which there take their riſe from mountains; whereas in the north, they generally riſe from lakes; which is rarely the caſe in hot climates.

RHIPE, Homer, Pauſanias, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia, deſerted in Strabo's time; ſituate on the Ladon.

RHIPES, *eos*, Pauſanias; a town in

the weſt of Achaia, towards Elis, in Peloponneſus.

RHISINUM. See RHIZINIUM.

RHISPIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Higher Pannonia. Now ſaid to be *Rekaſburg*, on the confines of Stiria and Hungary.

RHITHYMNA, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Rithymnia*, Stephanus; a town on the north ſide of Crete, near Pantomatrium. Now generally thought to be *Retimo*, to the weſt of Candia; a place of ſtrength, with a citadel.

RHITTIUM, Ptolemy; *Ricti*, Notitia; *Ritti*, Antoninus; a town of the Lower Pannonia on the Danube, ſituate between Bonmonſter and Belgrade. Now *Ratza*, according to ſome; according to others, *Salankemen*.

RHITUM, Thucydides; a place on the iſthmus of Corinth, two miles from the city of Corinth.

RHIUM, Pliny, Livy; a promontory of Achaia Propria, on the Corinthian bay, where narroweſt, oppoſite to Antirrhium. Now both of them called *Dardanelli di Lepanto*. This narrow part of the bay is alſo called *Rhium*, Livy: whether there ſtood a town of this name at its foot is doubtful; though Livy ſeems to hint there did. This promontory was called *Drepanum*, from its reſemblance to a ſickle towards the land. A promontory of this name in the weſt of Corſica, Ptolemy. Now *Capo di Feno*, Cluverius; to the weſt of Ajazzo.

RHIZINIUM, Pliny; *Rhiſinum*, Ptolemy; *Reſinum*, Peutinger; *Rhizon*, *onis*, Strabo, Livy, Stephanus; *Rhizus*, *untis*, Scylax; a town of Dalmatia, near Epidaurus, on a cognominal river, Polybius; *Rhizaei*, Strabo; *Rhizonitae*, Livy, the people; it gives name to a bay of the Adriatic, called *Rhizonicus*, Ptolemy. Now *Golfo di Cattaro*; which gives ſuſpicion, that the *Rhiſinum* of Ptolemy is by a modern hand, the town being now called *Riſino*, near Raguſa.

RHIZIUS, Pliny; a river of Colchis, to the ſouth of Athenae.

RHIZIUS or *Rhizus*, Ptolemy; a port and town on the Euxine, in Cappadocia. Another, of Magneſia, near Meliboea, Pliny; or Theſſaly, Stephanus.

RHIZOLA, Ptolemy; a port on the eaſt ſide of Taprobane.

RHIZON. See RHIZINIUM.

RHIZONICUS SINUS, Ptolemy, a bay of Liburnia, near Rhizon.

RHIZOPHAGI, Ptolemy; a people of Troglodytica; ſituate on the river Aſtoboras, living on roots, the reaſon of their name; called alſo *Eleii*, Strabo; from the marſhes on which they dwelt; and from which they pulled their roots.

RHIZUS. See RHIZIUS.

RHOAS, *ados*, Pliny. See LAODICEA in Phrygia. Alſo a river of Colchis, Pliny; running down from Mount Caucaſus to the Euxine.

RHOBOGDII, Ptolemy; a people of Ireland, on the promontory *Rhobogdium*. Now *Fair Foreland*, Camden; on the north ſide, where is a village called *Robogh* at this day.

RHODA, Pliny; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, a colony of Rhodians, ſituate on the Rhodanus, whence that river takes its name. *Rhoda*, called *Rhodanuſia*, Marcianus Heracleota. The town extinct in Pliny's time. But *Rhodanuſia* was extant in Irenaeus's time, and ſhould therefore ſeem to be different from *Rhoda*. Another *Rhoda*, of the Hither Spain, near the Pyrenees; a colony alſo of Rhodians, which the people of Emporiae, a colony from Maſſilia, afterwards occupied, Strabo; *Rhodenſes*, the people, Inſcription, to diſtinguiſh them from the *Rhodii*, the iſlanders. *Rhoda*, now called *Roſes*, a port-town of Catalonia. E. Long. 2° 45′, Lat. 42° 22′.

RHODANUS, a very famous, impetuous, and rapid river of Gaul, Caeſar, Strabo, Pliny, &c. taking its name from *Rhoda*, a colony of Rhodians, ſituate upon it; riſing in Mount Adula, over-againſt the Rhine. Now the *Rhone*, riſing in the Valleſin from two ſources, in Mount Fourche, not far from the head of the Rhine, and traverſing the Valleſin, it enters the lake of Geneva; after leaving which, at the diſtance of five leagues it ſinks into the earth; and, emerging again, continues its courſe between le Bugey and Savoy, and firſt becomes navigable near Seiſſel, and between Breſs and Dauphiné runs on to Lyons; after which it bends

its

its courſe to the ſouth, and at length, above Arles, divides into two branches, and lower down into ſeveral, and thus falls into the Mediterranean at ſeveral mouths. Anciently ſome of theſe mouths were artificial cuts, as the Foſſa Mariana, Mela, Strabo; Pliny names three, two of them called Ligyea, from the Ligures dwelling upon them, the one of which he calls Hiſpanienſe oſtium; the other, Metapinum; and the third, which was the largeſt, Maſſalioticum.

RHODANUSIA. See RHODA of Gaul.

RHODE, Pliny; a ſmall river of Sarmatia Europea, running between the Hypanis and the Boryſthenes, into the latter.

RHODIA, Ptolemy, Stephanus; *Rhodiapolis*, Notitia; as if written ſeparately, Ῥοδία Πολις; *Rhodiopolis*, Pliny; *Rhodiorum caſtellum*, Appian; a town ſituate in the mountainous parts of Lycia, near mount Maſſycites, Ptolemy; probably a colony of Rhodians.

RHODIORUM INSULAE, Pliny; were the following iſlands; namely, *Carpathus*, *Caſus*, *Niſyrus*, and *Syme*.

RHODIUS, Homer; one of the rivers of Myſia, or Troas, running down from mount Ida; and falling into the ſea between Abydus and Dardanus, Strabo; ſaid by Pliny to have diſappeared in his time, probably abſorbed in the earth.

RHODOPE, Strabo, Virgil; a range of mountains ſacred to Mars, becauſe thought to have been born there, running from weſt, where this mountain forms almoſt an angle with mount Haemus, Ovid; from which it ſeems there to be torn, to the eaſt, through the middle of Thrace, and to the ſouth of Haemus. The part next Haemus is called *Pangaeus*; and *Rhodope* itſelf begins about the ſource of the Neſſus, and runs far beyond Hebrus, almoſt in a parallel direction with Haemus. *Rhodopeius*, the epithet, Virgil.

RHODUNTIA, Stephanus; a diſtrict near mount Oeta; the name of one of the tops of that mountain, Livy.

RHODUS, Homer, Strabo, Ptolemy; an iſland adjoining to the coaſt of Caria, formerly joined to the continent, Diodorus; ſaid to have emerged out of the ſea, Pindar; a noble iſland and free; in compaſs one hundred and twenty-five miles, or, according to Iſidorus, one hundred and three, Pliny; anciently called *Ophiuſa*, from the number of ſerpents, denoted by the Phoenician term, *Rhod*, and hence the appellation *Rhodus*, Bochart; but according to the Greeks from Ῥοδον, a roſe; afterwards it was called *Stadia* and *Telchinis*, from its inhabitants the Telchines, Strabo; again, *Aſteria*, *Aethraea*, *Trinacria*, *Corymbia*, *Poeeſſa*, and *Atabyria*, from king Atabyrus, Pliny: An iſland ſacred to the Sun, Manilius, Antiphilus; and hence called *Phoebeïa*, Lucan; *Phoebea*, Ovid; and Ἡλιὰς, Lucian: and there the ſky is never ſo overcaſt but that the ſun may be ſeen, Solinus; whence probably the epithet, *Clara*, Horace, Lucan; the place of retreat of diſcontented Romans Cicero, Suetonius. *Hìc Rhodus, hìc Saltus*, Eſop; a proverbial ſaying on vain boaſters. *Rhodii*, the people. Stephanus; famous for their navigation and colonies, Strabo.

RHODUS, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus; the city Rhodes, built in the firſt year of the ninety-third Olympiad; or during the Peloponneſian war, by the coalition of the three principal cities, namely Camirus, Lindus, and Jalyſus; adorned with the huge ſtatue of the Sun, called Coloſſus, which ſee. *Rhodii*, the name of the inhabitants, equally as of the iſlanders in general; famous for their ſkill in naval affairs, both of the martial and commercial kind; alſo for their learning, philoſophy, and eloquence, Vitruvius, Cicero; for their bravery, as the Roman wars are ſufficient teſtimonies, in which they were generally confederates, and their ſervices honourably rewarded, Livy, Cicero. The coins of the Rhodians are numerous, inſcribed the *Free Rhodians* on the one ſide, and with a radiated head of the Sun on the other, the city being dedicated to this divinity. Their freedom they often loſt and again recovered, as they happened to be in favour or diſfavour with the Romans, Tacitus, Suetonius, Dio Caſſius, Eutropius.

RHODUSSA,

RHODUSSA, Stephanus; *Roſphoduſa*, Pliny; an iſland in the Sinus Carcinites.

RHOESUS, Pliny. See RHEBAS.

RHOETEUM, ſituate on the left hand coming down from Pergamus, Herodotus; a town of Troas, ſtanding on an eminence, or cognominal promontory, Ovid; where Ajax was buried, and thence called *Aeanteium*, which ſee; not far from Sigeum, Ovid. *Rhoetium*, Thucydides; *Rhoeteus*, the epithet, Virgil; *Rhoeteïus*, Sil. Italicus, denoting *Romanus*.

RHOETIUS MONS, Ptolemy; a mountrin of Corſica; ſituate between the river Circidius and the promontory Rhium, on the weſt ſide of the iſland. In the Vatican copy, *Rhytium*, which Cluverius takes to be a faulty reading for Ἐρυθεῖν Ὄρος. Now called *Monte Roſſo*.

RHOEXUS, Stephanus; a port of Cilicia, at the mouth of the Sarus.

RHOMBITES MAJOR, Ptolemy, Ammian; a river of Sarmatia Aſiatica, running from eaſt to weſt into the Palus Maeotis.

RHOMBITES MINOR, Ptolemy, Ammian; a river of Sarmatia Aſiatica, running from eaſt to weſt into the Maeotis, at the diſtance of one hundred miles to the ſouth of the Major, Strabo.

RHOSPHODUSA. See RHODUSSA.

RHOSUS, Stephanus; *Rhoſos*, Pliny; *Rhoſſus*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Roſus*, Peutinger; a town of Cilicia, according to ſome, at the extremity of the Sinus Iſſicus; according to others, a town of Syria; which difference is owing to the uncertain limits of both theſe countries.

RHOTALA, Hegeſippus; a town of the Higher Galilee, at its northern extremity on the Jordan.

RHOTANUS. See ROTANUS.

RHOTOMAGUS, Ptolemy. See ROTOMAGUS.

RHOXALANI. } See ALANIA.
RHOXOLANI. }

RHUCANTII, Strabo; a branch of the Rhaeti.

RHUS, Pauſanias; a village near Megara, ſo called from the water running down from the adjoining mountains.

RHYMMICI MONTES, Ptolemy; mountains of Scythia intra Imaum, to the north of the Caſpian ſea.

RHYMMUS, Ptolemy; a river riſing in the Montes Rhymmici, and running into the Caſpian ſea, from north to ſouth.

RHYNCHE, Stephanus; a ſmall diſtrict of Euboea; *Rhyncheus*, the gentilitious name.

RHYNDACUS, Strabo; a river of Myſia, riſing in the Azanitis; and running into the Propontis, near the iſland Beſbicus; having its ſource in the lake Artynia, near Meletopolis; and anciently called *Lycus*, Pliny.

RHYPAE or *Rypae*, Stephanus, Pauſanias; one of the twelve Achaean towns; in ruins in Pauſanias's time, diſtant thirty ſtadia from Aegium. Called *Rhypae* and *Rhypes*, Strabo. *Rhypica*, Thucydides; the diſtrict. *Rhyps* and *Rhypaeus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

RHYTIUM, Homer, Stephanus; a town of Crete; of unknown ſituation; though ſome ſuppoſe it to be the Rhithymna of Ptolemy; which ſee.

RIBLA, or *Riblath*, Moſes, Jeremiah; a town of the country of Hemath, on the north bounds of Paleſtine; called *Rebla* and *Reblath*, Jerome.

RICCIACUM, Antonine; a town of the Treviri in Gallia Belgica. Now thought to be *Ritzingen*, a village of Lorrain, Cluverius. *Sirck*, according to Sanſon, on the Moſelle, alſo in Lorrain.

RICINA, Ptolemy; *Ricnea*, Pliny; an iſland on the coaſt of Ireland. Now called *Raglins*, Camden; *Shye*, according to others.

RICINA, Peutinger; a town on the coaſt of Liguria, to the ſouth of Genoa. Now thought to be *Recco*. Another, of the Picenum, an ancient Map; its ruins near Macerata, Holſtenius; made a colony under Severus, Inſcriptions; *Ricinenſes*, Pliny, the people.

RICTI. See RHITTIUM.

RIDUNA, Itinerarium maritimum; one of the iſlands lying between Gaul and Britain; but which in particular, not eaſy to determine.

RIGODULUM, Tacitus; a town of the Treviri on the Moſelle, ſaid by Tacitus to be ſecured or encompaſſed

paſſed by that river, and by mountains. Now *Rigol*, a village diſtant about a German mile from Cologne, on the right or north ſide of the Moſelle. Here Julian concluded a peace with the Franks, Ammian.

RIGODUNUM. See RHIGODUNUM.

RIGOMAGUS, Ammian; ſaid to be the true reading for *Rigodulum*, MS. Peutinger; a town of the Treviri on the Rhine, above Bonna. Now *Rimagen*, to the ſouth of the Abrinca or Are.

RIMON, *Rimmon* or *Remmon*, Joſhua; a town, firſt of Judah, afterwards allotted to Simeon; called *En-Rimmon*, Nehemiah. Another *Rimmon*, in Zabulon, Joſhua.

RIPA ALTA. See LITUS ALTUM.

RIPA CURTIA. See NUCARIA.

RIPA DEXTRA, SINISTRA; the bank or ſide of a river called right or left, according to the hand it lies on, upon looking down the river, or in the direction of its courſe, Greeks, Romans.

RIPAMPANE, Notitia; ſeems to be the ſame with *Pampanis*; which ſee.

RIPHAEI MONTES. See RHIPAEI.

RIPEPORA, Pliny; a town of the Conventus Cordubenſis, in alliance with the Romans.

RIPUARII, a name of the lower age for a people of Germany, terminated by the banks of the Rhine, the Moſelle, and Maeſe: otherwiſe called *Auſtraſii*; compriſing Lorrain, a part of Alſace and of the Palatinate; and hence the name *Auſtraſia*, given that country.

RISARDIS, Pliny; a port of Mauretania, over-againſt the ſtraits of Gibraltar.

RISINA, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, ſituate between Edeſſa and Mount Maſius.

RISINUM. See RHISINIUM.

RISSA, Moſes, an obſcure place in Arabia Petraea, through which the Iſraelites paſſed in their journey along mount Seir.

RITA, Pliny, a river of Thrace.

RITHYMNA. See RHITHYMNA.

RITTI. See RHITTIUM.

RIXANA, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Arachoſia.

RIZANA, Ptolemy; a town of Gedroſia, near the Portus Feminarum.

ROARA, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Parthia, to the north of the Portae Mediae.

ROBIGINIS. See RUBIGINIS.

ROBODUNUM, Ptolemy; the common reading for *Eburodunum*, which ſee. But Menſo Altingius takes the reading to be genuine, and interprets it *Ratibor*, a mountain of Moravia, rich in iron-mines.

ROBOGDII. See RHOBOGDII.

ROBONDA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate above Igilgili, between the rivers Gulus and Audus.

RODUMNA, Ptolemy, vitiouſly *Roidomna* in Peutinger; a town of the Aedui, in Gallia Lugdunenſis or Celtica, ſituate on the Ligeris. Now called *Roanne* or *Rohanne*, in the Lionois and territory of Forez, on the Loire. E. Long. 4°, Lat. 46°.

ROGANA, Ptolemy; a town of Carmania; ſituate between the promontory Carpella, and the river Sarus.

ROGEL, Joſhua xv. a fountain in the tribe of Judah, to the north of Jeruſalem.

ROGELIM, 2 Kings xvii. a town of Gilead, not far from Mahanaim.

ROGOMANIS, Arrian; a river of Perſis, running by Perſepolis; thought to be the ſame with the Araxes of Perſia, or Aroſis, which ſee.

ROHOB. See ROOB.

ROHOBOTH, Moſes; a town of Idumea, ſituate on a river; the country of Saul, king of the Idumeans, Geneſis xxxvi.

ROMA, Livy, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus, Eutropius; the metropolis of Latium in Italy, and once miſtreſs of the known world, Dionyſius Periegetes, Horace, Virgil, Velleius, Erinna; built by Romulus on the Palatine mount, at the foot of which he and his brother had been expoſed; originally a citadel rather than a city; built ſeven hundred and fifty-three years before Chriſt, on the feaſt of Pales, Goddeſs of the Shepherds, called Palilia, celebrated on the 21ſt of April; in the third year of the ſixth Olympiad, and four hundred and thirty-one years after the deſtruction of Troy, in the reign of Jotham king of Judah: The Palilia, as the birth-day

birth-day of *Rome*, were ever after kept feſtival: according to thers, *Rome* was built a year later. Succeeding kings of Rome took in other hills, to the number of ſeven in all, iid. Hence the epithet *Septicollis*, Prudentius, and *Septimontiale ſacrum*, a feſtival kept in December on the ſeven hills, Varro, Suteonius. Twenty miles in compaſs, Pliny; fifty, Vopiſcus; with ſix hundred and forty-four towers on the walls. Romulus left three gates, Pliny; others ſay four, *Rome* being originally built ſquare; the gates were afterwards encreaſed to thirty-ſeven; and the city divided into fourteen regions or quarters. From ſuch ſlender beginnings did *Rome* afterwards extend her power over all Italy, and the principal parts of Europe, Aſia, and Africa. *Rome* had a ſecret name which none were allowed to utter, Pliny; to prevent the evocation of her Gods by an enemy; and which Valerius Soranus, a tribune of the people, preſuming to publiſh, he was put to death, Solinus, Plutarch. *Romani*, the people, Cicero, Livy, Virgil; and *Quirites*, when addreſſed by their public ſpeakers; *Romulidae*, Perſius; *Romanus*, the epithet. Now called *Rome*, capital of Italy. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 41°, 45′.

ROMANSIANA. See REMISIANA.

ROMANUM FORUM. See FORUM.

ROMANUS AGER, The ſame with *Latium*, which ſee. Now *Campagna di Roma*.

ROMATIANA. See REMISIANA.

ROMATINUS, Pliny; a two-fold river of the Tranſpadana, Major and Minor, at whoſe confluence ſtood the Colonia Concordia, running from north to ſouth into the Adriatic. Now called *Lemene*, riſing in the Alpes Carnicae,

ROMATINUS PORTUS, Pliny; a town of the Carni in Italy. Now *Porto Gruaro*, in the ſouth-weſt of the territory of Friuli, ſubject to the Venetians.

ROMESIANA. See REMISIANA.

ROMULA, Antonine; a town of Liburnia; ſituate in the middle between Senia to the ſouth and Siſcia to the north.

ROMULA, Inſcription; *Romulea* and *Romulenſis Colonia*, Pliny, Coin; the ſurname of *Hiſpalis*, which ſee.

ROMULEA, Livy; *Romulia*, Stephanus; a town of the Samnites; taken and pillaged by Decius the Conſul, id. Situate between Aeclanum and the Pons Aufidi, Antonine; *Subromula*, Antonine, Peutinger.

ROOB, *Rehob* or *Rohob*, Moſes, Joſhua; a two-fold town of the tribe of Aſher, one to the north where it borders on Hemath or Syria; another *Roob*, Joſhua, more to the ſouth.

ROSCHINUS. See RUSCINO.

ROSCIANUM. See RUSCIA.

ROSEAE CAMPUS, Varro; a diſtrict of the Sabines, in the territory of Reate, near the Lacus Velinus, called *Roſea Rura*, Virgil; *Roſia*, Cicero.

ROSOLOGIACUM, Antonine; a town of Galatia, ſituate between Gorbeum and Aſpona.

ROSTRA ANTIATIUM NAVIUM, Livy; the beaks of the ſhips of the Antiatae, with which the pulpit of harangues in the Forum was adorned, and thence called *Roſtra*; a temple in which the pulpit ſtood, Livy. There were alſo the *Nova Roſtra*, or *Julia*, Dio Caſſius, the beaks of the ſhips taken at Actium, with which a new pulpit was adorned.

ROSTRATA VILLA, Antonine; a place in Etruria, ſituate on the Via Flaminia, between Rome and Otriculum; of which nothing now is remaining.

ROSTRUM NEMAVIAE, Antonine; a town of Vindelicia. Now *Memmingen* in Suabia. E. Long. 10° 5′, Lat. 48°.

ROSULUM, Antonine; a town of Etruria, mid-way between Viterbo and Rome. Now *Monte Roſi*.

ROSUS. See RHOSUS.

ROTANUS, Ptolemy; a river of Corſica, running by Aleria eaſtwards. Now the *Tavignano*, Cluverius.

ROTOMAGUS, Ptolemy; *Rotomagi, orum*, Ammian; a town of the Veliocaſſes, in Gallia Celtica, ſituate on the Seine. *Rotomagenſes*, the people, Notitia. Now *Rouen*, capital of Normandy. E. Long. 1° 6′, Lat. 49° 30′.

ROTUNDITAS TERRAE, the round or ſpherical

ſpherical figure of the earth. The ancients diſagreed in their notions about it; ſome affirming, that it was a plane, Cleomedes; too vulgar a notion to meet the approbation of the learned; others, of a deep and hollow figure, from the conſideration that water ſtands ſtill upon it, id. but this equally with the former opinion was afterwards exploded. Still more abſurd was the notion of thoſe, who made it of a cubiform figure, contrary to ſenſe and common reaſon. The ſame Cleomedes affirms, that all mathematicians, and moſt of the philoſophers from the ſchool of Socrates, affirm the earth to be ſpherical. Agathemerus alſo has been at ſome pains to collect the names of thoſe who denied the rotundity of the earth; ſuch as Democritus, who affirmed the earth to be oblong, ſo that its length was to its breadth in a ſeſquialterate ratio, or as 3 to 2; Eudoxus, in a double ratio; Eratoſthenes, in a greater than a double: Crates reſembled it to a ſemicircle; Hipparchus, to a table; Poſidonius the Stoic, to a ſling, whoſe middle breadth extended from ſouth to north, narrowing about the eaſt and weſt.

ROXALANI. See ALANIA.

RUBEAE PROMONTORIUM, Pliny; the moſt northern point of Scandanavia. Now *North Cape*, in the north of Norway. E. Long. 21°, Lat. 72°.

RUBEN, Joſhua; a tribe of Iſrael, ſituate in the ſouth of the Transjordan country, having the river Arnon to the ſouth, the tribe of Gad to the north, the Jordan to the weſt, and Arabia to the eaſt.

RUBI, Horace, Antonine; *Rubus*, in the books of the councils; a town of Apulia Peucetia in Italy. Hence *Rubeus*, Virgil; the epithet. *Rubiſtini*, the people. Now *Ruvo* in Naples. E. Long. 17° 15′, Lat. 41°.

RUBICATUS. See RUBRICATUM.

RUBICO, *onis*, Suetonius, Lucan; a ſmall river of Gallia Ciſpadana, ſeparating it from Italy; where Caeſar was forbid by the Roman people to proceed any farther in arms; running between Ariminum and Ravenna, from eaſt to weſt into the Adriatic, and riſing in the Appenin. The ancient boundary of Italy and Gaul, Cicero, Lucan: now *Piſatello*. While Caeſar was in ſuſpenſe, whether to paſs the *Rubicon*, a perſon of an extraordinary ſize and figure appeared hard by, playing on a reed; to hear whom, many of Caeſar's men, and among theſe ſome trumpets ran; when this uncommon figure ſnatching a trumpet, ſounded an alarm, and directly plunging into the ſtream, got to the other ſide: On which Caeſar ſaid, Let us march, whither the Gods direct, and the injuſtice of our enemies calls us: the die is thrown, Suetonius.

RUBIGINIS LUCUS, Ovid; or *Robiginis*, a grove of the Goddeſs *Rubigo*, near Rome. Varro ſays, *Robigus*, a God.

RUBO, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Europea. Now the *Dwina*, riſing in the weſt of Ruſſia, ſcarce four miles from the ſprings of the Volga; then running through Lithuania and Livonia, empties itſelf below Riga into the Baltic.

RUBRA SAXA, Cicero, Livy, Tacitus; *Rubrae arum*, (*Petrae* underſtood) Martial; a place on the Via Flaminia, in Etruria, in the territory of the Veientes, near the Pons Milvius, nine miles from Rome, in the neighbourhood of the river Cremera.

RUBRENSIS LACUS, Pliny; *Rubraſus*, Mela; *Narbonenſis*, Strabo; a lake of Gallia Narbonenſis, which tranſmits the Atax into the Mediterranean, near Narbo.

RUBRICATUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Lalitani, in the Hither Spain, thought to be now *Auleſa*, ſituate on the river Rubricatus, Mela; now the Lobregat, running from north to ſouth, and falling, two leagues to the weſt of Barcelona, into the Mediterranean. Another *Rubricatus*, Ptolemy; a river of Numidia, running into the Mediterranean between Hippo Regius and Tabraca, thought to be the *Armua* of Pliny.

RUBRUM LITUS, Pliny; the eaſt coaſt of Arabia Felix, on the Mare Rubrum.

RUBRUM MARE, Pliny; *Erythraeum*, Greeks; the ſea to the ſouth of Arabia, ſo called from king Erythras, Curtius; divided into two bays;

bays; that to the eaſt called Sinus Perſicus; and the other to the weſt, Sinus Arabicus.

RUBUS. See RUBI.

RUDIAE, *arum*, Mela; *Rudia*, *ae*, Ptolemy; *Rhodae*, Stephanus; a town of Calabria, in the territory of Tarentum; the country of Ennius the poet, Sil. Italicus, Ovid; whoſe poems Horace calls *Calabrae Pierides*. The favourite of the Elder Scipio, in whoſe monument he was buried, Cicero, Ovid; with his ſtatue there in marble, Livy; the firſt Epic poet among the Romans, Lucretius; from whoſe dung-hill Virgil picked gold, Macrobius. *Rudius* and *Rudinus*, the gentilitious names, Cicero, Scholiaſt on Horace; *Rodaei*, Strabo; *Ager Rodinus*, Frontinus; the territory.

RUESIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Velauni in Aquitania; *Rueſſio*, Peutinger; ſome ſuppoſe it to be the ſame with *Anitium*, which ſee.

RUFIANA, Ptolemy; a town of the Triboci in Belgica; now *Rufach*, a town in the Higher Alſace, E. Long. 7° 20′, Lat. 48°.

RUFRAE, *arum*, Virgil; a town of Campania, to the ſouth-eaſt of Teanum; a citadel, built by the Samnites, Servius. *Rufranus*, the epithet, Inſcription. The territory now called *la Coſta Rufraria*, Holſtenius.

RUFRIUM, Livy; a town of Samnium. Now thought to be *Ruvo*, Cluverius; in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Barri, E. Long. 17° 15′, Lat. 41°.

RUGIA, ſuppoſed to be the iſland meant by Tacitus, without naming it; and to take its name from a people beyond the Oder, called *Rugii*, in the lower age, *Rugi*. Now *Rugen*, an iſland of the Baltic, ſituate near the coaſt of Germany, ſeparated from it by a narrow channel, and lying to the weſt of Pomerania.

RUGIUM, Ptolemy, Tacitus; a town of the *Rugii*, a people of the Farther Pomerania, eſpecially the ſea-coaſt. Now *Rugen-wald*, near the mouth of the Vipera or Wipper, Cluverius.

RUMA. See ARUMA.

RURA, mentioned only by the lower writers; a river of Belgica, running into the Moſa. Now the *Roer*, which riſing in Juliers, runs north, and falls into the Maeſe at Roermond.

RUSADIR, Pliny; a town and port of Mauretania Tingitana; *Ryſſadirum*, Ptolemy; a colony, Antonine; giving name to a neighbouring promontory; *Ruſadiranus*, Notitia, the gentilitious name.

RUSAZUS, *untis*, Ptolemy; *Ruſazus*, *i*, Pliny; *Ruſazis*, Itinerary; a colony of Auguſtus, Pliny; a municipium, Itinerary; in Mauretania Caeſarienſis. Now ſaid to be *Carbon*, a town of Algiers.

RUSCIA, Procopius; *Ruſcianum* or *Roſcianum*, Antonine; the port of Thurii, twelve miles beyond it, a town of the Bruttii. Now *Roſſano*, a city and port-town of Naples, in Calabria, E. Long. 17° 5′, Lat. 39° 35′.

RUSCINO, *onis*, Livy, Mela; a colony; a village of Eliberri; formerly a great city, the ſlender remains of great riches, with a cognominal river running by it from the Pyrenees, Strabo. Now in ruins, with nothing but a tower ſtanding called commonly *la Tour de Rouſſillon*, in Gallia Narbonenſis. It enjoyed the jus Latii, Pliny. The river is called *Roſchinus*, Avienus.

RUSCONIUM, Ptolemy; *Ruſconiae Colonia Auguſti*, Pliny; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, near the mouth of the river Serbes; called *Ruſguniae Colonia*, Antonine; in the Notitia we have *Ruſgunienſis*, the epithet.

RUSELLAE, *arum*, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town ſituate between the lake Prilis and the river Umbro; one of the twelve towns of the ancient Tuſci, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; afterwards a Roman colony, Inſcription, Pliny; *Ruſellani*, Livy, the people; *Ruſſellanus*, Pliny, the epithet.

RUSGUNIAE COLONIA. See RUSCONIUM.

RUSIBIS, Ptolemy; a port of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Atlantic, ſituate between Cuſa and Aſama.

RUSICADA, Ptolemy; *Ruſicade*, Mela; a colony, Peutinger; *Ruſiccade*, Antonine; a town of Numidia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, to the weſt of Hippo Regius.

RUSICIBAR, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, next the mouth of the Serbes.

RUSIDAVA, Peutinger; a town of Dacia, on the Danube, between the rivers Tibiſſus and Aluta.

RUSPAE, *arum*, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of Africa Propria, on the Syrtis Minor, to the ſouth of Ruſpina.

RUSPINA, a free city of Africa Propria, Pliny; ſituate between Leptis and Adrumetum, Hirtius, Ptolemy, Peutinger. *Ruſpinum*, *i* long, Strabo; Sil. Italicus, *Ruſpina*, *i* ſhort.

RUSTICANA, Ptolemy; *Ruſticiana*, Antonine; a town of Luſitania, ſituate on the Tagus, at the diſtance of twenty-two miles to the ſouth of Capara.

RUSUBESER, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, near Ruſazus.

RUSUCCURUM, Itinerary; *Ruſuccurium*, Pliny; *Ruſuccorae*, Ptolemy; honoured with the freedom of Rome by Claudius, Pliny; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate to the eaſt of the mouth of the Serbes. Now ſaid to be *Algiers*, capital of the kingdom of that name. E. Long. 2° 20′, Lat. 36° 40′.

RUTANI, Ptolemy; *Reuteni*, Caeſar, Strabo, Pliny; a people of Aquitania. Now *Rovergne*, in Guienne, in France.

RUTENA URBS, and *Ruteni*, *orum*, the name of *Segedunum*, in the lower age, which ſee. Now *Rodez*.

RUTENI. See RUTANI.

RUTUBA, Peutinger; a river of Liguria, running on the eaſt ſide of Albintimilium; whereas, according to Pliny, it runs on the weſt ſide. Called *Cavus*, Lucan, on account of its high banks; unleſs it is another, which, according to Vibius, runs from the Apennine into the Tiber. Now the *Rotta*.

RUTULI, Virgil, Livy; a people ſituate on the ſea coaſt of Latium, next the Latini, from whom they are with difficulty diſtinguiſhed, being added to the latter, after the battle gained by Aeneas.

RUTUNIUM, Antonine; a town of the Cornavii in Britain, ſituate between Mediolanum and Viroconium. Now *Routon*, in Salop, Camden.

RUTUPIAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; *Rutupae*, Antonine; a port-town of the Cantii in Britain; now *Richborough*, in Kent, Camden; *Repcheſter*, Lhuyd. *Rutupinus*, the epithet, Lucan, Juvenal. *Rutupinus Latro*, Auſonius; the uſurper Maximus, who ſlew the emperor Gratian, and was himſelf defeated and ſlain by Theodoſius, near Aquileia, Aurelius Victor.

RYPAE. See RHYPAE.

RYSSADIRUM. See RUSADIR.

RYSSADIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Libya Interior, on the Atlantic: thought to be *el Cabo Rio Grande*, in eleven degrees of north latitude.

S.

SAALBIN, Joſhua xix. Judges i. a town in the tribe of Dan; which ſeems to be the ſame with *Saalim*, 1 Sam. ix. to the weſt of Eleutheropolis, Jerome; where the Ammonites dwelt among the children of Dan.

SAANANIM, Joſhua xi. a town, the limits of the tribe of Naphthali.

SAARAIM, 1 Chron. iv. 31. a town of the tribe of Judah, in which the children of Simeon dwelt.

SABA, written with a *ſchin*; whoſe queen came to Solomon, 1 Kings x. called by our Saviour the *Queen of the South*, Matth. xii. which many interpreters refer to *Ethiopia*; others to *Arabia Felix*, that part of it lying next the Arabian Bay, where Ptolemy places it; a poſition which agrees tolerably well with the term *ſouth*, with reſpect to Judea. The city was ſituate on an eminence, and the capital of the Sabeans, Diodorus Siculus.

There was alſo a *Saba* in Ethiopia, written with a *ſamech*, Pſalm lxxii. diſtinguiſhed from the foregoing *Saba*, and which Joſephus ſays was the ancient name of *Meroe*. But there was beſides another *Saba* near Adulis, on the Arabian Gulf, anſwering to the *Saba* of Arabia, the Gulf lying between them; ſo that the two *Sabas* in the mentioned Pſalm correſpond well. *Sabaei*, the people, Virgil. Ptolemy has a *Sabe* in Arabia Deſerta, near the part where Job dwelt, and whence the Sabean robbers came. The *Sabeans*, with a *ſamech*, are ſaid, Iſaiah xlv. to be tall men.

SABADIBAE, Ptolemy; three iſlands of the Anthropophagi, in the Indian ſea.

SABAE, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior at mount Girgiris, towards the ſprings of the Cinyphus.

SABAE. See SIBAE.

SABAEAE ARAE, Ptolemy; a town of Media, ſituate between the rivers Cambyſes and Cyrus, on the Caſpian ſea.

SABAEI. See SABA.

SABAGENA, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, at ſome diſtance from the Euphrates.

SABALASSA, Ptolemy; one of the ſeven mouths of the Indus, and the ſixth in order, reckoning eaſtwards.

SABALASSUS, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Cappadocia.

SABALIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Pontus Polemoniacus.

SABAMA. See SIBAMA.

SABANA, Ptolemy; a promontory in the ſouth ſide of the Aurea Cherſoneſus.

SABARA. See SARABA.

SABARAE, Ptolemy; a people of the Regio Pandionis.

SABARBARES, Pliny; *Sabubures*, Ptolemy; a people of Numidia, to the north of the Campus Sitaphius, towards mount Mampſerus.

SABARIA, Coin, Inſcription, Ptolemy, Pliny; a colony of the emperor Claudius; a town of Pannonia Superior. Now *Saravar*, a town in the weſt of Hungary, ſituate between the rivers Rab and Guns.

SABAT, Ptolemy; a town of the Higher Egypt, on the Sinus Adulicus, thought to be the *Sabae* of Strabo, by Salmaſius. Or if *Sabae* is more inland, there is another *Saba*, mentioned by Strabo.

SABATA, Pliny; a town of Aſſyria, diſtant thirty ſtadia to the north-eaſt of Seleucia, on the Tigris.

SABATA, Ptolemy; *Sabbata*, Strabo; a town of Liguria. Suppoſed to be *Savona*, in the weſt of the territory of Genoa.

SABATE, Peutinger; *Sabata*, Strabo; a town of Etruria, on a cognominal lake, called *Sabatia Stagna*, Sil. Italicus; *Sabatinus Lacus*, Columella; and *Sabatina Tribus*, Feſtus. Now *Lago di Bracciano*, from the adjoining town ſituate on its ſouth bank, to the weſt of Rome, in the duchy of Tuſcany.

SABATHA. See SABOTA.

SABATHRA, *Sabaratha*. See SABRATA.

SABATIA VADA, Strabo; *Sabatia*, Mela; *Portus Vadum Sabatium*, Pliny; *Vada*, Brutus; lying between the Apennine and the Alps, where the road is very bad, id. becauſe of mountains and marſhes, whence the name *Vada*. A place in Liguria, to the weſt of Genoa. Now *Vai*, *Vadi*, or *Vado*, a port-town. E. Long. 9° 8′, Lat. 44° 16′.

SABATINCA, Antonine; a town of Noricum. Now *Sunebenkirch*, Cluverius; a village of Stiria, ſituate on the borders of Saltſburg and Carinthia.

SABATIORUM VADA. See SABATIA.

SABATRA, *orum*, called *Soatra*, Strabo; a town ſituate in the mountainous parts of Lycaonia, where water is ſo ſcarce that it is ſold for money.

SABATUS, a river of Samnium, running from eaſt to weſt into the Vulturnus, mentioned in no ancient monument or author; Livy only mentioning *Sabatini*, the people dwelling upon it Now *Sabato*, a river in Naples, riſing in the Principato Citra, about nine miles to the north-eaſt of Salerno, and running through the Principato Ultra, and after proceeding ſome miles, it falls into the Voltorno, to the eaſt of Cajazzo.

SABBATA of Liguria. See SABATA.

SABBATICUS AMNIS, Joſephus; a river of Phoenicia, running between

Arca

Arca or Arcaea and Raphanea, of a very ſingular nature, when running it is pretty full, and tolerably rapid in its courſe; afterwards its ſprings failing, its channel turns dry for ſix days, and on the ſeventh it reſumes its former courſe; and this order of ceaſing and running alternately it exactly obſerves, which is the reaſon of the appellation.

SABE, a town of Arabia Deſerta. See SABA.

SABEE, or *Seba*, Judges xix. a town of the tribe of Simeon.

SABELLI. See SAMNITES.

SABI, Curtius; or *Sambi Regnum*, Diodorus Siculus; a diſtrict of the Hither India, to the eaſt of the Indus, towards its mouth.

SABINI, Pliny; a very ancient people of Italy, ſo called, as ſome imagine, from their religious worſhip of the gods, id. Varro; others, as Cato, from Sabinus their progenitor or leader, or *Sabus*, Silius Italicus, whence *Sabini*. A very brave people, the flower of Italy, and the very bulwark of the commonwealth, Cicero. Commendable for their gravity and purity of manners, Horace, Livy, Virgil. Their territory is called *Ager Sabinus*, Cicero; very fruitful, abounding in wine and oil, and very fit for cattle, Strabo; bounded on the weſt by the Tiber, on the ſouth by the Anio, on the north by the Nar, and having to the eaſt the Veſtini and Marſi. There were alſo *Sabini* beyond the Po. See SABIUM.

SABIS, Caeſar; a river of Gallia Belgica. Now the *Sambre*, riſing in Picardy, and running through Hainault, Liege and Namur, falls at this laſt place into the Meuſe. Another *Sabis*, a river of Carmania, Mela, Pliny; running into the Perſian Gulf; a town of this name mentioned by Ptolemy, Pliny, Ammian; near Alexandria, probably on this river.

SABIO. See SUBLABIO.

SABIUM, a town of the Tranſpadana, giving name to the *Val di Sabio*; *Sabini*, the people, Inſcription.

SABLONES, Antonine; a town of Belgica, between Colonia Trajana and Agrippina. Now a village, called *In't Sand*.

SABORDAE, Ptolemy; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, ſituate between the river Aſtaboras to the weſt, and the Sinus Adulicus to the eaſt.

SABOTA, Pliny; which he alſo calls *Sabatha*; and *Saubatha*, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, capital of the Atramitae, a branch of the Sabeans, including within its walls ſixty temples, Pliny; under the ſame parallel with Saba, but more to the eaſt, Ptolemy.

SABRACAE, Curtius; a powerful nation of the Hither India, lying to the eaſt of the Indus, and ſouth of the confluence of the Indus and Hypaſis.

SABRATA, Pliny; *Sabathra*, Ptolemy; *Sabaratha*, Procopius; a town ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Syrtis Minor; a colony, Pliny. Another on the eaſt ſide, Pliny.

SABRINA, Tacitus; a river of Britain; now the *Severn*; *Sabriana*, Ptolemy; the *Briſtol Channel*. This river riſes in a mountain called Plymllimon, in Montgomeryſhire, and running by Shrewſbury, Worceſter, and Gloceſter, empties itſelf into the Briſtol Channel, ſeparating Wales from England.

SABTA, Moſes; *Saphtha*, Ptolemy; a city on the weſt ſide of the Perſian Gulf; thought to be the ſettlement of Sabta, ſon of Cuſh.

SABUBURES. See SABARBARES.

SACADA, Ptolemy; a town of Aſſyria, ſituate on the Tigris, and lying between Ninus and Cteſiphon.

SACAE, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Ptolemy; a branch of the Scythians, ſituate at the head of the Jaxartes, and ſo famous, that all the Aſiatic Scythians were by the ancients called *Sacae*, and *Maſſagetae*, Strabo; and by the Perſians, the Scythians in general, *Sacae*, Pliny. They were bounded on the weſt by Sogdiana, on the north and eaſt by Scythia, and on the ſouth by mount Imaus, Ptolemy; who ſays, they had no towns, that they inhabited woods and caves; and he diſtinguiſhes them from the Scythians, properly ſo called, or from the inhabitants of the Greater Scythia; though moſt others account them Scythians from their origin and manners.

manners. But Iſidorus Characecenus, who calls their country *Sagaſtena*, allots them towns, but all of them obſcure. Nothing with certainty can be determined in this matter, as Strabo complains, on account of the ſimplicity or ignorance of writers, and their turn for the fabulous.

SACALA, Arrian; a town of Gedroſia, on the coaſt between the Indus and the river Arbis.

SACAMAZA, Ptolemy; a village on the Syrtis Major, between the tower Euphranta to the eaſt, and the port Aſpis to the weſt.

SACAPENA, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed to be the *Sacaſſena* of Strabo; a province of Armenia Major, next the Campi Araxeni, on the river Araxes; whence comes the gum ſagapenum, Strabo.

SACASTENA. See SACAE.

SACCAEA, Ptolemy; a Transjordan diſtrict, to the eaſt of Batanea, mentioned by no other author.

SACELLUM, a place ſacred to ſome god, but uncovered, or without a roof, Feſtus.

SACER AMNIS, Ptolemy; a river of Corſica, running from weſt to eaſt, to the ſouth of Aleria. Now *Orbo Fiume*, Cluverius.

SACER MONS, Livy, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; a mountain three miles to the eaſt of Rome, next beyond the Anio; whither the Roman commonalty once and again retired from the oppreſſion of the nobles; called *Sacer*, from this ſeceſſion, and an altar of Jupiter the Tremendous, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus. Here the order of tribunes was inſtituted, as the guardians of the commons, and redreſſers of grievances; who afterwards proſtituted their power and dignity to ſelf-intereſt and private views, and became the authors of the greateſt diſorders, generally a ſet of factious men. Another *Sacer Mons*, Arrian; in Pontus, ſituate between Hermonaſſa to the weſt, and Trapezus to the eaſt.

SACER PORTUS. See SACRIPORTUS.

SACHACHA, Joſhua; a town in the Wilderneſs of Judah, to the ſouth of Hebron.

SACHALITES, Ptolemy; a bay on the eaſt ſide of Arabia Felix, beyond the mouth of the Perſian Gulf, on the Mare Rubrum, beginning at the promontory Syagrum.

SACILI, Pliny; indeclinable; *Sacilis*, Ptolemy, Coin; a town of Baetica, on the confines of the Turduli, on the ſouth ſide of the Singulis, to the weſt of Iliberi.

SACIS AD PADUM, Peutinger; a town on the Po; according to others, a channel and mouth of the Po: *Sagis*, Pliny; though uncertain what it is. *Porto di Magna Vacca*, Cluverius.

SACOLCHE, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, ſituate on the right or weſt ſide of the Meroe.

SACOLE, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, next to Napata.

SACONI, Ptolemy, Pliny; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate between the Montes Hippici and Ceraunii.

SACORSA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Paphlagonia, ſituate to the weſt of mount Olgaſes.

SACRA FICUS, Philoſtratus; a ſuburb of Athens, the way through which led to Eleuſis.

SACRA INSULA, an iſland in the Tiber, ſacred to Aeſculapius, after that the ſerpent from Epidaurus, deemed a god, landed upon it, Epitome Livii. Its formation Livy deſcribes from heaps of ſtraw, thrown into the river from off the field of Tarquin, which ſettling there, and by accumulation of other matter and ſoil carried down the river, becoming firm and ſtrong in time, afforded a foundation for temples and porticos. One of the Aeoliae iſlands ſo called, to the north of Sicily, Marcianus Heracleota, Diodorus; ſacred to Vulcan, from a volcano in it.

SACRANI, Servius on Virgil; a people of Italy, not far from Rome; Servius ſays, that one of the Corybantes coming to Italy, occupied the places in the neighbourhood of the city; from whom the people that deſcended were called *Sacrani*, the Corybantes being conſecrated to the mother of the gods. *Sacranus*, the epithet; *Sacranae acies*, Virgil.

SACRATA, Peutinger; a place in the Picenum.

Picenum, on the coaſt. Now *Porto di Monte Santo*, in the March of Ancona.

SACRA VIA, Athenaeus; the road from Athens to Eleuſis. In Rome, a ſtreet ſo called, becauſe there the league between Romulus and Tatius was made; beginning at the Coloſſaeum, and ending at the Capitol, whither the triumph proceeded. Mentioned, Horace, who alſo calls it *Sacer Clivus*, from its aſcent. The inhabitants were called *Sacravienſes*, Sextus Pompeius. A third *Sacra Via* of Peloponneſus, Athenaeus; between Elis and Olympia.

SACRIPORTUS, Velleius, Appian; a place in Latium, near Praeneſte, where young Marius was defeated by Sylla, Epitome Livii, Lucan. Plutarch ſays, this battle was fought near Signium, which ſhews the vicinity of theſe two places. What it was, whether town or village, does not appear, nor is there mention made of it any where elſe.

SACRUM NEMUS, Tacitus; a grove on the borders of the Batavi. Now thought by ſome to be *Skakenboſch*, between the Hague and Leyden; but *Levae Fanum*, on the Vahal, Cluverius.

SACRUM PROMONTORIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; a promontory of Lycia, oppoſite to the Inſulae Chalidoniae: called alſo *Chelidonium*, Pliny; *Tauri Promontorium*, Mela; becauſe according to ſome, mount Taurus takes its riſe there. Another of Luſitania, at the ſouth corner of the Sinus Gaditanus. Now *Cape S. Vincent*. W. Long. 10°, Lat. 36° 55'. A third, of Hibernia, Ptolemy; oppoſite to Wales; now *Bauna*, in Wexford, Camden. A fourth, Ptolemy on the weſt ſide of the iſthmus of the Cherſonneſus Taurica, or on the Sinus Carcinites. A fifth of Corſica, Ptolemy; the moſt northern of all. Now *Capo Corſo*, Cluverius.

SADA, Ptolemy; a town of the Regio Argentea, in the Farther India, on the coaſt, beyond the mouth of the Ganges, with a river called Sadus.

SADINI, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither India.

SAEDENE, Stephanus; a mountain of Cumae.

SAEPINUM, Livy, Ptolemy; *Sepinum*, Peutinger; a town of Samnium, near the ſprings of the Tamarus. *Saepinates*, the people, Inſcriptions. Now *Supino*, a ſmall town of Naples, in the ſouth of the county of Moliſe, to the ſouth-eaſt of Bojano.

SAEPRUS, Ptolemy; a river of Sardinia, running from weſt to eaſt, between Olbia and the Sinus Caralitanus.

SAETABICULA, Ptolemy; a town of the Conteſtani, in the Hither Spain, to the north weſt of Saetabis.

SAETABIS, Coins, Ptolemy; *Setabis*, Strabo; a town of the Conteſtani, in the Hither Spain, near the river Sucro; ſituate on an eminence, between Carthago and Saguntum, Sil. Italicus; with a cognominal river, Ptolemy; famous for its fine linens, owing to its excellent flax, Pliny; *Seti-buz tela Byſſi*, Bochart. Hence *Sudaria Saetaba*, Catullus; near it lay the Campus Spartarius. *Saetabitani*, ſurnamed *Auguſtani*, the people, Pliny. Now thought to be *Xativa*, in Valencia. W. Long. 40', Lat. 39°.

SAFO. See SAVO.

SAGAE, Mela; the ſame with the *Sacae*.

SAGALASSUS, Ptolemy, who places it in Lycia; but Strabo, Arrian, and Stephanus in Piſidia, a town not very far from Apamea, Livy; more inland towards Milyas, Strabo; and conſequently to the weſt, and on the borders of Caria, a part of which Milyas is accounted. *Sagalaſſenſes*, the people, Strabo; the braveſt and moſt warlike of the Piſidians, Arrian.

SAGANUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a river of Carmania, running into the Perſian Gulf, over againſt the iſland Armuza.

SAGAPA, Ptolemy; the firſt to the weſt of the ſeven mouths of the Indus.

SAGAPENORUM DYNASTIA, Strabo; a ſmall prefecture of Elymais.

SAGAPOLA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Libya Interior, from which pour the Subus and Salathus; ſituate to the north of the Nigris.

SAGARICUS SINUS, Pliny; a bay at the mouth of the Sagaris, a river of Sarmatia Europaea, falling from weſt

weſt to eaſt into the Sinus Carcinites.

SAGARIS. See SANGARIUS.

SAGARTII, Ptolemy; an obſcure people of Media. Alſo an obſcure people of Perſis, id.

SAGASTENA, Iſidorus Characenus; the country of the *Sacae*, which ſee.

SAGDIANA, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Perſian Gulf, on the coaſt of Carmania.

SAGIS. See SACIS.

SAGRAS, Strabo; who ſays it is feminine, contrary to the uſual gender of rivers. A river of the Bruttii, running between Locri and Caulonia; famous for a defeat of the Crotonians by the Locri, Cicero. Hence the proverb againſt thoſe that doubt of a fact, that it is truer than the defeat at *Sagras*, Strabo.

SAGUNTIA, Pliny; *Segontia*, Antonine; *Seguntia*, Livy; a town of Baetica, a little to the weſt of Munda. Now ſaid to be *Giſconza*, a village in Andaluſia. Another *Segontia*, Antonine; of the Arevacae, in the Hither Spain, ſituate between Complutum and Bilbilis. Now thought to be *Siguenza*, at the ſprings of the Henares. A third, of Antonine, on the eaſt ſide of the Bilbilis, between the city Bilbilis and Caeſar Auguſta. A fourth *Segontia Paramica*, Ptolemy; a town of the Varduli, in the north of the Hither Spain to the ſouth-weſt of Menoſia.

SAGUNTUM, Livy, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Saguntus*, Inſcription, Mela, Florus; a town of the Heditani, in the Hither Spain, ſituate between the Iberus and Sucro, near Valencia, diſtant about a mile from the ſea, Coins; originally a colony from the iſland Zacynthus, Strabo; with an acceſſion of new coloniſts from Ardea, a town of the Rutuli, Livy, Sil. Italicus; famous for its clay, of which fine cups were made, Martial; a town of Roman citizens, ennobled by its fidelity, Pliny; in which they perſiſted with ſuch obſtinacy, when beſieged by Hannibal, contrary to the faith of treaty, that urged by famine, they choſe rather to throw themſelves and their moſt valuable effects into the fire, than either to forfeit their fidelity, or fall a prey into the hands of the enemy, Livy. Hence *Saguntina fames*, and *Saguntina rabies*, denote famine and rage to an extreme. This calamity gave riſe to the ſecond Punic war. *Saguntini*, the people, Livy. From the ruins aroſe the place now called *Morviedro*, in Valencia, to the north of the city of that name. W. Long. 35′, Lat. 39° 40′, on the river Palantia.

SAIS, *idis*, Stephanus, Strabo; formerly the metropolis of the Lower Egypt, ſituate about two ſchoeni from Naucratis, to the north-eaſt, where the goddeſs Minerva was worſhipped; a ſheep, Strabo. That it was ſituate in the weſt of the Delta, appears, becauſe Naucratis ſtood on the moſt weſtern branch of the Nile, in the Nomos Saites, Strabo, Ptolemy; though Pliny makes it a diſtinct Nomos. *Saitae*, the people, Coin. *Saites Nomos*, one of the diviſions or prefectures of the Lower Egypt, lying to the ſouth of the Nomos Cabaſites, and to the north of the Nomos Proſopites.

SAITICUM OSTIUM. See TANITICUM.

SALA, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, on the borders of Lycia. Another *Sala*, Ptolemy, Pliny, Mela; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Atlantic, and on a cognominal river. The town is now thought to be *Sallee*, of Fez. W. Long. 8°, Lat. 34°. A third, of Pannonia Superior, Ptolemy; now ſaid to be *Zalawar*, in Lower Hungary, on the Zala, near the borders of Stiria.

SALA, Dio Caſſius, Strabo; a river of Thuringia in Germany; Tacitus, without naming, deſcribes it as richly yielding ſalt, which he conſiders as a peculiar benefit of heaven. But the ſalt is from the ſalt ſprings near it. This river runs northwards into the Albis or Elbe. Another *Sala*, or *Iſala*; now *Yſſel*, for which name there appears no ancient authority extant; joined to the Rhine by the cut made by Druſus. A third *Sala*, a river of Mauretania Tingitana, on which the town *Sala*, which ſee, now *Sallee*, ſtands.

SALACIA, Pliny; ſurnamed *Urbs Imperatoria*;

peratoria; a town of Luſitania; a Municipium, Inſcription; *Salacienſis*, the epithet, Inſcription. Now ſaid to be *Alcacer do Sal*, a town of Eſtremadura in Portugal. W. Long. 9°, Lat. 38° 30′.

SALAE, Ptolemy; the inhabitants of Taprobane, thus called. Alſo the ancient name of *Phthirophagi* Pliny.

SALAMIN, *Salamis*, *inos*, Homer, Strabo, Mela, Scylax; an iſland with a cognominal town and port, in the Saronic bay, over-againſt Eleuſis, in length between ſeventy and eighty ſtadia, Strabo. The town, old *Salamis*, lay to the ſouth towards Aegina; the new on a bay and peninſula, towards Attica; the country of Ajax, ſon of Telamon; ſurnamed *Vera*, Seneca, Lucan; to diſtinguiſh it from the *Salamis*, ſituate in the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Cyprus, built by Teucer, brother of Ajax, and therefore called *Ambigua*, Horace. Before this iſland happened the defeat of the Perſian fleet by Themiſtocles, Cicero, Mela, Plutarch. *Salaminii*, Cicero, the people; *Salaminius*, the epithet, id. alſo *Salaminiacus*, Lucan. And the Saronic bay is called *Salaminiacus*, Strabo; who ſays, that the iſland was anciently called *Sciras*, *Cichria*, and *Pityuſa*; the two former, from the names of heroes; the latter, from its pines; alſo the *Iſland of the Dragon*, Lycophron, which infeſted the iſland; and therefore Bochart derives the appellation from the Arabic *Salama*, denoting the bite of a ſerpent. Solon, the famous lawgiver of Athens, was a native of this iſland, Diogenes Laertius; which was anciently called *Atthis*, Apollonius.

SALAMIS, *inos*, Strabo, Thucydides, Mela; a town on the eaſt ſide of Cyprus, built by Teucer, brother of Ajax, Strabo; in memory of his country, the iſland Salamin, from which he was expelled by his father Telamon, for not avenging the death of Ajax, Horace, Aeſchylus, Velleius, Iſocrates. The place is now ſaid to be called *Larnica*, Korte.

SALANIANA, Antonine; a town of Luſitania, ſituate between Ebora and Pax Julia.

SALAPIA, Livy; a town of Apulia Daunia, near the river Aufidus, and on the confines of Apulia Peucetia; infamous for the meretricious amours of Hannibal, Pliny; *Salapiae*, *arum*, Ptolemy; *Salpia*, Appian. The ancient *Salapia*, built by Diomedes, ſtood in an unwholſome ſituation, and therefore was removed within four miles of the ſea, Vitruvius. *Salapini*, Cicero; *Salapitani*, Livy, the people; *Salpinius*, the epithet, Frontinus. *Lacus Salapinus*, Lucan; a lake in the neighbourhood. Now *Canale di S. Antonio*. M. Hoſtilius, who removed the old city, opened for the lake a paſſage to the ſea, and made it a port for the new *Salapia*; a municipium, Vitruvius. Now in ruins, and the place called *Salpe*, in Naples, near the mouth of the Aufidus, on the Adriatic.

SALARIA, Ptolemy; two towns of this name in the Hither Spain; one of the Baſtitani, called *Colonia Salarienſis*, Inſcription: thought to be *Cazorla*, a ſmall town in Andaluſia, near a cognominal mountain. The other *Salaria*, a town of the Oretani, between the Tagus and Anas, above Caſtulo, and to which Pliny refers the Inſcription. Now ſaid to be *Solara*, a village of New Caſtile.

SALARIA VIA, Varro; a road, leading from the ſalt-works near Oſtia, to the country of the Sabines, and from the Porta Collina, over the bridge on the Anio, Tacitus, Livy; not very long; into it the Nomentana fell, near Eretum, a village of the Sabines, on the Tiber, Strabo.

SALASSI, Strabo; an Alpine people, at the foot of the Alpes Graiae, in a deep valley, encloſed on each hand with mountains. Now ſaid to be the *Val d' Aoſta*, ſo called from their principal town Auguſta Praetoria.

SALATHUS, Ptolemy; a river of Libya Interior, running into the Atlantic, to the ſouth of the Atlas Major, with a cognominal town at its mouth.

SALCHA, Moſes; a Transjordan town, in the ſouth of Baſhan, to the north of Edrei, the capital.

SALDE, Pliny; a colony of Auguſtus, in Mauretania Caeſarienſis; *Saldae*, Ptolemy; *Saldis*, Antonine. Now

ſaid to be *Bugia*, in Algiers, on the Mediterranean. E. Long. 4°, Lat. 35° 30′.

SALDUBA. See CAESAR AUGUSTA. Alſo the name of a river running into the Mediterranean, near Malaga; and a town in Baetica, on the Mediterranean, to the ſouth of Munda, Mela.

SALAE. See TAPROBANE, PHTHIROPHAGI.

SALE, Ptolemy; *Sole*, Ammian; a town in the weſt of Hyrcania, near the borders of Media.

SALEM, ſeems to have been the ancient name of *Sichem*, Moſes; tho' both the Chaldee and Jewiſh interpreters take the term *Salem* for an appellative, to denote the ſafe arrival of Jacob at *Sichem*, which is more probable. *Salem*, the ancient name of *Jeruſalem*. See HIEROSOLYMA.

SALEM, or *Salim*, John; a town eight miles to the ſouth of Scythopolis, near Jordan, on this ſide, Jerome; in whoſe time it was called *Salumias*.

SALENAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; a town of the Catyeuchlani in Britain; little known; only it ſeems to have ſtood near the Uſa, or Ouſe. Now *Salndy*, Camden, in Bedfordſhire, not far from Bedford.

SALENTINA, the diſtrict inhabited by the Salentini, or Sallentini, Inſcriptions; a colony of Cretans, near the promontory Japygium, in Calabria, Strabo; called alſo *Salentinum*, Salluſt, Mela. Now *Capo di S. Maria di Leuca*.

SALENTUM, thought to be the *Sallentia* of Stephanus, and the *Soletum Deſertum* of Pliny; mentioned by no other author; ſituate in Calabria.

SALERNUM, Strabo; a fortreſs of the Picentini, on the Tuſcan ſea. It became afterwards a town, becauſe a colony was thither led, Livy, Velleius, Ptolemy. *Salernitanus*, the epithet, Pliny. Now *Salerno*, in Naples. E. Long. 15° 20′, Lat. 40° 40′. In the lower age famous for a medical ſchool: the profeſſors of which wrote a book, in a kind of Latin doggerel, entitled, *Schola Salernitana*, dedicated to a king of England, either Richard or Edward I. who, on their voyage to the Holy Land, viſited the ſchool and conferred ſome honorary emolument on it.

SALETIO, *onis*, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of the Nemetes in Belgica, on the Rhine, between Argentorate and the Tres Tabernae. Now *Selz*, ſituate on a cognominal river, in the north-eaſt of the Lower Alſace. It ſeems to be the *Saliſo* of Ammian.

SALGANEUS, *eos*, Strabo, Livy, Stephanus; a town of Boeotia, ſituate on an eminence, near the Euripus, oppoſite to Chalcis in Euboea. Livy uſes the accuſative *Salganea*; and hence doubtful whether plural or ſingular. The appellation is from *Salganeus*, the name of a Boeotian there buried, who acted as pilot to the Perſians, ſailing from the Sinus Maliacus to the Euripus, Strabo. From it Apollo is ſurnamed *Salganeus*, *Salganius*, or *Salganites*, Stephanus.

SALIA, Mela; a river running into the Cantabrian ocean, with a cognominal town of the Aſtures, in the Hither Spain. The country of Prudentius the poet, as himſelf teſtifies.

SALICA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, towards the ſprings of the Anas, ſituate between Aemiliana and Libiſoſa, ſouthwards.

SALICE, Ptolemy, Marcianus Heracleota; a more modern name of the iſland *Taprobane*, which ſee.

SALICUM FLUVIUS, Pſalm cxxxvii. a cut or cuts of the Euphrates, in Babylon, planted with willows, and therefore called the *River* or *Valley of Willows*, Iſaiah xv. 7.

SALIM. See SALEM.

SALINAE, *arum*, Inſcription, Pliny; a town of the Suetrii, at the maritime Alps; *Salinenſis*, Inſcription, the epithet. Thought to be *Chaſtelane*, in Provence; and the *Sollinienſium Civitas* of the Notitia Provinciarum, Holſtenius, Valeſius.

SALINAE AD SALAM. See SALA.

SALINAE *of Dacia*, Ptolemy, Peutinger; diſtant twelve miles to the weſt of the Patruiſſa of Ptolemy, or Pataviſſa of Peutinger, which ſeems to be the ſame: theſe are ſalt pits, where ſalt is dug, near Torda, a

ſmall

ſmall town in the weſt of Tranſylvania, to the eaſt of, and not far from, Clauſenburg.

SALISAE, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Atlantic.

SALISO, Ammian. See SALETIO.

SALISSA, Jerome, a name of Bela, or Zoar; as if formed from the Hebrew, *Salich iſſa*, ſpared or ſaved from burning, Schwartz.

SALISSO, Antonine; a town of Belgica, ſituate between Baudobriga and Bingium.

SALLENTIA, Stephanus; a town of the Salentines in Calabria, mentioned by no other author. *Soletum Deſertum*, Pliny, ſuppoſed to be a faulty reading for *Salentum*, and this laſt to be the *Sallentia* of Stephanus.

SALLENTINI. See SALENTINA.

SALLUVII. See SALYES.

SALMACIS, a fountain of Caria near Halicarnaſſus; whoſe waters brought on the drinkers effeminacy and diſſolution of manners, Ovid, Ennius. Though Strabo aſcribes this to the opulence of the people and their intemperate lives. But Vitruvius ſays, that the clearneſs and agreeable taſte of the water inviting ſome Greeks to build huts upon it, they enticed the barbarians from the mountains to come and ſettle with them, who by this intercourſe came to be ſoftened or civilized, and to lay aſide their barbarous manners, and aſſume thoſe of humanity and ſocial commerce. Stephanus has a town of this name, mentioned by no other author. A citadel, Strabo.

SALMANTICA, Inſcription, Ptolemy; a town of the Vettones in Luſitania. Now *Salamanca*, a city of Leon in Spain. W. Long. 6° 10′, Lat. 41°.

SALMONA, Moſes; an encampment of the Iſraelites, after marching from mount Hor.

SALMONE, Strabo; a town of the territory of Piſa, in Elis, with a cognominal fountain, called *Salmonis*, Ovid; from which the Enipeus, afterwards called Barnichius, riſes, and falls into the Alpheus, famous for king Salmoneus, who affected to imitate the thunder of Jupiter, Virgil. Homer and other writers ſeem to juſtify him, as having no impious deſign to emulate Jupiter, but, like another Archimedes, to give proof of his mechanical ſkill.

SALMONE, Luke; *Salmonis, idos*, Dionyſius Periegetes; *Samonium*, Ptolemy; *Sammonium*, Pliny; a promontory on the eaſt ſide of Crete. Now corruptly called *Capo Salomon*.

SALMYDESSUS, } See HALMYDES-
SALMYDISSUS, } SUS.

SALO, Martial; a river running by Bilbilis, in the Hither Spain, aſſuming the name of the town, Juſtin. See BILBILIS. Now *Xalon*.

SALO. See SALONA.

SALOCA, Antonine; a town of Noricum. Now *Selch* in Upper Carniola, Cluverius.

SALODURUM, Inſcription; a town of the Helvetii; now *Soleure*, capital of the canton of that name, in Switſerland. E. Long. 7° 15′, Lat. 47° 18′.

SALON, a diſtrict of Bithynia, fit for paſture; hence *Salonenſis Caſeus*, Strabo.

SALONA, Mela; *Colonia Martia Julia*, and *Colonia Julia*, Coins; a maritime town of Illyricum, Hirtius; inhabited by Roman citizens, id. *Salonae, arum*, Caeſar, Inſcription, Ptolemy. *Salo, onis*, Strabo, Dio Caſſius. Now in ruins, from which aroſe *Spalatto*, in its neighbourhood, a ſea-port town of Dalmatia. E. Long. 17° 45′, Lat. 43° 16′.

SALONIANA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Dalmatia. Now ſaid to be *Moſtar*, on the borders of Servia, forty miles to the north of Narona.

SALPIA. See SALAPIA.

SALSULAE, Mela, Antonine; a ſalt ſpring of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate to the ſouth of Narbon, and north of Ruſcino, more briniſh than the ſea water, Mela.

SALSUM FLUMEN, Hirtius; a river of Baetica, near Ategua. Now the *Salado*, near Alcala Real, in Andaluſia, on the confines of Granada.

SALSUS SINUS, Mela; a bay of Gallia Narbonenſis, on which ſtood Portus Veneris and Cervaria, the laſt town of Gaul next the Pyrenees. The ſame with the *Sinus Gallicus*, id.

SALTES GALLIANI, ſurnamed *Aquitates*,

nates, Pliny; a people of the Ciſpadana, according to Harduin, MSS. but *Saltus Gallianus*, Cluverius; as if Pliny intended a town, ſituate below Mutilum, on the Gabellus.

SALTIGA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Baſtetani, in the Hither Spain, near Bigerra. Now ſaid to be *Suerniglia*, in Valencia, on the confines of New Caſtile.

SALTUS CALEDONIUS. See CALEDONIUS.

SALTUS CASTULONENSIS. See CASTULONESIS.

SALTUS GALLIANUS. See SALTES.

SALTUS TUGIENSIS. See TUGIENSIS.

SALVA, Ptolemy; *Salva Manſio*, Inſcription, Antonine; not only a manſion, but an encampment for horſe, or an equeſtrian garriſon, Notitia; a place in Pannonia Inferior, diſtant forty-two miles from Acincum, near the iſland which lies above Buda.

SALVIA. See URBS SALVIA.

SALVIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Liburnia, lying on the road from Sirmium to Salona, Antonine.

SALVII. See SALYES.

SALUMIAS. See SALEM.

SALURNUM, lower writers; a town of Rhaetia, on the Atheſis, below Bauzanum. Now *Salerno*, below Bolzano.

SALUTARIS PORTUS, Ptolemy, Diodorus; a port of the Troglodytica, on the Arabian Gulf.

SALYES, Strabo, Livy; *Salyi*, Florus; *Salvii*, Epitom. Livii; *Salluvii*, Pliny; which laſt ſeems to be the moſt ancient name, Inſcription; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, more powerful than any others in that part, occupying all the country from the Rhone, to the borders of Italy, Ptolemy; extending along the coaſt, to Liguria and the Varus, Strabo, Livy; confined within narrower bounds by other writers.

SAMACHONITES, Joſephus; *Semechonites*, id. the firſt lake in Galilee, into which the Jordan, after its apparent beginning at Paneas, falls; and between theſe two laſt places is called the *Leſs Jordan*, id. This lake is thought to be the waters of *Merom*, mentioned Joſhua xi.

SAMAICA, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Thrace, lying beyond Beſſica to the north.

SAMAMYCII, Ptolemy, Pliny; a people of the Regio Syrtica, between Syrtis Magna and the Cinyphus.

SAMANAEI, Porphyry; a branch of the gymnoſophiſts of India, oppoſite in ſentiments to thoſe called the brachmans.

SAMARA. See SAMAROBRIVA.

SAMARAIM, Joſhua xviii. a town of Benjamin, of unknown ſituation.

SAMARIA, Joſephus; *Samaritis*, id. one of the three larger Ciſjordan diſtricts, ſituate in the middle between Galilee to the north, and Judea to the ſouth, beginning at the village Ginaea, in the Campus Magnus, and ending at the toparchy called Acrobatena, id. Its ſoil differing in nothing from that of Judaea; both equally hilly and champain, both equally fertile in corn and fruit, id. Called the kingdom of *Samaria* and *Ephraim*, Bible; compriſing the ten tribes, and conſequently all the country to the north of Judea and eaſt and weſt of Jordan.

SAMARIA, capital of the kingdom or country of that name; anciently called *Schomron*, from Semer, the owner of the hill; the royal reſidence of the kings of Iſrael, from Omri, who built the city, down to its deſtruction, and the Aſſyrian captivity, under Hoſea, the laſt king, Micah, Sulp. Severus. It ſoon after roſe from its ruins, being reſtored by the Cutheans, who thence took the name *Samaritans*; ſaid to be a very ſtrong city under the Maccabees, but entirely deſtroyed by John Hyrcanus, Joſephus: and again reſtored by Gabinius, preſect of Syria, till at length it was enlarged and adorned by Herod, and called *Sebaſte*, that is, *Auguſta*, in compaſs twenty ſtadia, Joſephus; a colony under Severus, Ulpian.

SAMARIANE, Strabo; *Saramanne*, Ptolemy; a town of Hyrcania, on the Caſpian ſea, ſituate between the river Maxera and the confines of Media.

SAMARITIS, the country, See SAMARIA.

SAMAROBRIVA, Caeſar, Cicero; a

town of Belgica; according to Valeſius, denoting a bridge on the river Samera, called in the lower age *Somena* or *Sommena*, now the *Somme*; and the town afterwards called *Ambiani* after the people; now *Amiens*, in Picardy. E. Long. 2° 32′, Lat. 49° 57′.

SAMATAE. See SARMATIA.

SAMBI. See SABI.

SAMBRA, Ptolemy; a town of the Regio Argentea, in the Farther India.

SAMBROCA, Ptolemy; a river of the Hither Spain. Now the *Ter*, a river of Catalonia, riſing in the Pyrenees, and running eaſtward, it falls into the Mediterranean between Palamos and Emporiae, or Ampurias.

SAMBUS, Arrian; a river falling into the Ganges.

SAME, Homer, Strabo; the name of the iſland *Cephalenia*, with a cognominal town.

SAMICUM, Pauſanias; a maritime town of Triphylia in Peloponneſus: according to the conjecture of Strabo, the citadel of *Arene*, which ſtood at the mouth of the Minyeus.

SAMMONIUM. See SALMONE.

SAMNITES, a people famous in the Roman wars; deſcendants of the *Sabini*, Varro; called *Sabelli*, Pliny; *Samnis*, the ſingular, Tacitus, Sil. Italicus; called *Saunites* by the Greeks, Pliny; *Saunitae*, Strabo; *Samnites*, Ptolemy; *Samnium*, the country, Livy; *Saunitis*, Polybius; a people extending on both ſides the Appenine; adjoining to the Aequi, Campani, Hirpini, Frentani and Peligni; and divided into *Samnites Pentri*, Livy; and *Caraceni*, Ptolemy; or *Caracini*, Zonaras.

SAMONIUM. See SALMONE.

SAMORNA and *Samornes*, Stephanus; *Epheſus* thus anciently called.

SAMOS, Thucydides, Strabo; an iſland at no great diſtance from the promontory Mycale, on the continent of the Hither Aſia, and oppoſite to Epheſus; the diſtance only ſeven ſtadia, Strabo; a free iſland, in compaſs eighty-ſeven miles, Pliny; or one hundred, Iſidorus: at firſt called *Parthenia*, Ariſtotle; only a part of Samos, Scholiaſt on Nicander; then *Dryuſa*, afterwards *Anthemuſa*, Pliny; *Melamphyllum*, Ariſtocratus; then *Cyparifſia*; according to others, *Parthenoaruſa*, and *Stephane*. Strabo alſo mentions ſome ancient names, when the iſland was in the poſſeſſion of the Carians; ſuch as *Parthenias*, *ados*; *Anthemus*, *untis*; afterwards *Melamphylos*, and at length *Samus*; with a cognominal town, Ptolemy, Horace: famous for the worſhip and a temple of Juno, with a noted aſylum, Virgil, Strabo, Tacitus. And hence their coin exhibited a peacock, Athenaeus. The country of Pythagoras, who, to avoid the oppreſſion of tyrants, retired to Italy, the land of freedom. Samos, though not ſo happy in producing wine, which Strabo wonders, all the adjoining iſlands yielding a generous ſort, yet abounding in all the neceſſaries of life. The *Vaſa Samia*, among earthen ware, were held in high repute. *Samii*, the people, Ovid. Pythagoras, who was of this iſland, was author of the Italic ſect of philoſophers, taking name from his ſettling and teaching in Italy, Diogenes Laertius. He was ſcholar of Pherecydes of Syrus; and contemporary with Tarquin the Proud. He travelled to Egypt, and carried back into Greece the Egyptian philoſophy and ſuperſtitions, Iſocrates; and the doctrine of the Metempſychoſis, a doctrine at this day ſtill prevailing in the Eaſt Indies. He travelled alſo to Gaul, Chaldea, and the Eaſt Indies. He was the firſt, who, diſclaiming the too ambitious title of *Sophos*, or wiſe, aſſumed a more modeſt one, that of *Philoſophos*, a well-wiſher to wiſdom. After having taught in Greece for ſome time after his return, he retired to that part of Italy called Magna Graecia; where his ordinary reſidence was at Croton, Metapontum, Tarentum, and the neighbouring towns. His ſcholars were very numerous, no fewer than ſix hundred, who reſorted to him in the night; of whom he obtained a very extraordinary thing; namely, a noviciate of ſilence for at leaſt two years; but of thoſe whom he furniſed inclinable to talk, a noviciate

of five. He prevailed on them to live in community; they diſpoſed of their patrimonies, and carried the money to the feet of their maſter; whoſe bare affirmation of any propoſition was deemed by his ſcholars a ſufficient reaſon; a ſubmiſſion this to authority, which ſeems not altogether ſo philoſophical. Pythagoras formed, by his political inſtructions, ſeveral eminent lawgivers, ſuch as Zaleucus, Charondas, and others. He was not only a philoſopher and politician, but alſo an aſtronomer and geometrician; the forty-ſeventh propoſition of Euclid's firſt book is ſaid to be his diſcovery; in acknowledgement of which he ſacriced to the Gods a hecatomb, ſuppoſed to be of wax or paſte, the ſlaying animals being by him accounted unlawful, a conſequence of his doctrine of the metempſychoſis. He ſeems to have been a man very ambitious of fame, to gain which, he demeaned himſelf to low arts of impoſture, far beneath the dignity of a philoſopher. His death is variouſly related, ſome making it violent, others natural, at a very advanced age.

SAMOS, Homer, Strabo; the name of the iſland *Cephalenia*, called alſo *Same*.

SAMOSATA, *orum*, Joſephus, Stephanus, Pliny; a town of Commagene in Syria on the Euphrates, at the foot of mount Taurus. The capital and royal reſidence of Antiochus, to whom Pompey gave Commagene, Strabo, Pliny; and which continued in the hands of his ſucceſſors, down to the time of Tiberius, who, in Strabo's days, reduced it to a province. But under Caligula and Claudius, was again given up to the kings; and afterwards, under Veſpaſian, made a province. The country of Lucian, that elegant buffoon, who ſpared neither gods nor men.

SAMOTHRACE, or *Samothracia*, an iſland in the Egean ſea, oppoſite to the mouth of the Hebrus, and ſituate between Thaſus to the weſt, and the Cherſoneſus Thracia to the eaſt, in the neighbourhood of the iſlands Imbros and Lemnus. Its ancient name was *Samos*, with the addition of *Thracia*, for diſtinction's ſake, Homer. Virgil, Ovid; *Samos*, denoting an height or eminence, Strabo; there being a proſpect from it of Ida and Troy. Homer; the abode of the Corybantes, prieſts of Rhea in Phrygia, of the Cabiri in this iſland, with a venerable temple, Plutarch; where the myſteries of initiation were adminiſtered; which were in no leſs repute than thoſe of Eleuſis, Strabo; and with a very ſacred or inviolable aſylum, Livy, Plutarch. This iſland enjoyed its freedom under the Romans; was diſtant thirty miles from Imbros; twenty-two from Lemnos, and thirty-eight from the coaſt of Thrace; in compaſs thirty-two miles, Pliny. It had a cognominal town, Ptolemy; was ſubject to the Macedonians, when in the height of their power, Livy.

SAMULOCOENIS. See ALCIMOENIS.

SAMUNIS, Ptolemy; a town of Albania, at the foot of Mount Caucaſus, between the rivers Gerrus and Albanus.

SAMUS. See SAMOS.

SAMYDACE, Ptolemy; a town of Carmania between the rivers Samydaces and Sarus.

SAMYDACES, Ptolemy; a river of Carmania, falling into the bay of Paragon to the eaſt of the mouth of the Perſian gulf.

SAMYLIA, Stephanus; a town of Caria, built by Motylus, who entertained Paris and Helen.

SANA, a river of Noricum, running from weſt to eaſt into the Savus below Celeia.

SANAN, Joſhua xv. a town in the tribe of Judah.

SANCTIO, *onis*, Ammian; a town of Vindelicia, on the right ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite to the Rauraci; now *Seckingen* in the ſouth-weſt of Suabia, on the borders of Switzerland. E. Long. 7° 40', Lat. 47° 40'.

SANDABALIS. See SINARUS.

SANDALIOS, Pliny; an iſland on the coaſt of Ionia, near the promontory Mycale.

SANDALIOTIS, Timaeus, Pliny; the ancient name of Sardinia, from its reſemblance to a ſandal.

SANDALIUM, Strabo; a town of Piſidia,

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ſidia, ſituate between Cremna and Sagalaſſus.

SANDANUS, Plutarch; a river of Thrace, running by Olynthus.

SANDARACA, Strabo; a port of Bithynia, on the Euxine, beyond the mouth of the Boſporus Thracius.

SANDAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, to the ſouth-eaſt of Apulum.

SANE, Herodotus, Thucydides; a town at mount Athos, a colony of Andrians, near the cut or trench made by Xerxes. in order to ſail round that mountain *Sanes*, *Sanaei*, and *Santi*, Stephanus, the people.

SANECIUM. See SANITIUM.

SANGALA, *orum*, Arrian, Curtius; a town of the Cathaei, on the other ſide the Hyphaſis, the laſt river to the eaſt which falls into the Indus; beyond which Alexander could not prevail on his Macedonians to follow him to the Ganges.

SANGA, Pliny; a river of the Cantabri in the Hither Spain.

SANGARIUS, Homer, Strabo; *Sagaris*, coin, Ovid, Pliny; *Sangarus*, Ptolemy; a river running from Galatia, through Phrygia, to Bithynia, having its ſource at the village Sangia, about one hundred and fifty ſtadia from Peſinus, Strabo; at mount Adoreus, Livy; and at length emptying itſelf into the Euxine; not ſo remarkable for its bigneſs, as for the large quantity of fiſh it ſupplies the inhabitants with, id.

SANGIA. See the preceding article.

SANINA, Ptolemy; a town of Media, ſituate on the Caſpian ſea, between the rivers Araxes and Cambyſes. Another, of Arabia Felix on the Red Sea, to the eaſt of the ſtrait or mouth of the Arabian Gulf, id.

SANIOR, SANIR, } See HERMON.

SANIS, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, near Diocaeſarea.

SANISERA, Pliny; a town of the Minor Balearis.

SANITIUM, Ptolemy; *Sanecium*, Lower writers; *civitas Sanicienſium*, Notitiae; a town of the Sutrii, in Gallia Narbonenſis, to the ſouth of Dinia; now *Senez* in Provence. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 44°.

SANNI, called alſo *Macrones*, Strabo; people of the Regio Pontica, above the Philyres, Dionyſius Periegetes.

SANTICUM. See SIANTICUM.

SANTONES, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Santoni*, Strabo, Mela, Lucan, Tacitus; now *Xantogne*; a people of Gallia Aquitanica, ſituate between the rivers Ligeris and Garumna; *Santonus*, Lucan, the gentilitious name. *Santonicus*, Tibullus, Columella, Juvenal, Auſonius, the epithet. In the lower age, *Santones* and *Santoni*, the name of the people, was tranſferred to Mediolanum, whence the modern name *Saintes*.

SANTONUM PORTUS, Ptolemy; now thought to be *Rochelle*, Baudrand.

SANTONUM PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; by ſome ſaid to be *la Pointe de Maumuſſon*; by others, *la Pointe de la Tremblade* in Xantogne, on the ſea of Guienne, three leagues from Brouage to the ſouth weſt.

SANTONICA, (*urbs* underſtood) Auſonius; the name of *Mediolanum Santonum*, in the lower age, which ſee.

SANTONICUS OCEANUS, Tibullus; that part of the Mare Aquitanicum, lying between the mouths of the Ligeris and Garumna.

SAOCIS, Pliny; a name of the iſland *Samothrace*, from mount *Saox* there, called alſo *Saus*, which ſee.

SAOCORAS. See ARAXES.

SAOS. See SAUS.

SAPAEI, Ovid; a people of Thrace on the Euxine: *Sapaica*, the diſtrict, Ptolemy.

SAPARAGES, Ptolemy; the fifth mouth in order of the Indus, eaſtwards.

SAPARNUS, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, falling into the Indus.

SAPHAR, Pliny; *Sapphar*, Ptolemy; *Aphar*, Arrian; a town of Arabia Felix, the metropolis of the Saphoritae, ſituate between the Homeritae and Sabeans, taking their name from it.

SAPHON, Joſhua xiii. a town in the tribe of Gad, beyond Jordan, Jerome.

SAPHTHA. See SABTA.

SAPINIA TRIBUS. See SAPIS.

SAPIRENE, Pliny; *Sappirene*, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Arabic gulf, on the coaſt of Egypt: whence came the gem called ſapphire, Stephanus.

SAPIS, Pliny, Sil. Italicus, Lucan; *Iſapis*,

Iſapis, Strabo; a river of Gallia Ciſpadana, running north-eaſt, by Caeſena into the Adriatic. The tract along the higher part of the river was called *Sapinia Tribus*, Livy. The river is now called *il Savio*; which riſing in the Appenin, in the territory, and to the north-eaſt of Florence, runs through Romagna, and not far from Cervia, falls into the Adriatic, to the north of the Rubicon or Piſatello.

SAPOTHRENAE, Diodorus; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate between the *montes Hippici* and the river Rha.

SAPPHAR, } See SAPHAR.
SAPPHORITAE, }

SAPPIRENE. See SAPIRENE

SAPRA PALUS, or *Putris*, Strabo. See BICE.

SAR. See TYRUS.

SARA. See SARAVUS.

SARABA, Ptolemy; a town of the Farther India, beyond the mouth of the Ganges, giving name to the Sinus Sarabius. Called Sabara in the tranſlation.

SARABRIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Vaccaei, in the Hither Spain, on the Durius, ſituate between Valliſoletum and Salmantica.

SARACA, Pliny; *Sarace*, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate on the Vardanus.

SARACENE, Ptolemy; a ſmall diſtrict of Arabia Petraea, lying between Egypt and the Montes Nigri, which run out from Pharan to the north, between the two north bays of the Arabian gulf. *Saraceni*, the people; ſo called from *Sarac*, a term denoting to plunder or rob; and who, in after times, ſpread themſelves far and wide by means of their conqueſts.

SARAGA, Ptolemy; a town of the Sinae or Siameſe, the moſt eaſtern town, all beyond being unknown, whoſe Long. he makes 180°, and S. Lat. 4°.

SARALUS, Ptolemy; a town of Galatia, on the Halys, above Claudiopolis.

SARAMANNE, See SAMARIANE.

SARAMENA, Strabo; a town of Pontus, between Amiſus and the river Halys.

SARANGA, Arrian; a town of Gedroſia, ſituate between the Arbis and the Indus.

SARANGES, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, falling into the Indus.

SARANUSCA, according to Cluverius, inſtead of *Caranuſca* in Peutinger; a town of Belgica, ſituate between the Mediomatrici and the Treveri, and ſaid to be *Saarburg*, in the electorate of Triers

SARAPANA, *orum*, Strabo; a citadel of Colchis on the Phaſis; which was ſo far navigable.

SARAPIA. See SAREPTA.

SARAPIDIS INSULA, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Sinus Sachalites, on the eaſt of Arabia Felix.

SARAVI PONS, Antonine, Peutinger; a place in Belgica, ſituate between Divodurum and Argentoratum; now *Saarbruck*, in the county of that name.

SARAVUS, Auſonius; *Sara*, Venantius Fortunatus; *Sarra*, Inſcription; a river of Belgica, running into the Moſelle; now called the *Saar*, in Lorrain.

SARDEMISOS, Pliny; a promontory of mount Taurus, lying between Lycia and Pamphylia.

SARBACUM, Pliny; a town of Sarmatia Europea, ſituate on the bend of the Boryſthenes.

SARBANISSA, Ptolemy; a town of the Pontus Polemoniacus.

SARCASSANI, Pliny; a people of Iberia, below the Moſchi.

SARDABAL, Pliny; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, lying between the rivers Savus and Chinaphal.

SARDENE, Herodotus; a mountain on the Hermus, in the Hither Aſia.

SARDESSUS, Stephanus; a town of Lycia, near Lyrneſſus; whence Jupiter is called *Sardeſſius*.

SARDES, *ium*, Greeks, Romans, rarely ſingular, *Sardis*, Ptolemy, Horace, Coin; unleſs in this laſt, and, as in Herodotus, it be the Ionic plural. It ſtood at the foot of mount Tmolus, from which the Pactolus ran down through the heart of the city; the capital of Lydia, and the royal reſidence of the kings, Strabo, Pliny; ancient, yet later than the war of Troy, Strabo. Whether the *Hyde* of Homer, as Pliny ſeems to think, and Strabo denies, charging the verſe which ſeems to countenance it, with being ſpurious; adding, that there is no *Hyde* in Lydia. *Sardes* was taken

taken by Cyrus, with its king Croeſus, and his rich treaſure, Herodotus; was recovered again by the Ionians, with the aſſiſtance of the Athenians; and this gave riſe to the Perſian war. It was deſtroyed by an earthquake under Tiberius, who reſtored it, Strabo. It was one of the ſeven churches to which St. John wrote: the birth-place of Polyaenus and Eunapius. *Sardianus*, the gentilitious name, Coin, Tacitus. The fifth conventus juridicus, or aſſizes of the province of Aſia, in order, called *Sardianus*, was here holden, Pliny. Now in ruins. E. Long. 28°, Lat. 37° 45′.

SARDI. See SARDINIA, SARDES.

SARDI PELLITI. See PELLITI.

SARDICA or *Serdica*, Coins, Inſcriptions; an inland town of Thrace, Ptolemy, Inſcription; of Moeſia Inferior, Itineraries; between which and Thrace mount Haemus interpoſes; improved by Trajan, and therefore ſurnamed *Ulpia*, Coins; before whoſe time there was no memory of it; now called *Sophia* by the Turks; *Triadizza* by the natives; a city of Bulgaria. E. Long. 24°, Lat, 42° 30′.

SARDINIA, Romans; *Sardo, us*, or *Sardon, onis*, Greeks; an iſland in the ſea of Liguria; its ſoil preferable to its climate, being fertile but unwholeſome, Polybius, Martial, Pauſanias, Mela; one of the Roman granaries, Cicero; lying to the ſouth of Corſica, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel or ſtrait. *Sardoi*, and *Sardonii*, *o* long or ſhort, Greeks; *Sardi*, Romans; *Sardinienſes*, Eutropius; the people, *Sardinienſis*, the epithet, Nepos; *Sardous*, Pliny. The iſland takes its name from Sardus, a ſon of Libyan Hercules, who took poſſeſſion of it, Mythology; called at firſt by the Greeks who traded to it, *Sandaliotis* and *Ichnuſa*, from its reſemblance to the print of a ſandal or human foot, Pliny, Timaeus, Pauſanias; its dimenſions are variouſly aſſigned by ancient authors, Cluverius ſays, its length from north to ſouth is about one hundred and ſeventy miles; its breadth from weſt to eaſt, ninety; and that in compaſs, it is 560; in extent almoſt equally to Sicily, whoſe compaſs is 600 miles. Neither ſerpents nor wolves are produced in this iſland, but a ſmall venomous animal, like a ſpider, Solinus; nor poiſonous herbs, except one, which reſembles parſley, growing near fountains, Pauſanias; which, if eaten, contracts the nerves, and produces the grin of laughter, in which manner the patient dies, Solinus; hence *Sardonius riſus*, Homer, Solinus; it alſo produced a kind of purple, Ariſtophanes. Still called *Sardinia*, ſituate in the Mediterranean, between eight and ten degrees of eaſt longitude, and between thirty-nine and forty one degrees of north latitude.

SAREA. See ZAREA.

SAREPTA, Luke, Pliny; *Sarephtha*, Septuagint, Joſephus; *Zarpath*, Hebrew; the lodging-place of Elias; a town of Phoenicia, ſituate between Sidon nnd Tyre, Joſephus; now in ruins. The territory round it famous for a more than ordinary generous wine, called *Sareptanum*. *Sarapia*, Lycophron; from which Europa was raviſhed by Aſterius of Crete, and not by Jupiter,

SARGA, Herodotus; a town of Chalcidice of Macedonia, on the Sinus Singiticus.

SARGANTHA, Stephanus; a town of Iberia, in the Farther Aſia.

SARGANTHIS, Stephanus; a town and citadel of Egypt.

SARGARAUSENA, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Sargaſena*, Strabo; having probably dropt a ſyllable; a diſtrict of Cappadocia, lying to the eaſt of Chamanena, on the borders of Galatia.

SARGETIA, Dio; *Sargentia*, Tzetzes; a river of Dacia, running by Sarmizogaethuſa; where Decebalus king of Dacia concealed his treaſure, when attacked by Trajan, id. Now *Sereth*, running through Wallachia into the Danube.

SARICHA, Stephanus; a town of Cappadocia.

SARID, Joſhua xix. the boundary of the tribe of Zabulon.

SARION. See HERMON.

SARIPHI, Ptolemy; the mountains which ſeparate Margiana from Ariana.

SARITAE, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Felix.

SARMAGANA, Ptolemy; a town of Aria, in the Farther Aſia. Now ſaid to be *Samarchant*; not to be confounded with Samarcand of Sogdiana, Niger.

SARMATIA, Ptolemy; called alſo *Scythia*, Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny, Diodorus; divided into *Europea* and *Aſiatica*, Ptolemy; the former beginning at the Viſtula, its weſt boundary; and having on the ſouth the Jazyges Metanaſtae; on the eaſt, the Tanais and *Sarmatia Aſiatica*; and on the north, a part of the ocean, called from it *Sarmatic*; comprifing now *Livonia*, *Lithuania*, *Ruſſia*, and *Crim Tartary*. The *Sarmatia Aſiatica* is bounded on the weſt by *Sarmatia Europea* and the Tanais, with the eaſt part of the Palus Maeotis; on the north and eaſt by Terrae incognitae; on the ſouth by mount Caucaſus. *Sarmatae*, the people, Romans, Stephanus; *Samatae*, Dionyſius Periegetes; *Sauromtae*, id. Ovid, Pliny, Juvenal. They lived in wains; hence the appellation *Hamaxobii*; on rapine, and on the blood and milk of mares; hence the name *Hippomolgi*: deſcendents of the Medes, Pliny; hence their name, *Saar Madai*, Bochart; remains of the Medes. *Sarmaticus*, the epithet, Lucan; *Sarmatis*, Ovid.

SARMATIA, Antonine; a town of the Toliſtobogii, in Galatia

SARMIA, or *Sarnia*, Antonine; one of the iſlands between Gaul and Britain. Now *Guernſey*, Camden.

SARMIZEGETHUSA, Inſcription; *Sarmiſogethuſa* and *Zarmigethuſa*, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, the royal reſidence, ſituate on the river Sargetia: a Roman colony, ſurnamed *Ulpia Trajana* and *Auguſta Dacica*, Inſcriptions, Coin. Its ruins ſtill continue to bear teſtimony of its former grandeur. On the ſpot now ſtands a village called *Varhel*.

SARNACA, Pliny; a town of Troas or Myſia.

SARNADA, Antonine; a town of Pannonia.

SARNIA. See SARMIA.

SARNIUS, Strabo; a river of Aſia, on the confines of Hyrcania.

SARNUCA, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth of Meſopotamia, on the Euphrates.

SARNUS, Virgil, Strabo; a river of the Picentini in Campania, running by Pompeii: and riſing in mount Tifata, and falling into the Tuſcan ſea at Stabiae; hence called *Pompeianus Sarnus*, Statius; *Mitis*, Sil. Italicus, from its gentle courſe; *Sarraſtes*, Virgil, the people dwelling upon it; now *Sarno* in Naples.

SAROHEN, Joſhua xix. a town in the tribe of Simeon.

SARON, 1 Chron. v. accounted by ſome a diſtrict, by others a city, which is thought the more probable, of Baſhan; but in what particular part, uncertain.

SARONIA, Iſaiah xxxiii. *Saron*, or *Saronas*, Luke; compriſes all the country lying between Joppa and Lydda, where are very extenſive and fertile plains, Jerome: whether there was a town of that name here is uncertain. It was more probably only a plain, Iſaiah xxxiii. 9. xxxv. 2. lxv. 10. Canticles ii. 1.

SARONICUS PORTUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a name not ſo clear: If. Voſſius reads *Porus*, on Strabo's authority; a traject or paſſage.

SARONICUS SINUS, Strabo; the bay on which the territory of Attica lay; called by ſome a traject or ſtrait; by others, a ſea, id. extending in length from Cenchreae on the weſt, to the promontory Sunium on the eaſt; and in breadth reaching to Epidaurus, and beyond, in Peloponneſus. It takes its name from a foreſt of oaks, which grew upon it, *Saronides* being the ancient Greek name for oaks, Heſychius; others derive the appellation from *Saron*, a place near Troezene in Peloponneſus, Stephanus; Pauſanias, from *Saro*, the name of a king on that coaſt It is called *Salaminiacus*, Strabo; now *il Golfo dell' Engia*; from Aegina, now called Engia.

SARPEDON, *e*, long, Strabo, Livy, Mela; a promontory of Cilicia, lying before the mouth of the river Calycadnus, Ptolemy; famous for being the limit ſet to Antiochus by the Romans in their pacification with him, Livy, Appian. From this promontory Apollo was ſurnamed *Sarpedonius*, Zoſimus; and Diana, *Sarpedonia*, Strabo; both of them having

having here a temple and Oracle, iid. Mela derives the appellation from *Sarpedon*, the Lycian chief in Homer. It is probable there was alſo a cognominal town near it.

SARRA. See SARAVUS.

SARRA, Ennius, A. Gellius, Servius; the ancient name of *Tyre*. *Sarranus*, the epithet, Virgil, Juvenal, Columella.

SARRASTES. See SARNUS.

SARS, Mela; a river of the Callaici in the Hither Spain; now *el Lezaro*, Holſtenius, in Gallicia, running into the Atlantic, about three leagues to the ſouth of Cape Finiſterre

SARSAGA, Antonine; a town of Armenia Minor.

SARSINA, Strabo; *i* ſhort, Sil. Italicus; *Saſſina*, Inſcription; an inland town of Umbria, ſituate on the left or north ſide of the river Sapis. The country of the comic poet Plautus, hence called *Sarſinas*. The people, *Sarſinates*, Pliny; *Sarſinatae*, Polybius, Inſcription; and *Saſſinas*, Inſcription. Still called *Sarſina*, a town in Romania. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 44° 8′.

SARSURA, Hirtius; a town of Numidia, ſituate next to the town of Vacca.

SARTA, Lower Writers; a river running through the Cenomani, a people of Gallia Celtica, and ſwallowed up by the Meduana, falls into into the Ligeris; now called *la Sarte*.

SARTE, Stephanus; a town of Macedonia near mount Athos. *Sartaeus*, the gentilitious name, id.

SARTHAN, 1 Kings iv. 12. See ZARTAN.

SARVENA, Ptolemy; a town in the north of Cappadocia, on the confines of Galatia.

SARVENETES, Pliny; a branch of the Rhaetii, dwelling near the riſe of the Rhine.

ARUM, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Europea, on the river Carcinitus.

SARUNETES, Pliny; a branch of the Helvetii; now the people which inhabit Sarnganſerland, in the canton of Underwalde.

SARUS, Livy, Ptolemy; a river of Cilicia, running by Adana; *Sari capita*, mentioned by Livy, are eminences near its mouth; it runs through Comana, a town of Cappodocia, near its ſource; its courſe is from north to ſouth into the Mediterranean. Another *Sarus*, a river of Carmania, which falls into the bay of Paragon to the eaſt of the mouth of the Perſian Gulf.

SARUUM. Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix.

SASIMA, *orum*, Antonine; a town of Cappadocia, ſituate between Archelais and Tyana.

SASON, *onis*, Lucan, Strabo; *Saſſon*, Sil. Italicus; *Saſonis*, Pliny; an iſland whoſe ſituation is in diſpute. The ancients ſeem to have reckoned it among the iſlands of Italy; Strabo places it midway between Epirus and Brunduſium; Ptolemy ſays, that it adjoins to Macedonia; and at this day there is a ſmall iſland, commonly called *Saſeno*, over againſt Aulon, now Valona, probably the ancient *Saſon*; ſituate at the entrance of the Ionian ſea, Polybius; near the Montes Ceraunii, Scylax; it lies low, Lucan; without mountains or rocks, but with dangerous ſands or ſhoals, Sil. Italicus; *o* long, iid.

SASONES, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica intra Imaum, at the foot of the Montes Maſſaei and Alani; ſuppoſed to be the progenitors of the *Saxones* in Germany.

SASSINA. See SARSINA.

SASSON. See SASON.

SASURA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, to the ſouth.

SATACHTHA, Ptolemy; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile.

SATAFI, Itinerary; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſixteen miles to the north of Sitifi.

SATALA, *ae*, or *orum*, Ptolemy, Itinerary, Dio; a town of Armenia Minor, on the borders of the Pontus Cappadocius, ſixty miles from Nicopolis, northwards.

SATAPHARA, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Armenia Major.

SATARCHA, Mela; an inland town of the Taurica Cherſoneſus. *Satarchae*, id. one of the three people to the north who occupied the Cherſoneſus, the other two being Greeks and Taurici; the former

on the coaſt, the latter in the ſouth of the peninſula. The *Satarchae*, a people unacquainted with the uſe of gold and ſilver, thoſe greateſt plagues of mankind, carrying on commerce by barter; living in caves in winter, with their bodies covered all but their eyes, Mela. A warlike people, Val. Flaccus.

SATAROS. See PATARA.

SATERNEI, Pliny; a people on the Palus Maeotis.

SATICULA, Livy, Velleius; a town of Samnium; *Saticulus*, Virgil; *Saticola*, Diodorus Siculus. Stephanus; a Roman colony, Velleius, Feſtus Pompeius. Now extinct, no trace of it remaining, and its ſituation uncertain. *Saticulani*, the people, Livy; *Saticulanus*, the epithet, *Saticulanus Ager*, the territory, id. In moſt copies of Livy, prior to Gronovius's edition, it was faultily written *Satricula*.

SATIO, Polybius; a town of Macedonia, near the Lacus Lychnides. Now no trace of it remaining.

SATORNIA. See SATURNIA TELLUS.

SATRA, Stephanus; afterwards called *Eleutherna*, a town of Crete, to the north, Scylax; an inland town, Pliny. Of this place was Ametor, who firſt adapted love-ſongs to the lyre, Athenaeus.

SATRACHUS, Lycophron; a town and river of Cyprus, according to Tzetes; both of them unknown: written alſo *Setrechus*, id.

SATRAE, Herodotus; a people of Thrace, who alone, of all the Thracians, retained their liberty, inhabiting very high and inacceſſible mountains.

SATRAIDAE, Dionyſius Periegetes; a people of Ariana.

SATRAPENI, Plutarch; a people of Media, who ſerving under Tigranes, were put to flight by Lucullus.

SATRICULA. See SATICULA.

SATRICUM, Livy; a town of Latium, near Corioli, deſtroyed by the Latins, reſtored by the Antiates, who ſent thither a colony, and three years after, in the year of the city four hundred and ſeven, was burnt to the ground by the Romans, Livy; after which a colony of Roman citizens was ſent thither, who, on admitting a garriſon of Samnites, becauſe oppreſſed by the Romans, had the heads of the revolt put to death. *Satricani*, the people, Livy. The town now extinct.

SATTIM. See SITTIM.

SATURAE PALUS, Virgil, Silius Italicus; a lake ſituate between Antium and Circeii; the *Palus Pomptina*, Cluverius.

SATURIUM, Stephanus; *Saturum*, Virgil; a diſtrict near Tarentum; *Saturcianus*, the epithet, Horace.

SATURNI PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Troglodytis, on the Sinus Adulicus, in the Arabian Gulf

SATURNIA, Virgil, Pliny; anciently a conſiderable town of Latium, built by Saturn on mount Tarpeius, Varro; in whoſe time ſome traces of it remained.

SATURNIA COLONIA, Livy; a colony of Roman citizens, in the territory of Caletra, in Etruria. *Saturniana Colonia*, Ptolemy; *Saturnini*, the coloniſts, Pliny; called before *Aurinini*, id. The ancient name therefore was *Aurinia*.

SATURNIA PORTA, Pliny; one of the gates of Rome, called alſo *Pandana*, which ſee.

SATURNIA TELLUS, Virgil; *Satornia*, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Italy*, ſo called from *Saturn*, who thither fled from his ſon Jupiter; under him prevailed the golden age, in memory of which the *Saturnalia* were inſtituted, feaſts at which ſlaves ſat down at table with their maſters, Juſtin.

SATURNIUM MARE. See CRONIUM.

SATURNIUS MONS, Varro; the ſame with the *Tarpeius* and *Capitolinus*. See TARPEIUS.

SATYRORUM INSULAE, Ptolemy; three iſlands of the Farther Aſia, to the ſouth of the Sinus Magnus, over-againſt the country of the Sinae.

SATYRORUM MONS, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Troglodytice, in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf.

SATYRORUM PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Sinae, under the equator.

SAVA, Itinerary; a town of Mauretania

tania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between Salde and Sitifi.

SAVARA, Ptolemy; a town of Aſſyria, lying between Marde and Ninus on the Tigris.

SAUBATHA. See SABOTA.

SAVE, Pliny, Ptolemy, Arrian; a town of Arabia Felix, near Ocelis.

SAVERA, Strabo; a village of Lycaonia, which afterwards became a great city and the metropolis.

SAVIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Pelondones, in the Hither Spain, a little to the eaſt of Viſontium.

SAULOE. See NISAEA.

SAUNITES. See SAMNITES.

SAUNIUS, Pauſanias; a fountain of Phocis, near Eulis.

SAVO, Pliny, Statius; a river of Campania, next after Sinueſſa, the boundary of Latium Adjectum, falling into the Tuſcan ſea. *Saſo*, Peutinger; at the diſtance of ſeven miles from Sinueſſa; called *Piger*, Statius; from its ſluggiſh courſe. Now *Saone*, running in the Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, between the Vultorno and Sinueſſa, which laſt is now extinct, into the Tuſcan ſea.

SAVO, or *Savona*, Livy; an Alpine town of Liguria; whether afterwards demoliſhed, and rebuilt on the ſea; and then whether the ſame with *Sabata*, cannot with certainty be determined; this laſt is ſcarce mentioned by any except Strabo and Ptolemy.

SAURA, Stephanus; a town of the Samnites. Another of the Suſiana, Ptolemy.

SAURAE, Phanorinus; a people of Thrace.

SAUROMATAE. See SARMATIA.

SAUS, Scholiaſt on Nicander; a mountain of Samothrace, which gave name to the whole iſland.

SAUS, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Savus*, Dio Caſſius, Juſtin; a river of Pannonia, riſing in the Alpes Carnicae, and running from weſt to eaſt into the Danube. Now the *Save*, a river of Germany, riſing in Carinthia, and falling into the Danube at Belgrade. Another, of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, Ptolemy; running from ſouth to north into the Mediterranean between Icoſium to the weſt and Ruſconium to the eaſt.

SAXA RUBRA. See RUBRA.

SAXETANUM, Antonine; an inland town of Baetica.

SAXINAE, Pliny; a branch of the Troglodytae, in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

SAXONES, Ptolemy, the oldeſt writer who mentions them; a people ſeated on the neck or iſthmus of the Cherſoneſus Cimbrica; thought to be the *Faſi* of Tacitus, Cluverius. The name is ſaid to be from *Saſs*, a term denoting a perſon domiciled or ſettled, and hence oppoſed to the *Suevi*, an appellation denoting unſettled or roving. Their country is now called *Holſace*. Others ſay, the name *Saxones* is from a long knife they wore, and which they treacherouſly uſed againſt the *Thuringi*, at a treaty for deciding all their differences. Others again, that they are deſcendants of the *Saſones*, a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica. Laſtly, others derive the appellation from *Sache*, a cauſe, or matter in proceſs or diſpute, to denote their equity in judgment, and love of juſtice.

SAXONUM INSULAE, Ptolemy; three ſmall iſlands near the mouth of the Elbe.

SCABALA, Stephanus; a diſtrict of the Eretrienſes, in Euboea; *Scabalaeus* the gentilitious name, id.

SCABINE, Ptolemy; a town on the weſt ſide of Media, towards Armenia.

SCABRI, or *Scapri Portus*, Itinerary; a port of Tuſcany, to the weſt of the Lacus Prilis.

SCAEA, Virgil; *Scaeae*, Homer, Virgil; a gate of Troy, where ſtood the ſepulchre of Laomedon, on the left or weſt ſide of the city. Tho' Strabo thinks, the appellation is from the *Scaei*, a people of Thrace, rude and untaught, or aukward, Heſychius

SCALA TYRIORUM, Joſephus; *Scala Zor*, Talmud; a very high mountain of the Higher Galilee, not far from Ecdippa to the north, diſtant nine miles from Ptolemais, Jerome; an hundred ſtadia, Joſephus.

SCALABIS, Pliny; ſurnamed *Praeſidium Julium*; *Scalabiſcus*, Ptolemy; a town of Luſitania; *Scalabitanus*, Pliny; one of the three conventus, into

into which Luſitania was divided, the other two being Emeritenſis, and Pacenſis. Now *Santaren*, or *Santa Irene*, a martyred virgin; a town of Eſtremadura in Portugal. W. Long. 8° 45′, Lat. 39° 18′.

SCALAE HANNIBALIS, Mela; a place not on the ſea, but in the Pyrenees, on the weſt ſide of Mons Jovis, riſing in a flight of ſteps, formed by the eminences or projections of the rock.

SCALDIS, Caeſar, Pliny; the *Tabuda* of Ptolemy, according to ſome, a river, which riſing in the Veromandui, runs through the Nervii, and other people, dividing itſelf into ſeveral branches when approaching the ocean, which have undergone ſeveral changes; that branch which waſhes Berg falling into the Meuſe in Caeſar's time. Now called the *Schelde*, riſing in the Vermandois, in the north of Picardy, and running through Cambreſis, Hainault, and Flanders, into the ſea, divides below Antwerp into two branches. The name is ſaid to be Celtic, or rather German, *Schol*, and *Scholde*, denoting a gentle fall or declivity, Spener.

SCALDIS PONS, Antonine, Peutinger; according to the Itinerary numbers, anſwering to *Conde*, a name contracted from *Condate*; a town with a citadel, in the weſt of Hainault, on the Scheld, not far from the borders of Flanders.

SCAMANDER, Romans; *Scamandrus*, Greeks, a river of Troas, called *Xanthus* by the gods, but *Scamandrus* by men, Homer, riſing in mount Ida, as the Simois does, whoſe confluence happens a little way before the New Ilium, after which they run into the ſea near Sigaeum, Strabo; navigable, Pliny. It was drank up by Xerxes's army, Herodotus. Another of Sicily, Strabo; running by Segeſta, with the Simois falling into it; names impoſed by Aeneas, and borrowed from thoſe rivers of Troy.

SCAMANDRIA, Pliny; a town of Troas, ſituate on the Scamander, at a ſmall diſtance from the port of Ilium.

CAMANDRIUS CAMPUS, Strabo; the plain through which the Scamander runs.

SCAMBONIDAE, Stephanus; a Demos of Attica, memorable for nothing, but for being the native place of Alcibiades, Plutarch.

SCAMNOS, Pliny; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

SCAMPES, Ptolemy; *Scampis*, Antonine; a town of the Eorditae, a people of Illyricum, ſituate between Dyrrhachium to the weſt, and Lychnidus to the eaſt, on the river Genuſus.

SCANDARIA, Strabo; a promontory of the iſland Cos, oppoſite to Termerium, a promontory of the Myndians in Caria.

SCANDEA, *ae*, Thucydides; the dock or arſenal of Cythera, the capital of the iſland of that name, diſtant about ten ſtadia from it, on the ſea, Pauſanias.

SCANDIA. See SCANDINAVIA.

SCANDILA, Mela; an iſland in the Egean ſea, near Scyros; now thought to be *Scanda*.

SCANDINAVIA, Pliny; *Scandia*, Ptolemy; *Baltia*, Pytheas; *Baſilia*, Diodorus, Timaeus; ſuppoſed by the ancients to be a large iſland; but now found to be an extenſive continent or peninſula, compriſing the whole of *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Lapland*, and *Finland*. Some traces of the appellation are ſtill remaining in the name *Scania*, a province of Sweden, as it is called by the inhabitants.

SCANDINOVIA. See CODANONIA.

SCANTIA, Pliny; a foreſt in Campania; where ran the *Scantiae Aquae*, belching out fire, id. *Scantiana Mala*, Macrobius.

SCAPHE, Peutinger; *Teſcaphe*, Ptolemy; a town of Babylonia, on the Tigris, ſituate between Seleucia and Apamia.

SCAPOS, Pliny; an iſland in the Mediterranean.

SCAPRI. See SCABRI.

SCAPTA HYLA, Plutarch; *Scapteſula*, Lucretius; *Scapteſyle*, Stephanus; a ſmall place or town, near Abdera in Thrace, oppoſite to the iſland Thaſus; famous for its rich gold mines, the property of Thucydides, the hiſtorian, the dowry he had with his wife, a lady of Thrace, and where himſelf was ſlain. The appellation is from digging or mining.

SCAP-

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SCAPTIA, Pliny; formerly among the famous cities of Latium, but afterwards overthrown; inhabited by the Pedani, Feſtus; ſo that it muſt have ſtood in the neighbourhood of Pedum. Hence *Tribus Scaptia*, id. and *Tribules Scaptienſes*, Suetonius; *Scaptia Pubes*, Sil. Italicus.

SCARABANTIA, Ptolemy, Antonine; ſurnamed *Julia*, Pliny; a town of Pannonia Superior, ſituate to the north of Sabaria. Now ſaid by the generality to be *Scapring*, by others, *Oedenburg*, both in the weſt of Hungary.

SCARDON, Strabo; *Scardona*, Ptolemy; a town ſituate on the confines of Liburnia and Dalmatia; the ruins of its ancient fortifications, and of its citadel, are ſtill to be ſeen not far from the lake Scardonius, now vulgarly called *Proclian*, and on the right or weſt ſide of the river Cerea, the ancient Titius, which in its courſe ſeparated Liburnia from Dalmatia. It was anciently famous for its conventus juridicus, whither the Japydes and Liburni reſorted for the adminiſtration of juſtice, Pliny.

SCARDONA, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Liburnia; but which it is, now uncertain.

SCARDUS, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Scordus*, Livy; or *Scodrus*; a mountain or rather a range of mountains, ſeparating Dardania and Moeſia from Illyricum.

SCARPHEA, Ptolemy, Livy; *Scarphia*, and *Scarphe*, Homer, Strabo; a town of the Locri Epicnemidii, not far from Thermopylae, Livy, Stephanus; ſituate on an eminence, at the diſtance of ten ſtadia from the ſea, Strabo. Said to have been utterly deſtroyed by an earthquake, id.

SCARPONA, Itinerary; *Scarponna*, Peutinger, Ammian; a citadel of Belgica, ſituate between Tullum and Divodurum, or between Tull and Thionville; now *Charpeigne*, a village in Lorrain, on the Moſelle.

SCELERATUS CAMPUS. See CAMPUS.

SCELERATUS VICUS, Livy; a ſtreet in Rome, where Tullia rode over the dead body of her father Servius Tullius.

SCENA, Oroſius; *Senus*, Ptolemy; the largeſt river of Ireland. Now the *Shannon*, riſing in the county of Letrim, running firſt from north to ſouth, and then turning ſouth-weſt through Munſter, it falls into the Atlantic ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

SCENAE, *arum*, Strabo; a conſiderable town on the confines of Babylon, on a certain cut or trench, diſtant eighteen ſchoeni from Seleucia; *Scenitae*, the people, Stephanus.

SCENITAE, Strabo; a people of Arabia Deſerta, ſituate between the Euphrates and Coeleſyria; ſo called from their living in tents, made of haircloth, Pliny. *Scenitae*, alſo in the ſouth of Meſopotamia, parts dry and barren, and diſtant from the mountains, Strabo; ſeparated by the Euphrates from Arabia Deſerta; a people given to feeding cattle, and to plunder, and eaſily removing from one place to another, on the failure of plunder and paſture, Strabo.

SCEPSIS, Demoſthenes, Strabo; a town of Myſia, ſituate ſixty ſtadia lower down in mount Ida, than Palaeſcepſis, which ſtood on the higheſt part of that mountain. Ptolemy places it in the inland parts of Myſia Minor, towards the Helleſpont; but Strabo and Pliny, ſurer guides, towards the Sinus Adramyttenus. Strabo ſays it was the royal reſidence of Aeneas. Of this place were Demetrius the grammarian, who explained Homer's catalogue, the cotemporary of Crates and Ariſtarchus; alſo Eraſtus, and Coriſcus, the Socratics; and Neleus, the ſon of the latter, diſciple of Ariſtotle and Theophraſtus; who came poſſeſſed of the libraries of both, which he left to his poſterity at *Scepſis*; who underſtanding that the Attali, kings of Pergamus, collected books from all quarters for their library, concealed their own under ground, where they were ſpoiled by the wet and worm; and at length ſome of their deſcendants ſold them at a very high price to Apellicon, the Teian; whoſe library Sylla, after his death, conveyed to Rome, Strabo.

bo. Metrodorus, ſurnamed *Scepſius*, from this place; from a philoſophical he betook himſelf to a political life. His ſtyle was moſtly rhetorical; he affected a new ſpecies of eloquence, by which means he diſcouraged many. On account of his fame, though poor, he married into an honourable family of Carthage, and lived as a Carthaginian; on gaining the friendſhip of Mithridates, he repaired with his wife to the court of that prince, where he had the greateſt honours put upon him, Strabo. His great memory is commended by Cicero. He is ſaid to have improved mnemonics, or the art of memory, Stephanus.

SCHEDIA, Strabo; a town in the Lower Egypt, in the territory of Alexandria, at the diſtance of four ſchoeni to the ſouth-eaſt of it, with a cut from it to the Canopic branch of the Nile, lying to the ſouth of Canopus. It was a village reſembling a town, the ſtation for the royal barges, in which the Egyptian princes ſailed up the Nile for pleaſure.

SCHERA, *orum*, Ptolemy; a town in the weſt of Sicily, ſituate between the rivers Hypſa and Crimiſus. *Scherini*, the people, Pliny.

SCHERIA, Homer; the iſland of the Pheacians, called afterwards *Corcyra*, Scholiaſt; the more ancient name being *Drepane*, id. from its curvity, becauſe reſembling a ſickle.

SCHILO. See SILO.

SCHINUSSA, Pliny; one of the Sporades iſlands, lying between Melos and Ios. According to Stephanus, an iſland adjoining to Phocaea.

SCHOENEUS, Scholiaſt on Nicander; a river of Boeotia; running between Thebes and Anthedon, at the diſtance of fifty ſtadia from the former, Strabo, who calls it *Schoenus*.

SCHOENITAS, Mela; a port of Argolis, to the ſouth of Epidaurus, called *Schoenus*, *untis*, Strabo; near Troezene.

SCHOENUS, *i*. See SCHOENEUS.

SCHOENUS, *untis*, Stephanus; a ſmall diſtrict, or town of Arcadia. A port on the Saronic bay, to the eaſt of Cenchreae, where the iſthmus is narroweſt, and where ſhips were hauled over it from ſea to ſea, Strabo.

SCHOENUS, or *Schoenos*, Herodotus; an Egyptian itinerary meaſure, conſiſting of ſixty ſtadia, and thus of two paraſangae; but theſe meaſures were in different places of different lengths, Strabo; in the Lower Egypt, the *Schoeni* were thirty ſtadia; ſixty in the Thebais, or Higher Egypt; in intermediate places probably of intermediate lengths.

SCHOMRON. See SAMARIA.

SCIAS, Stephanus; a diſtrict of Arcadia, mentioned by Pauſanias, in whoſe time were to be ſeen the ruins of the temple of *Diana Sciatis*.

SCIATHIS, Pauſanias; a mountain of Arcadia, at the diſtance of five ſtadia from Caryae. At the foot were dug large pits for the reception of the rain water; ſuppoſed the work of Hercules.

SCIATHUS, Strabo; *Scyatus*, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Egean ſea, near Scyros, one of the Cyclades, Scylax, Herodotus; to the north of Euboea, Stephanus; oppoſite to Magneſia of Theſſaly, Livy, Scholiaſt on Apollonius; with a cognominal town, deſtroyed by Philip of Macedon, Livy.

SCIDRUS, Herodotus; a town of the Sybaritae in the ſouth of Italy, near Laus.

SCILLUS, *untis*, Plutarch; a town of Elis, near Olympia; where Xenephon wrote his hiſtory, the town being made him a preſent by the Lacedaemonians, who took it from the Eleans, Pauſanias. *Scillaſius*, and *Scilluntius*, the gentilitious names, Stephanus.

SCINGOMAGUS, Strabo; a town of the Brigantii, in Gallia Narbonenſis. Thought by many to be *Sezane*, in Dauphiné; by others, *Suſa*, in Piedmont.

SCINTHI, Claudian; a people of Germany, neighbours to the Cheruſci.

SCIOESSA, Pliny; a mountain of Achaia, in Peloponneſus, near Patrae, with nine eminences or tops, ſo ſhading, as to intercept the light of the ſun.

SCIONE, Herodotus; a town of Pallene,

lene, a peninſula of Thrace, built by the Greeks on their return from Troy, Thucydides, Mela; near the promontory Canaſtraeum, on the Sinus Thermaicus.

SCIPIONIS VALLUM. See CORNELII CASTRA.

SCIRADIUM, Plutarch; a promontory of Attica, on the Saronic bay.

SCIRAPHIUM, Stephanus; the place where gameſters aſſembled, namely the temple of Minerva Sciras, in the port Phalereus; according to others, in Sciras, a Demos or borough, between Athens and Eleuſis.

SCIRAS, Strabo; the ancient name of the iſland *Aegina*; whence the ſurname of Minerva. Another *Sciras*, a Demos of Attica, towards Eleuſis, called *Scirum*, Pauſanias; from *Sciros*, a diviner of Dodona, who fell near that place, in a battle between the Athenians and Eleuſinians, and gave name alſo to an adjoining brook: he was the founder of the temple of Minerva, ſurnamed *Sciras* from him, in the Phalereus, Pauſanias.

SCIRATAE, Aelian; a people of India, among whom were found ſerpents of an uncommon ſize.

SCIRION, a name of mount *Hermon*, which ſee.

SCIRON, Strabo; a weſterly wind, blowing from Megara, which infeſted Attica; taking name from the *Petrae Scironides*, whence it roſe.

SCIRONE, Pauſanias; a road made by Sciron, when general of the Megarians, through the Saxa Scironia, enlarged by the emperor Adrian.

SCIRONIA SAXA, Mela, Pliny; *Scironides Petrae*, Euripides, Strabo; rocks above Attica to the northweſt, ſituate between Megara and Corinth, on the ſea, taking their name from Sciron, Ovid; the head of a band of robbers, who occupied them; thrown headlong into the ſea, as he himſelf had treated paſſengers, by Theſeus, Strabo, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Diodorus Siculus. Theſe rocks were the haunt of common proſtitutes, Stephanus.

SCIRTHAEA, Diodorus Siculus; a town of Sicily, near Triocala, famous in the Servile war. To the north of the ruins of Triocala, there ſtands a deſolate town, called *Acriſia*; which from its vicinity, and ſome reſemblance between the names, Cluverius takes to be the ancient *Scirthaea*.

SCIRTIANA, Antonine; a town of Macedonia, ſituate between Lychnidus and Heraclea.

SCIRTONES, Ptolemy; a people of Illyricum, next to Macedonia.

SCIRTONIUM, Pauſanias; a town of Arcadia.

SCIRTUS, a river of Meſopotamia, running by Edeſſa, mentioned only by the lower writers, as Procopius.

SCIRUM, SCIRUS, } See SCIRAS.

SCISSUM, Livy; or rather *Ciſſum*, becauſe *Ciſſa*, Polybius, which ſee.

SCLAVI, *Sclavini*, or *Slavi*, Lower Writers, a people of Sarmatia Europea, a branch of the Venedi, who, in the beginning of the ſixth century, occupied the countries deſerted by the Goths, Vandals, and Baſtarnae in the fifth century. How ancient is the appellation *Slavi*, does not appear; before the time of Procopius and Jornandes, no mention ſeems to be made of them. That the *Venedi* bore that name in Sarmatia, Jornandes affirms; a name ſaid to come from the Sarmatic *Slava*, denoting fame and renown; and hence *Slavi* is the preferable reading to *Sclavi*. At this day it obtains in almoſt all European languages, to uſe the term *Slavi* for the loweſt and moſt degraded claſs of mankind, probably from the people of that name being reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery by their conquerors, Spener. They gave the name of *Sclavonia*, to *Illyricum*. The *Sclavonic* language is at this day greatly ſpread, extending from the Adriatic to the Northern Ocean, and uſed by the Iſtrians, Dalmatians, Boſnians, Moravians, Bohemians, Sileſians, Poles, Lithuanians, Pruſſians, Ruſſians, Luſatians, and Bulgarians, and by all the other neighbouring nations as far as Conſtantinople.

SCODRA, Livy; a town of Illyricum, the royal reſidence of Gentius, to the weſt of the river Drilo, and a town of Roman citizens, Pliny;

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the ſtrongeſt and moſt difficult of acceſs of all the towns of the Labeates, encompaſſed by two rivers, the Clauſula to the eaſt, and the Barbana to the weſt, running from the Palus Labeatis; both which uniting, fall together into the Oriundes, riſing from mount Scordus; a Roman colony, Coin. Now called *Scutari* by the Italians, *Scadar* by the natives; no ignoble city at this day, in Albania. E. Long. 20°, Lat. 42° 30′.

SCODRUS. See SCARDUS.

SCOLUS, Homer, Strabo; a village of Boeotia, in the diſtrict Paraſopia, at the foot of mount Cithaeron, rugged and uncultivated; hence the proverbial ſaying, againſt frequenting a perſon or place, from which no good can be had; and yet the fineſt bread in all Greece was there made, Pauſanias. Another *Scolus*, a town of Macedonia, near Olynthus, Strabo.

SCOMBRARIA, Strabo; an iſland on the coaſt of Spain, twenty-four ſtadia diſtant from Carthagena; ſo called from the *Scombri*, taken near it; otherwiſe *Inſula Herculis*. Now ſaid to be called *Eſcombrera*, Florianus.

SCOMBRUS, Ariſtotle; a mountain of Thrace, next Rhodope, removed a little way from it to the north, Ariſtotle. Seems to be called *Scomius*, Thucydides; where the Strymon riſes.

SCOPADAE, Scholiaſt on Theocritus; a people of Theſſaly.

SCOPE, Pliny; an iſland in the ſea of Rhodes.

SCOPELOS, Pliny; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Troas.

SCOPELUS, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, on the river Vardanus.

SCOPI, Stephanus; *Scupi*, Ptolemy; a town of Moeſia Superior. Now *Scopia*, commonly *Uſchup*; a large and well inhabited city in the ſouth-eaſt of Servia, on the borders of Macedonia and Bulgaria, almoſt to the ſouth-weſt of Sofia, and north-weſt of Theſſalonica.

SCOPIA, Ptolemy; a promontory of Caria, on the borders of Doris, ſituate between Myndus and Halicarnaſſus, in the extreme corner of the Sinus Jaſſius; whether there was a citadel or town of this name adjoining, as ſhould ſeem, is uncertain.

SCOPULI TRES CYCLOPUM. See CYCLOPUM.

SCOPUS, Joſephus; a place near Jeruſalem, towards Gibeon and Bethoron, at the diſtance of ſeven ſtadia, to the north, over-againſt mount Zion, in the tribe of Benjamin, remarkable in the ſeveral ſieges of Jeruſalem; as here Ceſtius and Titus encamped; called *Zophim* by the Jews, which they interpret a place from which the temple may be ſeen.

SCORDISCI, originally Gauls, Strabo; who under Brennus plundered Delphi, Atheneus; a people of Moeſia, ſituate between the Dardani to the north, and the Dalmatae to the ſouth-weſt, Livy; a roving deſultory people, id.

SCORDISCUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Cappadocia, called *Armonius*, Ammian.

SCORDUS. See SCARDUS.

SCOTI, Ammian; a people of the lower age, a colony of Saxons, mentioned in the fifth century, under Honorius in Ireland, Claudian; whom the native Iriſh called *Daone Gaul*, or *Gaulte*, foreign or barbarous men, and who gave name to *Donegal*, a province of Ireland; about the ſame time, or a little before another colony of them ſettled in Scotland, where they ſeem to have been hoſpitably received by the Pecht, commonly called Picts, as appears from their joining them ſoon after in their incurſions on the Britons: and it is probable theſe Scots, from their ſituation in Scotland, were a colony of Saxons from the continent, rather than from Ireland, thoſe in Ireland remaining there. About the eighth century, the Scots having cut off the Picts almoſt to a man, the country firſt came to be called *Scotland*. The incurſions of the Picts and Scots reduced the Britons to ſuch a ſtate of infatuation, as to cauſe them, in order to repel thoſe incurſions, to give an invitation to the Anglo-Saxons, then acting their piracies on the coaſt, whoſe ſettlement in Britain was thus brought on. A native Highlander, unacquainted

unacquainted with any other but his mother tongue, knows nothing about the names *Scot* and *Scotland*; he calls the country in general *Albin*; the people *Albinich*.

SCOTITAS, Polybius, Pauſanias; a grove of oaks, near Lacedaemon; ſo called from Jupiter *Scotitas*, viciouſly called *Scotina*, Stephanus.

SCOTUSA, Ptolemy; a town of Macedonia, on the Strymon, to the north of Berga; *Scotuſſaei*, the people, Pliny; enjoying their liberty under the Romans, id.

SCOTUSA, Ptolemy, Scylax, Plutarch; *Scotuſſa*, Polybius, Strabo, Livy; cognominal with that on the Strymon; a town of Theſſaly, famous in the Macedonian war, ſituate to the north of Atrax, a town on the Peneus, near Cynos Cephalae; *Scotuſſaei*, the people, Coin.

SCRITOBINI, *Scritofinni*, or *Scritfinni*, Lower Writers; a people, ſituate to the north of Scandinavia.

SCULTENNA, Livy, Pliny; a river of the Ciſpadana, riſing in the Apennine, and running from ſouth to north into the Po at Padinum. Now *Panaro*, Leander.

SCUPI. See SCOPI.

SCYATHIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Lower Egypt, near the lake Moeris.

SCYATUS. See SCIATHUS.

SCYBROS, Stephanus; a ſmall diſtrict of Macedonia.

SCYDISSES, Strabo; a very rugged mountain of Armenia Major, joining the Montes Moſchici, ſituate above Colchis; the ſkirts of the former are occupied by the Hepta Cometae, id.

SCYLACE, Herodotus; a ſmall colony of the Pelaſgi, in Myſia, ſituate between Cyzicum and the foot of mount Olympus, Mela.

SCYLACEUM, Mela; *Scylacium*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; called *Scylletium*, originally, Strabo; a colony of Athenians, id. with a cognominal promontory Virgil; giving name to the Sinus Squilaceus, of the Bruttii in Italy. Now *Squillace*, a town of the Farther Calabria, in Naples. E. Long. 17°, Lat. 39°.

SCYLLA, Mela, Virgil, Seneca; a rock in the Fretum Siculum, near the coaſt of Italy, dangerous to ſhipping, oppoſite to Charybdis, a whirlpool on the coaſt of Sicily; both of them famous in mythology. *Scyllaeus*, the epithet, Virgil.

SCYLLAEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Argolis, ſituate on the road from Troezen to Hermione, Pauſanias. Another, of the Bruttii, in Italy, Pliny; but whether promontory, rock, or town, uncertain. Pliny and Solinus call it a town; Ptolemy, a promontory; probably the *Scylla* of Mela; Strabo, a high rock, exhibiting the reſemblance of a peninſula; but *Scyllaeum*, mountain and rock, ſeem to be the ſame with the fabulous *Scylla*. The fable of its barking dogs, is owing to the frightened imagination of ſailors, from the noiſe made by the daſhing waves, Juſtin.

SCYLLETIUM. See SCYLACEUM.

SCYMNITAE, Diodorus, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate between the Montes Hippici and the river Rha.

SCYPHIA, Stephanus; a town in the territory of the Clazomenians

SCYRAS, Pauſanias; a river of Laconica, emptying itſelf into the ſea.

SCYRMUS, Stephanus; a town near Cyzicum, in the Hither Aſia.

SCYROS, Strabo, Pliny; an iſland in the Egean ſea, oppoſite to the middle of Euboea to the eaſt, with a cognominal town, Ptolemy. The country of king Lycomedes; where Achilles, in the habit of a girl, was educated and lay concealed, to prevent going to the ſiege of Troy; who debauched Deidamia, the king's daughter, and by her had Pyrrhus, Ovid. Famous alſo for the death and place of exile of Theſeus, king of Athens, Valerius Maximus. Anciently inhabited by the Dolopes, a race of intolerable robbers, expelled by Cimon the Athenian, Thucydides, Plutarch. A barren, rocky iſland; hence σκιρώδης, rocky, Heſychius; and σκιρῶτις ὁδός, Pindar; a paved road, Scholiaſt. *Scyrius*, the epithet, and *Scyrias*, *ados*, feminine, Ovid. *Scyrius Principatus*, a ſmall dominion, *Scyria Capra*, Zenodorus, the returning a diſfavour for a kindneſs. Now *Sciro*. E. Long. 25°, Lat. 38° 15'.

SCYTHAE, the ſame with the *Sarmatae*, an appellation applied both to

those of Europe and Asia; in Europe occupying the country from the mouth of the Danube to the Tanais: but in general appropriated to the northern people, especially those of Asia, the *Scythae* of Europe being called *Getae*, or *Sarmatae*, and those of Asia for the most part *Scythae*; though the ancient Greek authors called all the people to the north indiscriminately *Scythae*.

SCYTHENI, Xenophon; a people of Colchis, bordering on the Macrones.

SCYTHIA ASIATICA, Ptolemy; a country beginning on the west, from the Bosporus Cimmerius, the Palus Maeotis, the river Tanais, and extending between the Northern Ocean, the Pontus Euxinus, the Caspian Sea, and the river Jaxartes on the south, and the mountains of India on the east, quite to the Seres, and therefore its limits not every where perfectly known, bordering either on the ocean in the north, or on some unknown country on the east; if at the same time we include the Seres as a branch of the Scythians, its real bounds according to Ptolemy, are a terra incognita; who divides the whole into three parts, namely, the *Hithermost*, extending between the Palus Maeotis and the mouth of the Tanais on the west, and a part of the Caspian sea, and the river Rha, now the Wolga, on the east, and this is what he calls *Sarmatia in Asia*: and then the second part begins thence, and extends to mount Imaus, called *Scythia intra Imaum*: the third, and farthermost is *Scythia extra Imaum*, to which also Serica is annexed.

SCYTHIA EUROPAEA. See SARMATIA.

SCYTHIA, a part of Moesia. See PONTUS.

SCYTHIA PARVA, Strabo; the country lying between the mouth of the Ister and Borysthenes. But Herodotus extends it from the Ister, to the town Carcine, situate to the north of the Sinus Carcinites, and calls it *Scythia Vetus*.

SCYTHICA CHERSONNESUS. See TAURICA.

SCYTHICUM LITUS, Mela; the coast of the sea bounding Scythia on the north.

SCYTHICUM PROMONTORIUM, Mela; a promontory of Cantabria, in the Hither Spain. Now *Cabo de Penas*, in Asturia.

SCYTHICUS OCEANUS, Mela; the ocean to the north of Scythia.

SCYTHOPOLIS, Josephus; the more modern name of *Bethsan*, which see.

SCYTHRANIUS, Ptolemy; *Cyrthaneus*, Scylax; a port of Marmarica, in Africa, a day's sail from Menelaus, Scylax.

SEBA. See SABEE.

SEBASTE. See ELEUSA.

SEBASTE, a town in Galatia, in the territory of the Tectosages, for which there is no authority; for *Sebasteni*, the people, we have Pliny, and an ancient Inscription. Another *Sebaste*, of Phrygia Magna, Notitia, Hierocles. A third, of Pontus, the more modern name of *Cabira*, which see. A fourth *Sebaste*, Josephus; *Samaria*, thus called by Herod, in honour of Augustus. See SAMARIA.

SEBASTIA, called a small city of the Regio Pontica by Pliny; with the ensigns of a considerable city in Peutinger's map, and written *Sevastia*; situate to the west of Cabira.

SEBASTOPOLIS, Pliny; *Myrina* so called, which see. Also *Sebastopolis*, a citadel of Colchis, two days journey from Pityus, mentioned by Ptolemy and by the Lower Writers.

SEBASTOPOLIS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town of the Regio Pontica, situate on the Iris, to the west of Sebastia.

SEBATUM, Antonine; a town of Rhaetia, situate on the Athesis, to the west of Aguntum, and north of Sublabio.

SEBEDA, Stephanus; a port of Lycia.

SEBENDUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Cassellani, in the Hither Spain; by some taken to be *Tamp*, by others *Campreden*, in Catalonia.

SEBENNYTES NOMOS, Ptolemy; a division of the Lower Egypt; so called from the town *Sebennytus*, Stephanus; situate on the east side of the

the Thermuthic branch of the Nile, and giving name to the Oſtium Sebennyticum, the third mouth of that river, reckoning from the weſt, with a cognominal lake called alſo *Sebennytus*, near that mouth, Strabo.

SEBETHUS, Vibius Sequeſter, Statius; a river of Campania, running by Neapolis, or Naples; *Sebethis, idos*, Virgil, Columella; the nymph preſiding over the river. Now vulgarly called *il Fornello*, and alſo *il Fiume della Madalena*, becauſe running below a bridge named from that ſaint.

SEBINUS, and *Sevinus*, Pliny; a lake of the Tranſpadana; which tranſmits the river Ollius into the Po, ſituate between the Larius to the weſt, and the Benacus to the eaſt. Now called *Lago d' Iſeo*; from a town of that name lying upon it, anciently thought to have been called *Sebum* or *Sevum*.

SEBRITAE, or *Sembritae*, Stephanus; a people of the Higher Egypt, near Meroe.

SEBUM, or *Sevum*, a town of the Tranſpadana, ſituate at the lower or ſouth part of the Lacus Sebinus, for which there is no authority, only a probability there was ſuch a town, giving name to the Lacus Sebinus, authoriſed by Pliny. The town is now called *Iſeo*.

SECELLA, Joſephus. See ZICLAG.

SECOR, Ptolemy; an obſcure port of the Pictones, in Aquitania; what it is now, is hard to determine.

SECORA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Paphlagonia, to the north.

SECURISCA, Antonine; vitiouſly *Securiſpa*, Peutinger; a town of Moeſia Inferior; ſituate towards Oeſcus, whether now extant uncertain.

SECUSIA CIVITAS. See SEGUSIO.

SECUSIANI. See SEGUSIANI.

SECUSIO. See SEGUSIO.

SEDECULA, Cicero; a village of the Bruttii. Now *Segiola*, in the Farther Calabria, Barrius; near Napitia.

SEDETANI, SEDETANIA, } See EDETANIA.

SEDUNI, Caeſar, Pliny; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, on the Rhone, neighbours to the Helvetii, but to what point not mentioned by Caeſar; they are ſuppoſed to have been to the ſouth. *Civitas Sedunorum*, Inſcription; the community or ſtate of the *Seduni*. In the lower age, the name of the people became that of a town, namely *Seduni*, afterwards called *Sedunum*. Now *Sion*, a town in the Valais, or Valeſine. E. Long. 7° 20′, Lat. 46° 15′.

SEDUSII, Caeſar; a people of Germany, neighbours to the Marcomani, ſituate between the Rhine, the Danube, juſt freſh from its ſource, and the confluence of the Nicer or Neckar.

SEGALAUNI, Ptolemy; *Segovellauni*, Pliny; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate between the Vocontii to the eaſt, Allobroges to the north, the Helvetii to the weſt, and the Tricaſtini to the ſouth. Now the *Valentinois*, in Dauphiné.

SEGEDA, Appian; a great and powerful city of the Hither Spain, on the confines of the Belli, a branch of the Celtiberi, Strabo; ſuppoſed by Moralis to be the *Segeſtica* of Livy. *Segida*, Strabo, Stephanus: ſaid to be now extinct, its ruins ſtill retaining the appellation *Segeda*, on an eminence above Canales, a village in that tract.

SEGEDUNUM, Ptolemy, Peutinger; a town of the Ruteni, a people of Gallia Aquitanica. It afterwards aſſumed the name of the people *Ruteni*, and *Urbs Rutena*. Now *Rodez*, in Guienne. E. Long. 2° 8′, Lat. 44° 20′.

SEGEDUNUM, Notitia; a town of the Ottadini, on the eaſt ſide of Britain, to the ſouth of Antonine's wall and the mouth of the Tine. Now called *Seton*, in Northumberland, by a contraction of the old name.

SEGESTA. See ACESTA.

SEGESTA TIGULIORUM, Pliny, Itineraries; a town on the coaſt of Liguria. Now called *Seſtri*, a ſmall town in the Levante, or eaſt ſide of the territory of Genoa, ſituate on a ſmall promontory.

SEGESTANORUM EMPORIUM. See AEGESTANUM.

SEGESTE, or *Segeſtica Urbs*, Strabo; a town of Pannonia Superior, ſituate on the north ſide of the river Savus, where it forms an iſland, called

called *Segeſtica*, Pliny. The town now extinct.

SEGESTERORUM CIVITAS. See SEGUSTERO.

SEGESTICA. See SEGEDA and SEGESTE.

SEGGUSIA CIVITAS. See SEGUSIO.

SEGIDA, Pliny; a town of Baetica; called alſo *Julia Reſtituta*, id. By ſome thought to be *Caceres* in Eſtremadura, in Spain; by others, *Zafra*, a town in the ſame province.

SEGISAMA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Vaccaei in the Hither Spain, to the eaſt of Lacobriga, Itinerary; a colony, ſurnamed *Julia*, Coin. The people *Segiſima-Julienſes*, Pliny.

SEGISAMO, *onis*, Itinerary; thirty miles to the eaſt of Lacobriga, a town of the Murbogii in the Hither Spain; *Segiſamonenſes*, the people, Pliny.

SEGNI, Caeſar; a people of Gallia Belgica, ſituate between the Eburones to the north, and the Treviri to the ſouth. Now the duchy of *Limburg*, Cluverius.

SEGOBIA, Pliny; *Segovia*, Itinerary; the *Gegubia* of Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, ſituate on the confines of the Arevacae; famous for its aqueduct, the remains, as is thought, of a work as early as the days of Trajan, and with which no ancient monument in Spain can be compared. The town is ſtill called *Segovia*, ſituate in Old Caſtile, near the confines of New Caſtile. W. Long. 4° 35′, Lat. 41°.

SEGOBRIGA, Pliny; the capital of Celtiberia, in the Hither Spain; at no great diſtance on the one hand from Numantia; on the other, from Bilbilis, Strabo, Ptolemy. The Spaniards at this day are not agreed about its ſituation; and whether coins and inſcriptions may be referred to it, is equally uncertain, if not altogether groundleſs, according to Vaillant; for being among the ſtipendiarii or tributary towns, from the hatred the Romans bore to their obſtinate reſiſtance, though famous and conſiderable in its nation, it never was allowed the right of coinage. *Segobrigenſes*, the people, Pliny.

SEGODUNUM, Ptolemy; a town of Germany, on the river Segus: now *Sigen*, or *Siegen*, Cluverius; a town of Naſſau Dillenburg, cloſe on the river Sieg. E. Long. 7° 45′, Lat. 50° 46′.

SEGONTIA. See SAGUNTIA.

SEGONTIACI, Caeſar; a people of Britain, a branch of the Belgae. Now the diſtrict called *Holeſhot* in Hampſhire, Camden.

SEGONTIUM, Antonine; a town of the Ordovices in Britain, oppoſite to Mona or Angleſy. Now extinct; *Caernarvon* in North Wales is ſaid to ſtand on the ſpot, Camden; ſo called from the river Sejont, on which it ſtood, a name ſtill extant.

SEGOR. See ZOAR.

SEGOSIANI. See SEGUSIANI.

SEGOVELLAUNI. See SEGALAUNI.

SEGOVIA. See SEGOBIA.

SEGRENSII, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, ſituate between the Atlas Minor and Major.

SEGUNTIA. See SAGUNTIA.

SEGUS, or *Sigus*, unauthoriſed by any ancient; but from it Ptolemy's *Segodunum* takes its name. It is alſo thought to have given name to the *Sicambri*. The river is now called the *Sieg*, running through Naſſau Dillenburg, from eaſt to weſt into the right or eaſt ſide of the Rhine.

SEGUSIANI, Caeſar; *Segoſiani*, Strabo; *Secuſiani*, Pliny; a people of Gallia Lugdunenſis, or Celtica, ſituate between the Aedui and Sequani to the north, the Arverni to the weſt, the Velauni and Allobroges to the ſouth, and the Allobroges to the eaſt. Now compriſing *le Foret*, *le Lyonnois*, *le Beaujolois*, and *la Breſſé*, Baudrand.

SEGUSIANORUM FORUM. See FORUM.

SEGUSIO, *onis*, Pliny, Ammian; *Seguſium*, Ptolemy; *Secuſio*, Itinerary; *civitas Secuſia*, *Segguſia*, and *Municipium Seguſinum*, Inſcriptions; a town of Gallia Ciſalpina, ſituate on the river Durias, the royal reſidence of king Cottius, Ammian. Now called *Suſa*, no ignoble city of Piedmont. E. Long. 7°, Lat. 45°.

SEGUSTERO, *onis*, Antonine; in the Notitia Provinciarum called *Civitas Segeſterorum*; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate on the Druentia. Now

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Now *Siſteron* in Provence, on the Durance. E. Long. 5° 45′, Lat. 44° 16′.

SEIR. See HOR.

SEIRATH, Judges iii. probably the *Syrias* of Joſephus; a place in Mount Ephraim, not far from Gilgal. Here, Joſephus ſays, the poſterity of Seth engraved their diſcoveries in aſtronomy on two pillars; the one of ſtone to reſiſt the water; the other of brick to reſiſt the fire, knowing that the world ſhould periſh firſt by water, then by fire. It appears by the hiſtory, that there were engravings in thoſe parts; the word, rendered *quarries* in our tranſlation, denoting, and being actually rendered by the Septuagint, graven images, or engravings; which Dr. Wells ſuppoſes to be the work of the ancient inhabitants of Canaan, rather than of the poſterity of Seth.

SELA. See PETRA RECEM.

SELAMBINA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica in the Farther Spain, on the Mediterranean, to the weſt of Abdera, Now *Salobrenna* in Granada, Florianus; a ſmall town almoſt reduced to an iſland, with a port on the Mediterranean, to the ſouth of the city of Granada.

SELAME, Joſephus; a town of the lower Galilee, in the Campus Magnus.

SELASIA, Pauſanias, Polybius; *Sellaſia*, Livy; a town of Laconica, ſituate on the river Oenus, to the north-eaſt of Sparta. In ruins in Pauſanias's time. Famous for the defeat of Cleomenes king of the Lacedaemonians, who fled to Ptolemy king of Egypt, by the Acheans, Polybius, Livy. From this place Diana is ſurnamed *Selaſia*, Heſychius.

SELE, Ptolemy, Ammian; a town of Suſiana, to the ſouth of Suſa, near the river Eulaeus.

SELEMNUS, Pauſanias; a ſmall river of Achaia in Peloponneſus, running by the town Aegira.

SELENE, Stephanus; the ſame with *Luna*, which ſee.

SELEUCIA, ſurnamed *Babylonia*, Pliny; becauſe ſituate on its confines, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris. Ptolemy places it in Meſopotamia. It is called alſo *Seleucia ad Tigrim*, Polybius, Strabo, Iſidorus, Characenus; waſhed on the ſouth by the Euphrates, on the eaſt by the Tigris, Theophylactus; generally agreed to have been built or enlarged by Seleucus Nicanor, maſter of the Eaſt after Alexander; by means of which Babylon came to be deſerted. It is ſaid to have been originally called *Coche*, Ammian, Eutropius; though others, as Arrian, diſtinguiſh it, as a village, from *Seleucia*; and according to Zoſimus, the ancient name of *Seleucia* was *Zochaſia*. Now called *Bagdad*. E. Long. 44° 21′, Lat. 33° 10′. Another *Seleucia* of Elymais, ſituate at mount Caſyrus: Strabo places it on the river Hedyphon; called *Hedypnus*, Pliny; which falls into the Eulaeus. A third, called *Ferrea* of Piſidia, Ptolemy, Notitia; alſo *ad Taurum*, Theodoretus: whether ſurnamed *Ferrea* from its iron-mines is uncertain. This alſo was built by Seleucus Nicanor. A fourth *Seleucia*, Pliny; one of the names of *Tralles*. A fifth, Strabo; a citadel of Meſopotamia, built by Seleucus, Polybius; to ſecure Zeugma, or the bridge on the Euphrates. A ſixth, ſurnamed *Pieria*, Ptolemy, Pliny, Cicero; in a cognominal diſtrict of Syria, near Mons Pierius; enlarged and ſtrengthened by Seleucus; its former name was *Aquae flumina*, Strabo; enjoyed its freedom by the favour of Pompey, id. Coins; ſituate on the Mediterranean, therefore ſurnamed *ad mare*, Appian; near the mouth of the Orontes, to the north. It is ſaid, when building, there preceded the omen of thunder, which was there conſecrated as a God, Strabo; and which alſo appears by coins, with winged thunder; and there alſo Jupiter, ſurnamed Caſius, from the neighboursng mountain, was worſhipped, Coin. A ſeventh, ſurnamed *Trachea*, or *Trachiotis*, a principal town in the inland parts of Cilicia Aſpera, Ptolemy; ſituate on the river Calycadnus, Pliny; removed from the ſea, where it was called *Holmia*; built by Seleucus Nicanor, Stephanus; who makes it a town of Iſaurica; this was according

cording to the cuſtom of his time, when the limits of Iſauria extended a great way into Cilicia. An eighth *Seleucia*, beyond Jordan, on the eaſt ſide of the Lacus Samachonitis, through which the Jordan runs, Joſephus. A ninth, ſurnamed *ad Belum*, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Seleucobelus* in one word, Stephanus; ſituate in the territory of Seleucis, in Syria, to the ſouth of Antioch; whence the ſurname: but what this Belus was is uncertain. Hardouin underſtands it of a mountain; Salmaſius, of a river of this name. There is, it is true, a river Belus; but which runs far to the ſouth, between Tyre and Ptolemais, which can have no relation to this *Seleucia*; if a mountain, it muſt run a great way to the north or north-eaſt, and be divided by the Orontes; ſo that little or nothing can be made of this diſtinction of Ptolemy.

SELEUCIS, Strabo, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Syria; the *Antiochia*, or *Antiochene* of Mela and Pliny; bounded on the weſt by the Mediterranean; on the eaſt by Chalcidene; on the north by Pieria, alſo reckoned the north part of *Seleucis*; and by Caſſiotis the ſouth part, called alſo *Tetrapolis*, from four illuſtrious cities; viz. Antiochia ad Daphnen, Seleucia in Pieria, Apamea, and Laodicea, Strabo.

SELEUCOBELUS. See SELEUCIA AD BELUM.

SELEUCUS MONS, Itineraries; a mountian of the Vocontii in Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate between Vapincum and Lucus; memorable for the defeat of the tyrant Magnentius. Now *Montſaleon* in Dauphiné, Baudrand.

SELGA, a town of great repute in Piſidia, Dionyſius Periegetes; a colony of Lacedaemonians, Strabo; the *Amyclaei* of Dionyſius; ſo called from *Amycle*, a town in the neighbourhood of Sparta; ſtrong and populous, to the number of twenty thouſand, Strabo, Arrian; which laſt calls them barbarians, having had a great acceſſion of people from their barbarous neighbours, becauſe of the equity and mildneſs of the government, Arrian. It ſtood on an eminence; was fallen to decay in Zoſimus's time, and overlooked in ſome Notitiae. *Selgeis*, Coins, Polybius, or *Selgenſes*, the people, bold and daring to extravagance, Polybius; and the only people of character among the Piſidians, Strabo. From this place Suidas and the Etymologiſt derive the term Ἀσελγὴς, with the alpha intenſivum.

SELGOVAE, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, to the north of Solway frith. Now *Nithſdale*.

SELIM, Joſhua xv. a town in the tribe of Judah.

SELINUS, *untis*, Ptolemy, Pliny: feminine; a maritime town of Cilicia Aſpera; maſculine, a river, Strabo. Here the emperor Trajan died, whence the town was called *Trajanopolis*, Dio, Xiphilin. Another *Selinus*, a port of Marmarica, Ptolemy; to the north-weſt of Paraetonium. A third, a town of Sicily, Pliny, Stephanus; taking name from the river *Selinus*, running by it on the weſt ſide; ſo denominated from the parſley growing on it, Vibius Sequeſter. The town ſtood on the ſouth ſide of Sicily, to the eaſt of the promontory Lilybaeum, beyond the river Mazarus, Diodorus; a colony of Syracuſians, Thucidides; of the Megarenſes of Sicily, Strabo. Its remains, called *Terra degli Pulci*, Cluverius; at this day, are a proof of its extent; called *Palmoſa*, Virgil, from its palm-trees, Cicero: *Selinuntii*, Thucydides, Diodorus; *Selinuſii*, Stephanus; and *Selinontii*, Coin; the people.

SELINUNTIAE THERMAE. See THERMAE.

SELINUSIUS LACUS, Strabo; a lake at the mouth of the Cayſter,

SELLAE. See SELLI.

SSLLAS. See DELAS.

SELLASIA. See SELASIA.

SELLEIS, *eentos*, Homer, Strabo; a ſmall river of Elis, riſing in mount Pholoe in Arcadia, and running into the Ionian ſea between the promontory Cheloniates and the town Cyllene. Another *Selleis*, Homer; a river of Troas.

SELLETAE, Livy; a people of Thrace, ſituate at mount Haemus. *Selletica*, Ptolemy;

Ptolemy; the diſtrict occupied by the Selletae.

SELLI, a people in Chaonia of Epirus; the *Dodonaei*, Stephanus; extending from the neighbourhood of Dodona to the river Achelous, Strabo; called *Sellae*, Lucan.

SELLIUM, Antonine; a town of Luſitania, to the ſouth-eaſt of Arabriga, north of the Tagus, and ſouth of Conimbrica.

SELO. See SILO.

SELYMBRIA, Scymnus, Scylax, Mela; *Selybria*, Herodotus, Strabo; which laſt explains the term by Σήλυος πόλις, the town of *Selys*, *bria* in the Thracian language ſignifying a town. It ſtood on the Propontis, between Caenophrurium to the north-eaſt, and Perinthus to the ſouth-weſt. Now *Seliurea*, a town in the ſouth-eaſt of Romania, on the ſea of Marmora, to the ſouth-weſt of Conſtantinople about thirty one miles.

SEMANA SILVA, Ptolemy; a foreſt of Germany, ſituate between the Silva Gabreta and the Mons Melibocus. Now thought to be the *Haartz*, Cluverius.

SEMANTHINI MONTES, Ptolemy; mountains of the Sinae to the north, which ſeparate them from the Seres; the inhabitants of which are alſo called *Semanthini*.

SEMBRITAE. See SEBRITAE.

SEMECHONITIS LACUS. See SAMACHONITIS.

ΣΗΜΕΙΟΝ. See LAPIS.

SEMINA, Ptolemy; a town of Parthia, to the ſouth of Hecatompylos.

SEMIRAMIS. See THYATIRA.

SEMIRUS, Pliny; a river of Magna Graecia in Italy. Now called *Alli*, Cluverius; in the Farther Calabria, waſhing the citadel Simari, and falling into the Sinus Scyllaceus, at twelve miles from Scyllacium.

SEMITA ALTA. See VIA ALTA.

SEMNONES, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Ciſpadana; by others called *Senones*, whom ſee.

SEMNONES, *o* ſhort, Ptolemy; long, Strabo; a people of Germany, ſituate between the rivers Albis and Viadrus; the moſt ancient and illuſtrious branch of the *Suevi*, Tacitus; imagining themſelves, from their great body, or numbers, to be the head people, id. their limits waſhed by the Albis, Velleius Paterculus.

SEMPRONII FORUM. See FORUM.

SENA JULIA, Pliny; a town of Etruria, to the ſouth-eaſt of Volaterrae, a colony of Auguſtus, as appears from the denomination, *Julia*; before which time there is no mention made of it; but afterwards it became famous under the name of colony; *Senienſis Colonia*, Tacitus, Pliny. Now called *Siena*, a city of Tuſcany in Italy. E. Long. 11° 30′, Lat. 43° 20′.

SENA, Ptolemy; a town of Margiana, ſituate to the north-weſt of Alexandria.

SENA, Sil. Italicus; *Senna*, Lucan; a river of Umbria. Now *Ceſano*, Cluverius; a ſmall river in the eaſt of Urbino, riſing on the borders of Ancona, and running north-weſt of Sinigalia into the Gulf of Venice.

SENA, Livy, Eutropius; *Senogallia*, Pliny; a town of the Picenum, on the river Miſus; its name ſhews its original, *Sena Gallica*. *Senenſis*, the gentilitious name, and epithet, Cicero, Livy; from which laſt it appears to have been a colony; *Senogallienſis ager*, the territory, Frontinus.

SENA. See SIAMBIS, an iſland.

SENAAR, and SENEAR. See SHINAR.

SENGIDON, *onis*. See SINGIDUNUM.

SENIA, Pliny; a town of Liburnia, thirty-five miles to the north-weſt of Aenona, and fifty to the eaſt of the mouth of the river Arſia, the boundary of Italy. Now called *Segna* by the Italians, and *Zeng* by the Germans, a town of Morlachia. E. Long. 16°, Lat. 45° 20′.

SENIR. See HERMON.

SENNA, a river. See SENA.

SENOGALLIA. See SENA.

SENONES, *o* ſhort, Ptolemy, and the Roman poets; long, Strabo; a people of Gallia Celtica, ſituate on the Sequana, to the ſouth of the Pariſii, near the confluence of the Icauna or Yonne; a people moſt noted both for their invaſion of Italy, and taking and burning of Rome; but this was done by a colony of them, long before tranſplanted into Italy, and ſettled on

the Adriatic. Their capital Agendicum in Gaul, was in the lower age called *Senones*; now *Sens*. In Italy the *Senones* extended themſelves as far as the river Aeſis, but were afterwards driven beyond the Rubicon, which became the boundary of Gallia Ciſalpina, Polybius, Strabo.

SENTICA. See SINTICA.

SENTINUM, Ptolemy; a town of Umbria, near Ad Enſem and Attidium. *Sentinates*, the people, Polybius, Dio; *Sentinas, atis*, the epithet, Livy. Now called *Sentina*, in the duchy of Urbino.

SENUS. See SCENA.

SEPHELA, 1 Maccab. xii. 38. a champaign country, near Eleutheropolis, in Judea, Euſebius.

SEPIA, Pauſanias; a mountain of Arcadia, not far from Tricrena, and in the neighbourhood of Cyllene; where Aepytus, ſon of Elatus, died of the bite of a ſerpent, and was buried, it being impoſſible to carry him farther; his tomb is mentioned by Homer.

SEPIAS, *ados*, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a promontory of Magneſia, in Theſſaly; in Iolcus, a tract or ſea coaſt, Scholiaſt on Apollonius Rhodius; called alſo *Sepias*, Herodotus.

SEPINUM. See SAEPINUM.

SEPIUSSA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland in the Sinus Ceramicus, on the coaſt of Ionia.

SEPPHORIS, Joſephus; a very large city, built in a naturally ſtrong place, in the Lower Galilee, the ſecurity of the whole country; called *Zippori* by the rabbins, becauſe perched high and ſecure like a bird, diſtant ten miles from mount Tabor, Euſebius; eighteen from Tiberias. It had one of the five ſanedrim of the land of Iſrael, Joſephus; ſituate oppoſite to mount Aſamon, which ſtood in the heart of Galilee, id. Called *Sipuria*, Benjamin Tudelenſis. In the lower age it came to be called *Diocaeſarea*, Jerome, Hegeſippus, Socrates.

SEPTEM AQUAE, Cicero, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; a place in the territory of Reate, of the Sabines. Cluverius takes them to be the lake of *S. Suſana*; Holſtenius, to be all the lakes greater and ſmaller in that neighbourhood, in order to make up the number.

SEPTEM ARAE, Itinerary; a place in Luſitania, between Medobriga and Plagiaria.

SEPTEM FRATRES, Strabo, Mela; ſeven mountains in Mauretania Tingitana, on the Straits of Gibraltar, next Abyla; ſo called from their number and reſemblance, between Tingis and Abyla, Antonine.

SEPTEM MARIA, Herodian; the ſeven channels or mouths of the Po, ſo called by the natives.

SEPTEMPEDA, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of the Picenum, ſituate between Nuceria to the weſt, and Ancona to the eaſt, Antonine. Now *S. Severino*, in the March of Ancona. *Septempedani*, the people, Inſcriptions.

SEPTEMTRIO, Pliny; the wind blowing from the north, the ſame with *Aparctias*.

SEPTIMUNICIA, Antonine; an inland town of Byzacium, in Africa Propria, ſituate between Nara and Tabalta.

SEPTIZONIUM, Suetonius; a place in the tenth quarter or ward of Rome, built by the emperor Titus, ſo called from its ſeven columns. Alſo another in the twelfth, built by Severus, Ammian.

SEPYRA, Cicero; a village or citadel near mount Amanus in Cilicia.

SEPYRUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of India extra Gangem, extending northwards to the Montes Emodi.

SEQUANA, Caeſar, Ptolemy; a river of Gallia Celtica. Now the *Seine*, riſing near Dijon in Burgundy, running north-weſt, through Champagn and the Iſle of France, and continuing its courſe north-weſt, it traverſes Normandy, and falls into the Britiſh Channel, between Havre de Grace and Honfleur.

SEQUANI, Caeſar; a people anciently forming a part of Gallia Celtica, but annexed to Belgica by Auguſtus, ſeparated from the Helvetii by mount Jura, with the Rhine on the eaſt, Strabo; bordering on the Aedui, and Seguſtiani to the ſouth, and Lingones to the weſt, Tacitus. Now the *Franche Comté*.

SERA, Ptolemy; the capital of the Seres.

SERA-

SERAPIONIS DROMUS, Arrian; *Serapionis Statio*, Ptolemy; a place in the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, lying on the Sinus Barbaricus, on the other ſide the equator.

SERBES, *etis*, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, running from ſouth to north into the Mediterranean, between Ruſconia to the weſt, and Ruſucurium to the eaſt. Called *Serpetes*, Agathodaemon.

SERBI, Pliny; a people of Scythia, ſituate between the Montes Ceraunii and the river Rha.

SERBINUM, Ptolemy; ſuppoſed to be the *Servitium* of the Notitia; a town of Pannonia Inferior, on the Savus, about fifty-five miles to the eaſt of Sciſſia. Now in ruins, which are to be ſeen near Swynar in Boſnia.

SERBONIS. See SIRBONIS.

SERDICA ULPIA. See SARDICA.

SERES, Ptolemy; a people of the Farther Aſia, bounded on the weſt by Scythia extra Imaum, on the north and eaſt by a Terra Incognita, and on the ſouth by India extra Gangem; and according to theſe limits, their country almoſt anſwers to North China, or Cathay: other authors greatly vary in placing them, though the generality fix them in the eaſt, Horace, Mela; which laſt places them between the Indi and Scythae; though rather ſituate beyond the Scythae, and perhaps beyond the Indi, if we diſtinguiſh the Sinae from them. Commended for their cotton manufactures, Pliny, Virgil; different from the produce of the *bombyces*, ſilk worms, called *ſeres* by the Greeks; whence *ſerica*, denoting ſilk, Heſychius, Suidas.

SERGENTIUM. See HERGETIUM.

SERIA, Pliny; ſurnamed *Fama Julia*, much adorned by the Romans; a town of Baetica, ſituate on the Anas, to the north-weſt of Onoba, Ptolemy.

SERIANE, Antonine; a town of Chalcidene in Syria, eighteen miles to the ſouth of Androna, and about forty to the ſouth-eaſt of Chalcis.

SERICA, Ptolemy; the country of the *Seres*, whom ſee.

SERICI MONTES, Ptolemy; a continuation of the Emodi, mountains ſituate to the ſouth of the Seres; called alſo *Mons Ottorocorrhas*, id.

SERIPHUS, Ovid, Ptolemy; lying low and flat, Ovid, Statius; one of the Cyclades, iſlands in the Egean ſea, called *Saxum Seriphium*, Tacitus, as if all a rock; where Caſſius Severus, a man of a villainous character, ſtript of his fortune, grew old from an interdict from the uſe of water and fire: and yet the iſland was neither uncultivated nor deſart. One of the uſual places of baniſhment by the Romans. The people *Seriphii*, who together with the Siphnii, joined Greece againſt Xerxes, and were almoſt the only iſlanders, who refuſed to give the barbarian earth and water in token of ſubmiſſion, Herodotus. *Seriphia rana*, a proverbial ſaying, concerning a perſon who can neither ſing nor ſay, frogs in this iſland being ſaid to be dumb, Pliny.

SERIPHO, Pliny; a town of Baetica in Spain. Now *Molares*, a village of Andaluſia, Carus.

SERMUTA, Ptolemy; a town of the Pontus Galaticus.

SERMYLA, Scylax, Herodotus; *Sermylia*, Stephanus; a town near mount Athos, on the Sinus Toronaeus.

SERNICIUM, Antonine; a place in Italy, lying between Sulmo and Venuſium.

SERPA, Inſcription, Itinerary; a town of Spain, on the Baetic ſide of the river Anas. Still called *Serpa*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. W. Long. 8° 20′, Lat. 37° 45′.

SERPENTARIA. See OPHIODES.

SERPETES. See SERBES.

SERRETES, Pliny; a people of Pannonia, on the river Dravus.

SERRHEUM, or *Serrhium*, a promontory, Herodotus; a mountain, Pliny; a citadel, Livy; of Thrace, near Doriſcum. Called alſo *Serrha*, Stephanus.

SERRAPILLI, Pliny; a people of Pannonia, ſituate on the Dravus.

SERRI, Pliny; a people, neighbours to the Colchi.

SERVATORIS JOVIS PORTUS, Ptolomy; a port-town of Laconica, ſituate between Epidaurus Limera and Minoa.

SERVIODURUM, Antonine; a town of Vindelicia. Now *Straubing*, in Ba-

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taria, on the Danube, Cluverius. E. Long. 12° 33′, Lat. 48° 48′.

SERVITIUM. See SERBINUM.

SESAMUS, Homer, Scylax, Apollonius Rhodius; a town on the borders of Paphlagonia, and one of the four towns which afterwards concurred to form Amaſtris, Strabo. A colony of Mileſians, and a Greek city, Scylax.

SESSITES, Pliny; a river of Gallia Ciſalpina, running from the Alpes Peninae, from north to ſouth into the Po, below Caſal. Now called *Seſſia*.

SESTERTIUM, Plutarch; a place without Rome, into which the heads of thoſe that were ſtruck off by the emperor's orders were thrown at the diſtance of four miles, S. Cyprian's Life.

SESTIANAE ARAE. See ARAE.

SESTIARIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Mediterranean.

SESTINUM, Inſcriptions; a town of Umbria, near the ſprings of the Piſaurus. *Seſtinates*, the people, Pliny.

SESTUS, Thucydides, Mela, Lucan; a town of the Cherſoneſus Thracia, ſituate on the middle of the Helleſpont, over-againſt Abydos, at the diſtance of ſeven ſtadia, Solinus; not quite a mile; eight ſtadia, Xenophon, or an entire mile; famous for the loves of Hero and Leander, Muſaeus. One of the *Dardanelli*, on the European ſide, two ſtrong caſtles on the Helleſpont. *Seſtius*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus, Coin.

SESUVII, Caeſar; a people of Gallia Celtica; thought to be thoſe of the dioceſe of *Seez*, in Normandy, tho' this is uncertain.

SETABIS. See SAETABIS.

SETAEUM, Stephanus; a ſmall diſtrict of Magna Graecia, lying on the Sybaris: here ſtood Lycophron's *Petra Setaea*.

SETANTIORUM PORTUS, Ptolemy; which Camden chuſes to read *Lacus*; that is Λίμνη, rather than Λιμὴν: A lake in Lancaſhire, called *Wimander Mere*, Camden.

SETEIA, Ptolemy; a frith or arm of the ſea in Britain: *Deemouth*, Camden; *Merſey*, according to others; both in Lancaſhire.

SETELSIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Lacetani or Jaccitani, in the Hither Spain. Now probably *Solſona*, in Catalonia, about nine Spaniſh miles to the weſt of Vich.

SETHREITES, Strabo; *Sethraites*, Ptolemy; one of the ten Nomi within the Delta, on the Bubaſtic or eaſtmoſt branch of the Nile to the north, ſo called from Sethrum, the capital, Stephanus.

SETIA, Ptolemy; *Sitia*, Pliny; a town of Baetica, in the Farther Spain, to the ſouth-weſt of Siſapo, and ſouth of Arſa. Another *Setia*, a town of the Volſci, in Latium, Strabo, Ptolemy, Livy; *Setium*, Plutarch, Appian; ſituate on a ridge of mountains, and thence called *Pendula*, Martial. *Setini*, the people, and the town itſelf *Setina Colonia*, Inſcription. *Setinus Ager*, the territory, famous for its large produce of wine, called *Setinum*, Martial, Silius Italicus.

SETIDA, Ptolemy; a town of the Turdetani, in Baetica, to the ſouth-eaſt of Illipula.

SETIDAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Germania. Now thought to be *Poſna*, in Great Poland, on the Warta. E. Long. 17°, Lat. 52° 30′.

SETIENSIS, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, to the ſouth of Adrumetum.

SETISACUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Murbogii, in the Hither Spain, to the ſouth-weſt of Deobrigula.

SETOVIA, Appian; a town of Dalmatia.

SETRECHUS. See SATRACHUS.

SETTIM. See SITTIM.

SETUBIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Celtiberi, in the Hither Spain, near Numantia.

SETUIA, Ptolemy; a town of Germania. Now *Sittaw*, in Luſatia.

SEVACES, Ptolemy; a people of Noricum.

SEVASTIA. See SEBASTIA.

SEVERI MURUS, or *Vallum*. See MURI.

SEVERUS, Virgil; a mountain of the Sabines, the hither part of the Apenine, Servius; Marcellus takes it for an epithet only.

SEVINUS. See SEBINUS.

SEUMARA, Strabo; *Seuſamora*, MSS.

a tor-

a fortified town of Iberia, in the Farther Aſia, on the river Aragus, before its confluence with the Cyrus.

SEVO, Pliny; a very high and extenſive mountain, riſing in, and running out in the form of a creſcent, from the moſt northern part of Scandinavia, to the Promontorium Cimbricum, forming the Sinus Codanus, and ſeparated from the Riphean mountains by the Sinus Granvicus, between Sweden and Norway, diſtinguiſhed at this day by four different names by the Norwegians; viz. *Fille Fiell, Dofre Fiell, Ruut Fiell,* and *Skars Fiell,* Buno.

SEUSAMORA. See SEUMARA.

SEVUM. See SEBUM.

SEX FIRMUM JULIUM, } See Ex.
SEXITANUM, }

SEXTANI, Mela; the people of Arelate, or Arles.

SEXTANTIO, *onis,* Peutinger; *Sextatio,* Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, about thirty miles from Nemauſus or Niſmes.

SEXTI FIRMUM JULIUM. See Ex.

SEXTIAE AQUAE. See AQUAE.

SEXTUM PHILIPPI, Aethicus the Coſmographer; that tract of the territory of Rome, in Tuſcany, ſo called, and lying between the city Rome and the towns Oſtia and Portus, now extinct; where the Tiber divides and forms an iſland.

SHAVEH-KIRIATHAIM, Moſes; a place of the Emims, where they were ſmitten by Chedorlaomer: it may be alſo tranſlated, as in the margin, the *Plain of Kiriathim*; a city of the Reubenites, Moſes, Joſhua; formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Emims, a gigantic people, to the ſouth of the Zuzims.

SHILOH. See SILO.

SHIMRON, the ſame with *Shimron-Merom,* Joſhua; the king of which is reckoned among the thirty-one kings ſlain by Joſhua; it was given to the tribe of Zebulon, Joſh. xix.

SHINAR, Moſes; or *Singar,* as it may alſo be read, thought to be the valley along which the Tigris runs down from the mountains of Armenia, to the Perſian Gulf, or at leaſt down to the ſouthern diviſion of the common channel of the Tigris and Euphrates: in this tract we find in ancient authors the towns Singara, not far from the mountains of Armenia, and Aracca or Erec, and Babylon, near the confluence of the two rivers; all which, according to Moſes, lay in *Shinar,* or *Singar,* Wells. Called *Senaar,* Joſephus; *Senear,* and *Sinear.*

SHITTIM. See SITTIM.

SHUR. See SUR.

SIADAE, Antonine; iſlands on the coaſt of Gallia Celtica, ſo called from *Saith,* denoting in Britiſh *ſeven,* the number of theſe iſlands, Camden: *Les Sept Iſles,* on the coaſt of Brittany.

SIAGU, Peutinger; *Siagul,* Ptolemy; a town on the ſea-coaſt of Africa Propria, to the ſouth of Neapolis, and of the Promontorium Mercurii.

SIALA, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, in the Tyanitis, or territory of Tyana.

SIAMBIS, Pliny; an iſland in the Britiſh ſea, which Camden takes to be the *Sena* of Mela. Now commonly called *l' Iſle de Sain,* on the coaſt of Brittany.

SIANTICUM, Ptolemy; *Santicum,* Antonine; a town of Noricum. Now *Saneck,* Cluverius; a town of the Upper Carinthia, on the river Sana.

SIBAE, Strabo, Pliny, Nonnus; a people in the north of India intra Gangem. Called *Sabae,* Arrian; *Sobii,* Curtius; ſituate about the rivers Hydaſpes and Aceſines, they gave themſelves out for deſcendants of Hercules's army, were cloathed with the ſkins of beaſts, and armed with clubs.

SIBAMA, *Sibma,* or *Sabama,* Moſes; a town of the Reubenites beyond Jordan, of whoſe ſituation nothing can be affirmed with certainty; Jerome ſays, it is a city of Moab, in the land of Gilead, which fell to the lot of the tribe of Reuben; mentioned by Iſaiah in his viſion againſt Moab, its territory abounding in vines, Iſaiah, Jeremiah; in both places it is conjoined with Jaſer, or Jazer, the boundary of the tribe of Gad to the eaſt.

SIBDE, Pliny; a town of Caria, one of

of the ſix towns allotted by Alexander to the city of Halicarnaſſus.

SIBERENA, Stephanus; mentioned by no older author; a town of the Oenotri, in the inland parts of the Bruttii. *Siberenus*, id. the gentilitious name. Now thought to be *S. Severina*, in Calabria, Cluverius; ſo called as early as the times of Porphyrogenetes; ſituate on a high rock, between Mons Clibanus, and the river Neaethus. E. Long. 17° 30′, Lat. 39° 16′.

SIBINI. See SIDINI.

SIBLIA. See SILBIUM.

SIBMA. See SIBAMA.

SIBORA, Antonine; a town of Cappadocia.

SIBRIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India.

SIBRUS, Stephanus; a river of Lycia.

SIBUZATES, Caeſar; a people of Aquitaine, on the river Garumna. Now ſaid to be *le Pays de Buch*; but this is uncertain.

SIBY, Pliny; a town of the Elamitae, in Arabia Felix; ſaid to be called *Apate* by the Greeks.

SIBYRTUS, Stephanus; a town of Crete.

SICAMBRI, Caeſar, Horace; *Sugambri*, Tacitus; in imitation of the Greeks, who called them *Sygambri*, a people of Germany, ſituate to the north of the river Luppia, or Lippe, in Weſtphalia; called *Paludicolae*, bog-woners, Sidonius Apollinaris. Their country *Sicambria*, Claudian. Now the biſhoprick of *Paderborn*, the county of *March*, a part of the duchy of *Berg*, and of *Cleve*, beyond the Rhine, Cluverius. In the lower age the people came to be called *Franks*, Oroſius, Trebellius Pollio. Under Auguſtus, the *Sicambri* were removed to the right ſide of the Rhine, Suetonius, Tacitus; and afterwards occupied the left ſide, confining the Menapii within narrower bounds, and forcing them to paſs the Meuſe; after their removal, but from what cauſe unknown, they were called *Cugerni*, or *Gugerni*; which is the reaſon of their being ſaid to be *Exciſi*, Tacitus; their name loſt or extinct.

SICAMBRIA, Inſcription; a town of Lower Pannonia, built by a legion of Sicambri, or German ſoldiers, near Buda.

SICANE, Stephanus; a town of Iberia in the Hither Aſia.

SICANIA, one of the names of the iſland of *Sicily*, ſo called from the *Sicani*, a people from Spain, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus, Sil. Italicus, Virgil. Bochart will have the name to be of Hebrew original, *Sekenim*, denoting neighbours to the Carthaginians; and that the *Sicani* and *Siculi* differed only in ſituation. Diodorus Siculus, comparing the *Siculi* with the *Sicani*, ſays, that the former occupied the eaſtern parts of Sicily; and the latter, the weſtern; which alſo ſeems to be confirmed by Virgil.

SICANIUS PORTUS. See PORTUS MAGNUS of Syracuſe.

SICANUS, Thucydides; a river of the Hither Spain; from which the Sicani were called; the ſame with the *Sicoris*.

SICAPHA, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Regio Syrtica.

SICCA, Salluſt; *Sicca Veneria*, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, to the ſouth of Bulla; a colony, Pliny; *Siccenſes*, the coloniſts, Trebellius Pollio: Selden and Voſſius learnedly derive the name from the deity of the Aſſyrians, or the ſuperſtition of *Succoth Benoth*, the tents of the daughters or women mentioned 2 Kings xvii. or the worſhip of the Aſſyrian Venus, deſcribed by Herodotus and Strabo.

SICDELIS, Maritime Itinerary; one of the iſlands lying between the coaſt of Gaul and Britain.

SICELAG, SICELEG, SICELLA, } See ZICLAG.

SICENDUS, Pliny; a lake of Theſſaly, the frogs of which are mute; but conveyed elſewhere, ſet up a croaking.

SICENUS. See SICINUS.

SICHAR, or *Sychar*, John; *Sichem*, or *Schm*, Moſes; *Sychem*, Septuagint; *Sicima, orum*. iid. Joſephus; a town of Samaria, deſtroyed by Abimelech, Judges ix. reſtored by Jeroboam, 1 Kings xii. and again by the Romans, and called *Neapolis*, ſituate at the foot of mount Gerizim, ſo near, that Jotham could make

make himſelf be heard by the Sichemites, Judges ix. It was ſurnamed *Flavia*, Coins; the country of Juſtin Martyr, named alſo *Neapolis Samariae*, Coins.

SICILIA, an iſland, ſo near Italy, that many of the ancients ſuppoſed it to have been violently ſeparated from it by an earthquake, or a violent ſhock of the two ſeas, the Tuſcan and Ionian, Silius Italicus, Pliny; others again, more modeſt, as Virgil, Mela, allow, there is no other foundation for this than common fame. From its vicinity to Italy, the Romans called this iſland *Provincia Suburbana*, Florus; and on either ſide, the barking of dogs and crowing of cocks might be heard, Silius Italicus. Pliny makes the breadth of the ſtrait a mile and a half; Strabo ſix ſtadia and ſomewhat more, where the ſtrait is narroweſt; and Agathemerus makes it from Pelorus to Italy eleven ſtadia, which come nearer to Pliny's number. Its great fertility is commended by many authors, both Greek and Latin; whence it came to be called the granary of the Roman people, Cicero, Livy. The common boundary of Italy and Sicily is the Fretum Siculum, whoſe breadth was aſſigned above, and extending in length fifteen miles, Pliny. Bochart aſcribes the name of the iſland to the Phoenicians, who firſt ſettled it, they calling it either *Siclul*, a term denoting perfection, being the principal iſland then known, and the largeſt and the beſt, Strabo; or *Eſcol*, the Hebrew name for a bunch of grapes, and *Segol*, or *Segula*, by the Syrians, by which name it is probable, it was called by the Phoenicians, namely the *Iſland of Grapes*, as being very fertile in the produce of them. *Siculi*, Romans; the people, Σικελοὶ, Greeks; noted by Cicero, for acuteneſs and pleaſantry; who therefore aſcribes to them ſmart repartees and jeſts. Apuleius calls them *Trilingues*; becauſe their firſt language was barbarous, the next Greek, and the laſt of all Latin; though others mean their duplicity, or rather triplicity of character. They ſpoke none of the three languages with propriety, Aſconius. Hence Plautus jeſtingly uſes the term *Siciliciſſitare*, for to ſpeak viciouſly, in the manner of the Sicilians. They were alſo noted for pampering and luxury, Plato, Atheneus; and for their mercenary diſpoſition, Zenodotus. *Aula Sicula* is uſed by Juvenal for a ſtate of ſlavery or oppreſſion. Some make a diſtinction between Σικελὸι and Σικελιῶται, the former denoting the native Sicilians; the latter the adventitious Greeks, Porphyrogenetes, Stephanus.

SICILIBRA, Antonine; *Sicilibba*, Peutinger; ſuppoſed the truer reading; a town of Africa Propria, ſituate between Membreſa and Unuca; called *Sicilippa*, Auguſtine.

SICIMA. See SICHEM.

SICINUS, Mela, Ptolemy; one of the Cyclades, Ptolemy; a poor ignoble iſland, as its name *Siccen* denotes, in the Egean ſea, next to Melos, and to the weſt of Crete; *Sicinites* or *Sicinita*, Solon; the gentilitious name. It is alſo called *Sicenus*, Strabo; *Sycinus*, Pliny; who ſays it was anciently called *Oenee*, from its wine, Etymologus, Scholiaſt on Apollonius Rhodius.

SICORIS, Caeſar, Lucan, Pliny, Dio; *Sicanus*, Thucydides. Now the *Segre*, a river of Catalonia in Spain; riſing in the Pyrenees, running about ſouth-weſt by Lerida, and falling ſoon after into the Ebro, on the borders of Arragon.

SICULI, See SICILIA.

SICULUM MARE, Horace, Ovid; the *ſtrait of Sicily* ſo called; noted for the dangers ariſing to ſea-faring people from Charybdis and Scylla.

SICUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Dalmatia, ſituate between Tragurium and Salona, where its ruins are now to be ſeen.

SICYON, Thucydides, Juſtin; a town of Achaia in Peloponneſus, Livy, Pliny; the laſt town in Argolis, Pauſanias; ſituate to the weſt of Corinth, Livy; at twenty, others ſay twelve, ſtadia from the ſea, on an impregnable eminence, Strabo; a city for ingenious artiſts in metal and marble not inferior to Corinth, Pliny, Strabo: hence the proverb, *Sicyonii calcei*, too gay for a per-

a perſon of gravity to wear, as Cicero has ſhewn in the inſtance of Socrates. *Sicyonii*, the people, Cicero; *Sicyonius*, the epithet, Virgil, Lucretius, Lucilius. Aratus, the famous Achaean general, was of this city, Plutarch, Strabo; which was alſo famous for a ſucceſſion of very ancient kings, Euſebius. It was anciently called *Mecon*, Stephanus; *Mecone*, Strabo; alſo *Aegialea* and *Telchinia*, iid. *Sicyonia*, the territory, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; abounding in olives, Virgil, Servius, Statius.

SIDA, Livy, Cicero; *Side*, Scylax, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Pamphylia, Hecataeus; the laſt on the ſea-coaſt, Ptolemy; a colony of Cumeans, Strabo, Arrian; a ſea-port town, Scylax; the native place of Marcellus the Phyſician; who, under Antonine, wrote forty-two books in hexameter verſe on medicine, Suidas. *Sidites*, the gentilitious name, Polybius; *Sidetes*, Coins, Stephanus, Livy.

SIDELE, Stephanus; a town of Ionia.

SIDEN, a town near Themiſcyra on the Euxine; whence *Sidene*, a diſtrict of Cappadocia, takes its name; *Sideni*, the people, Pliny.

SIDENE, Stephanus; a town of Lycia.

SIDENI, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Felix, ſituate on the Arabian Gulf.

SIDETANI. See EDETANIA. Alſo a people of Africa, near Carthage, Strabo.

SIDICES, Ptolemy; an obſcure people of Media.

SIDICINI, } See TEANUM SIDICI-
SIDICINUM. } NUM.

SIDINI, Ptolemy; *Sibini*, Strabo; a people of Germany to the eaſt of the river Suevus or Viader, and to the ſouth of the Rugii. Now a part of *Brandenburg* and *Pomerania*, and a ſmall portion of *Poland*, Spener.

SIDON, or *Zidon*, Bible; a town on the coaſt of Phoenicia, built by Sidon, ſon of Canaan, Moſes, Joſephus; from which Tyre and Thebes of Boeotia were colonies, Juſtin; it was famous for its manufacture of glaſs, Pliny; of fine linen; hence probably *Sindon*: *Sidonii* and *Sidones*, the people, Stephanus; the moſt ancient trading and ſea-faring people, upon record. It is remarkable, that Homer mentions *Sidon*, and the *Sidones*, without ſaying a word of Tyre; with the epithet πολυδαίδαλος, becauſe of their great ingenuity; confirmed by the teſtimony of king Solomon, 1 Kings v. *Sidon* had two ports, with each a narrow entrance into two large baſons; where the ſhips lay ſafe in winter, Achilles Tatius. Moſchus, the ancient atomical philoſopher, who lived before the war of Troy, was a native of this city, Strabo. The *Sidonians* are ſaid to be the inventors of arithmetic and aſtronomy, two neceſſary articles of knowledge in trade and navigation, id. *Sidonius*, the epithet, Virgil. The town is now called *Sidon* or *Sayd*, a port-town of Paleſtine on the Levant ſea. E. Long. 36° 30′, Lat. 33° 15′.

SIDONES, Pliny; a people of Thrace, ſituate on the Hebrus.

SIDRONA, Ptolemy; a town on the confines of Liburnia, Dalmatia, and Pannonia Inferior, to the north of the ſource of the river Titius. Whether the ſame with *Stridon*, the country of St. Jerome, is a queſtion. He himſelf deſcribes it as ſituate on the confines of Dalmatia and Pannonia.

SIDUS, Stephanus; a village of Corinth, or the dock of the Megareans: alſo a village near Clazomenae in the Hither Aſia, id.

SIDUSA, Pliny; *Siduſſa*, Thucydides; one of the ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Epheſus,; a town of Ionia, Stephanus.

SIDYMA, *orum*, Ptolemy, Stephanus, Pliny; an inland town of Lycia, near mount Cragus, and ſituate on an eminence.

SIGA, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Sigatha*, Stephanus; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, over-againſt Malacha, in Spain; the royal reſidence of king Syphax, near the mouth of a cognominal river, on the Mediterranean. In Strabo's time in ruins; afterwards reſtored and made a colony, Ptolemy; and a municipium, Antonine.

SIGAL, Ptolemy; a town of Sogdiana,

na, not far from Alexandria, and the royal reſidence of the Sacae.

SIGAMBRI. See SICAMBRI.

SIGARRA, Ptolemy; a town of the Ilercaones in the Hither Spain, near Biſcargis.

SIGATHA. See SIGA.

SIGENSIS PORTUS, Antonine; a port to the eaſt of Siga, and the river Siga which runs into it, between the town and the port.

SIGEUM, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town, port, and promontory of Troas; diſtant ſixty ſtadia, along the ſhore, from the promontory Rhoeteum, to the ſouth. The town in ruins in Strabo's time. *Sigeus*, the epithet, Virgil; *Sigeius*, Ovid. The promontory was adorned with a temple and monument of Achilles, Strabo, Cicero.

SIGILLARIA, A. Gellius; a ſtreet in Rome, where they ſold puppets or toys for children to play with, denoted by that name.

SIGINDUNUM. See SINGINDUNUM.

SIGNIA, Pliny; a mountain of Phrygia Magna, ſurrounded by the rivers Obrima and Marſyas, and at its foot ſtood Apamea Cibotes.

SIGNIA, Livy; a town of Latium, to the north of Norba, a colony of Tarquinius Superbus; taking name probably from *Signa*, on account of an encampment of his army there, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus. The wines of this territory were extremely auſtere, and preſcribed as a remedy in a looſeneſs, Pliny, Martial; its pears alſo are commended by Juvenal. *Signinus*, the epithet, id. The place is now called *Segni*, in the Campania of Rome. E. Long. 13° 35', Lat. 41° 40'.

SIGRIANE, Ptolemy; a ſubdiviſion of Media.

SIGRIUM, Strabo; *Singrium*, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north ſide of the iſland Leſbos; a port, Stephanus.

SIGUS. See SEGUS.

SIGUS, Peutinger; *Sugus*, Itinerary; an inland town of Numidia proper, near Cirta.

SIGYNI, Apollodorus; *Sigunae* or *Sigynnae*, Herodotus; a people of Moeſia Inferior, on the Euxine, near the mouth of the Iſter.

SIHON, kingdom of, Moſes; it lay from north to ſouth between the river Jabbok, its boundary from the kingdom of Og, and the river Arnon, its limits from the Moabites; and from eaſt to weſt, between the mountains which ſeparated it from the Ammonites, and the river Jordan, which parted it from the land of Canaan.

SIHOR, the ſouth boundary of Paleſtine; called the *torrent* or *river of Egypt*, Moſes, Joſhua; and the diſtance from this to Hemath conſtituted the extent of Paleſtine in length. This river or brook ran by Rhinoculura. It ſometimes ſeems to ſignify the *Nile*. Jeremiah ii. 18.

SILA BRUTTIA, Virgil, Strabo; a foreſt of the *Bruttii*, which produced the beſt pitch; being a more tough and clammy ſort, Pliny; bending ſouth towards Rhegium, and occupying a part of the Appenine, Pliny.

SILARUS, Virgil, Pliny; a river of Lucania; *Siler*, Lucan, Vibius; *Silaris, idos*, Strabo; *Silerus*, Mela; running north-weſt into the Tuſcan ſea; the north boundary of Lucania, Pliny; its waters are ſaid to be of a petrifying nature, id. Now called the *Selo*, or *Silaro*. Another *Silarus*, a river of Gallia Ciſpadana, Peutinger; running between Claterna and Forum Cornelii, from ſouth to north into the Po.

SILBIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, ſituate between Philomelium and Apamea: this tract is called *Paroreion*, Strabo; that is, ſituate at the foot of the mountains; *Siblia, orum*, Hierocles; *Silbiani*, the people, Pliny.

SILDA. See GILDA.

SILENI, Pliny; a people dwelling on the river Indus.

SILER, SILERUS, } See SILARUS.

SILEUM, Livy; a town of Phrygia Magna, near Cibyra.

SILICE, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the ſprings of the Bagrada.

SILICES, Pliny; a people of Aſſyria.

SILICIS MONS, Antonine; a town of the Tranſpadana, to the eaſt of Ateſte. Now *Montſelice*, in the territory of Padua, ſituate on the Medoacus the Leſs, or il Bachiglione.

SILIS. See JAXARTES.

SILLA. See DELAS.

SILLINAE INSULAE. See SILURES.

SILLYOS, Stephanus; a town of Ionia, near Smyrna.

SILO, Joſephus, Vulgate; *Selo*, Septuagint; *Schilo*, Hebrew; *Silus, unhis*, Joſephus; *Shiloh*, in our tranſlation; a town of Ephraim near the borders of Benjamin, accordcording to ſome; ten or twelve miles from Sichem, Jerome; its ſituation rather to be conjectured than properly aſcertained; where the tabernacle was ſet up by Joſhua, and where it ſtood for upwards of three hundred years, down to Samuel, 1 Sam. iv. where the diviſion of the land by lot was accompliſhed, of ſeven tribes at leaſt, Benjamin, Simeon, Zebulun, Iſſachar, Aſſer, Naphthali and Dan, Joſhua xviii. and xix.

SILOA, Hebrew, Joſephus; a ſweet and plentiful ſpring within the fortifications, at leaſt within the outworks of the city of Jeruſalem: not only the ſpring went by this name, but alſo the ponds into which it emptied itſelf; eſpecially the lower pool, which ſtood to the weſt, not that mentioned John ix. 7. the upper pool of 2 Kings xviii. 17. and Iſaiah vii. 3. Joſephus ſeems to call it the *pool of Solomon*. The ſpot or tract of the ſpring and pool was called *Siloam*., Luke xiii. 4. where mention is made of the tower in *Siloam*. The ſpring was alſo called *Gihon*, 1 Kings i. 33. explained in the Targum of Jonathan *Siloa*, Kimchi.

SILPHII, Herodotus; a people of Libya; their territory reaching to the Syrtes.

SILVANECTAE, Notitiae; a people of Gallia Belgica; whoſe capital, Auguſtomagus, took the name of the people in the lower age. Now *Senlis*. See AUGUSTOMAGUS.

SILVIUM, Strabo; a town of the Peucetii, near the Garganus and Vultur, mountains of Apulia. Now *il Gorgolione*, Holſtenius. Another *Silvium* or *Silvum*, Peutinger; a town of Iſtria, whoſe ruins are now to be ſeen on the river Quieto, about four miles from the ſea, Cluverius.

SILURES, Pliny; a people of Britain, next the Cornavii; ſituate on the Iriſh ſea, the Severn, and channel of Briſtol. Now *Hereford, Radnorſhire, Monmouth*, and *Glamorganſhire*, Camden.

SILURES, Solinus; *Silura*, MSS. and *Sillinae Inſulae*, on the margin of the king's copy, Salmaſius; an iſland or iſlands on the coaſt of Cornwall. Now the *Sorlings* or *Scilly iſlands*. In Sulpicius Severus called *Sylina inſula*.

SILUS. See SILO.

SIMANA, Stephanus; a town of Bithynia.

SIMBRUINA STAGNA, Tacitus; three beautiful lakes in Latium, formed by the river Anio, near the Colles Simbruini; which lakes gave name to the town Sublaqueum, Pliny; ſo called from its ſituation below the lakes.

SIMBRUINI COLLES, Tacitus; hills or eminences in Latium, in the country of the Aequi, near Sublaqueum; from the *Simbruina ſtagna*, near which hills Claudius conducted water to Rome, id.

SIMAETHUS, Ptolemy; *Symaethus*, Thucydides, Strabo; a river of Sicily, running through the territory, and not far from the city of Catana, Servius; the largeſt of the whole iſland, ſhaping its courſe from weſt to eaſt: famous for its mullets, Athenaeus; *Simaethius*, the epithet, Virgil, Ovid. Now called *Jaretta*, Cluverius. *Simaethus*, Pliny; the name of a town on this river.

SIMENA, *e* long, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Lycia, at ſome diſtance from the Promontorium Tauri, near mount Chimaera.

SIMENI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, neighbours to the Damnonii. Now *Hampſhire*, Nevil.

SIMEON, Bible, Joſephus; one of the twelve tribes on this ſide Jordan; whoſe territory was a part of the tribe of Judah; this laſt having obtained a larger lot than it needed, Joſhua xix. It was divided on the north by the brook Sorec from Dan; on the eaſt it lay contiguous to Judah; on the ſouth to part of Idumaea and the river or brook of Egypt; and on the weſt to the Mediterranean.

SIMOIS, *entis*, Strabo; *Simus, untis*, Stephanus;

Stephanus; a river of Sicily, which, running north-weſt, joins the Scamander; and both together fall into the Tuſcan ſea, to the north of Segeſta: ſo called by Aeneas and the Trojans, after cognominal rivers of Troy. Another, a river of Troy, Virgil; mixing with the Scamander, Homer, Strabo; with the Xanthus, the Scamander running unmixed into the ſea, Pliny; from eaſt to weſt from mount Ida, Mela; greater in fame than in reality, id.

SIMOISIUS CAMPUS, Strabo; the plain through which the Simois of Troy runs from mount Ida.

SIMISTHU COLONIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Numidia Propria, ſituate between the rivers Ampſaga and Rubricatus.

SIMITTU COLONIA, Itinerary; a town of Numidia Propria, nearer the borders of the Zeugitana; ſixteen miles on this ſide Tabraca, and eighty miles from Hippo Regius.

SIMONIAS, *adis*, Joſephus; a village on the borders of Galilee, diſtant ſixty ſtadia from the Campus Magnus.

SIMPSIMIDA, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth of Parthia.

SIMUNDI. See PALAESIMUNDI.

SIMYLLA, Ptolemy; a trading town, with a cognominal promontory, of the Hither India, near the Binda, one of the mouths of the Nanagunа.

SIMYRA, *orum*, Ptolemy, Ephorus; *Simyra*, *ae*, Pliny; *Taxymira*, *orum*, for Τα Σύμιρα, or Σύμιρα; *Simyrus*, Stephanus; a town of Phoenicia, to the ſouth of the river Eleutherus.

SIN, Moſes; the wilderneſs of that name in Arabia Petraea, ſituate between Elim and mount Sinai. The name denotes a buſh; where happened the miraculous appearance to Moſes. Here God, for the firſt time, ſent manna; which he continued to do for forty years, till after the paſſage of the Jordan; alſo quails, according to our tranſlation, Joſephus, Bochart; taken for locuſts by Ludolfus: the original term is *Selav*, of which the foregoing learned men, Bochart and Ludolfus, take no notice; the former building his opinion on Joſephus; the latter on Porphyry. It does not appear that *Selav* is the term for quails, much leſs for locuſts; which laſt are always called *Arbeh* in Hebrew. It probably denotes the birds called *Seleucides*, Pliny; a ſpecies of the black-bird; gregarious, and a bird of paſſage; a name which has a tolerable reſemblance with *Selav*, Rathlef. With reſpect to manna, both the reaſon of the name, and the nature of the thing, are equally matter of diſpute. All the circumſtances attending it were miraculous; ſo that to pretend to account for it on principles derived from the powers of nature, would be ridiculous and abſurd; the nature of a miracle precluding any ſuch attempt. Our tranſlation of Pſal. lxxviii. 25. calls it the bread of angels; but literally the bread of the ſtrong, or of heroes, or of Gods, it not being unuſual to ſpeak of God plurally; this bread was a type of Chriſt, John vi.

SIN. See ZIN.

SIN, Ezekiel xxx. 15. a term denoting clay and mire; tranſlated *Sais*, Septuagint; *Peluſium*, Vulgate; one of the keys or ſtrong places of Egypt; *Sinim*, Iſaiah xlix. 12. or *Sinaei*, a term thought to denote the people of Peluſium, or ſynecdochically, the Egyptians in general, Bochart.

SINA, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, near Mazaca.

SINA, or *Sinai*, Moſes; the name of a wilderneſs in Arabia Petraea; ſo called from a high mountain of that name; from which God was pleaſed, in awful manner to deliver his law to the Iſraelites; called by the Arabs *Gibout Mouſa*, the Mount of Moſes, by the Europeans, Mount St. Catherine. E. Long. 35°, Lat. 29°.

SINACA, Ptolemy; a town of Hyrcania, lying beyond or on the eaſt ſide of the river Maxera.

SINAE, Marcianus Heracleota, Ptolemy; the outmoſt people to the eaſt, next the Sinus Magnus, and inclining to the ſouth, not to be blended with the Chineſe; though extending as far as Serica to the north. Beyond the Sinae to the eaſt, and ſouth was a terra incognita;

to the weſt, the India extra Gangem. If. Voſſius takes the *Sinae* to be the *Siameſe*; becauſe at this day the appellation *Sinae* is unknown aamong them; an argument which de Pinedo on Stephanus treats as trifling.

SINAEI. See SIN.

SINAI. See SINA.

SINARUM STATIO, Ptolemy; a port of the Sinae beyond the equator, called *Catigara*.

SINARUS, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, running from north to ſouth into the Hydaſpis, and both together, in the ſame direction, into the Indus. The *Sandabalis* of Ptolemy and Peutinger.

SINCAR, Ptolemy; a town of Media, a little to the north of Ecbatana.

SINCIUM, Antonine; a town of Pannonia.

SINDA, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a town of the Farther India, ſituate on the Sinus Magnus. *Sindae*, the people. Another *Sinda*, Ptolemy; a village of the Boſporani on the Euxine, to the ſouth of the Palus Maeotis; *Sindos*, Mela; *Sindica*, Pliny; *Sindicus Portus*, Scylax, Strabo; *Sindica*, Strabo, the territory: *Sindi*, id. vitiouſly *Sinti*, Scylax; and *Sindones*, Mela; the people. A third *Sinda*, Strabo; a town of Piſidia, near Ambladae and Tabae, on the confines of Caria.

SINDAE, Ptolemy; three iſlands in the eaſtern ocean, of Anthropophagi; adjoining to the coaſt of the Sinae. Now ſaid to be the iſlands *Celebes*, *Gilolo*, and *Amboina*, Mercator.

SINDESSUS, Stephanus; a town of Caria.

SINDI. See SINDA.

SINDIA, Stephanus; a town of Lycia.

SINIDICA, Strabo; the territory of Sinda.

SINDICUS PORTUS, Scylax; a port of the Sindi.

SINDOCANDA, Ptolemy; a town of Taprobana.

SINDONARI, Stephanus; a people of Thrace.

SINDONES, } See SINDA.
SINDOS, }

SINDUS, Herodotus; *Sinthus*, Stephanus; a town of Mygdonia in Macedonia, ſituate on the Axius not far from the Sinus Thermaicus.

SINEAR. See SHINAR.

SINGA, Ptolemy; a town of Cyrrheſtica in Syria, ſituate on the left or weſt ſide of the Singas, which runs from Pieria to the north, and then bending eaſt, mixes with the Euphrates, to the north of Europus; thought to be the *Marſyas* of Pliny; the former being the ancient, and the latter the name given it by the Macedonians.

SINGAMES, Pliny; *Singamus*, Arrian; a river of Colchis, running from eaſt to weſt into the Euxine.

SINGARA, *orum*, Ptolemy; *Singara*, *ae*, Peutinger; a town on the weſt ſide of the Tigris, in the north of Meſopotamia, to the ſouth-eaſt of Niſibis. The ancient *Shinar*, or where the plain began to the north, and extended to Erec, or Aracca to the ſouth, called *Singarena*.

SINGARAS, *ae*, a mountain conſiderably to the ſouth of Singara; but Spanheim ſuppoſes it lay contiguous to the city; from a coin, with the figure of a woman crowned with turrets, ſitting on a rock or mountain.

SINGARENA. See SINGARA.

SINGAS, *ae*. See SINGA.

SINGIDAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia; which ſome ſuppoſe to be *Enyed* of Tranſylvania; others, *Seged*, at the confluence of the Meriſch and Teiſs in Hungary.

SINGIDUNUM, Antonine; *Sigindunum*, Ptolemy; *Sengidon* and *Singidon*, Lower Writers; a town of Moeſia Superior. Now *Zenderin* in the ſouth of Hungary, Holſtenius; ſituate on the Danube, ſeven German miles to the eaſt of Belgrade.

SINGILI, indeclinable, Pliny; thought to be the *Antiquaria* of Antonine. Now *Antiquera*, in the weſt of Granada, near the borders of Andaluſia.

SINGRIUM. See SIGRIUM.

SINGULIS, Pliny; a ſmall river of Baetica, running from eaſt to weſt into the Baetis. Now the *Xenil*, a river of Andaluſia, riſing near Granada, and falling into the Guadalquivir.

SINGUS, Herodotus, Ptolemy; a town of Chalcidice in Macedonia, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Sinus Singiticus, to which it gives name; near

near mount Athos, Stephanus.

SINIBRA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Minor, on the Euphrates.

SINIM. See SIN.

SINIS, *idos*, Ptolemy; thought to be an ancient citadel in the territory of Melitene in Cappadocia, mentioned by Procopius as ſituate on the top of a ſteep eminence; which, being taken by Pompey, was called *Colonia*.

SINISTRA, Plutarch; the weſtern parts of the world; the eaſtern, Varro; all which depends on looking either ſouth or north.

SINNA in Illyricum. See CINNA. Another *Sinna*, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, at the foot of mount Maſius, on the ſouth ſide; the *Syna Judaeorum*.

SINNUS, Peutinger; a river of Ciſalpine Gaul. Now *Senno* or *Senio*.

SINONIA, Pliny; an iſland in the Tuſcan ſea towards Cajeta. Now *Sanone*, Cluverius; ſmall and deſolate, near Pontia.

SINOPE, the moſt famous of the Pontic cities, or of Paphlagonia; forty ſtadia from Armene to the ſouth-eaſt, Arrian; fifty, Strabo; ſituate at a peninſula, whoſe iſthmus it occupies, in extent two ſtadia only, Polybius; with an excellent port on each ſide the iſthmus, Strabo. A city of very great antiquity, ſo that Strabo refers its origin to the Argonauts, Val. Flaccus; yet it remained inconſiderable till it received a colony of Mileſians, Strabo; whence the origin of the city was aſcribed to the Mileſians, id. Xenophon, Diodorus: and itſelf became ſo powerful, as to ſend colonies to Ceraſus and Trapezus, illuſtrious cities in Pontus, and thus enjoyed for a long time a ſtate of liberty; was at length taken by Pharnaces, king of Pontus, grandfather of the Mithridates conquered by the Romans, and became the royal reſidence, Strabo; taken by Lucullus during the Mithridatic war, Cicero: afterwards it had Roman colonies, Strabo, Pliny, Coins; the firſt ſent under Auguſtus, and then ſurnamed *Julia Auguſta*, Coin. *Sinopeis*, or *Sinopenſes*, the people, Xenophon; *Sinopeus*, the epithet, Ovid. The country of Diogenes, the Cynic; baniſhed which, he repaired to Athens, where he obtruded himſelf on Antiſthenes, founder of the cynical ſect, after repeated repulſes, accompanied with inſults and indignities; but he at length prevailed to be admitted as his ſcholar, by dint of preſeverance and impudence: a man of wit, and of extraordinary readineſs at repartee, often ſeaſoned with much acrimony. Being once aſked what countryman he was, anſwered, a Coſmopolite, a citizen of the world. The town is ſtill called *Sinope*; a port-town of Aſiatic Turky, on the Euxine. E. Long. 36° 25′, Lat. 42° 25′. *Sinope*, the name alſo of *Sinueſſa*, Livy, Pliny; which ſee.

SINOTIUM, Strabo; a town of Illyricum, burnt to the ground by Auguſtus; of uncertain ſituation.

SINSI, Ptolemy; a people of Dacia.

SINTHUM OSTIUM, Ptolemy; the ſecond mouth of the Indus, reckoning from the weſt.

SINTHUS. See SINDUS.

SINTIA, Stephanus; a town of Macedonia on the borders of Thrace.

SINTICE, Livy; a diſtrict of Macedonia, on this or the weſt ſide of the Strymon. *Sinti*, the people, Thucydides; *Sintii Montes*, id. mountains in that diſtrict.

SINTIES, or *Sintii*, Homer; Thracians, ancient inhabitants of Lemnus.

SINUESSA, Strabo; ſo called from its ſituation on the *Sinus Veſcinus*, id. the laſt town of Latium adjectum, on the confines of Campania, beyond the Liris, on the ſea; where its ruins retain the ancient name; it was alſo called *Sinope*, Livy, Pliny; a Greek city, afterwards *Sinueſſa*, by Roman Coloniſts, called *Sinueſſani*, Inſcription; *Populus Sinueſſanus*, Livy. Its wines commended by Horace.

SINUESSANAE AQUAE. See AQUAE.

SINUS ADULICUS. See ADULE.

SINUS ARABICUS. See ARABICUS.

SINUS AVALITES, Ptolemy; *Abelites*, Pliny; a bay of the Arabic Gulf, to the ſouth of the mouth of that Gulf. The people dwelling upon it, *Abelitae* or *Avelitae*.

SINUS BARBARICUS. See BARBARICUS.

SINUS ELANITICUS. See ELANITICUS.

SINUS HEROOPOLITICUS. See HEROOPOLIS.

SINUS ILLICITANUS. See ILLICE.

SINUS MAGNUS, Ptolemy; a part of the eaſtern ocean; now thought to be the *Gulf of Cochin-China*.

SINUS NEAPOLITANUS. See CRATER.

SINUS NUMIDICUS. See NUMIDICUS.

SINUS PERSICUS. See PERSICUS.

SINUS SALSUS. See SALSUS.

SINUS VESCINUS, Strabo; a bay of Campania on which Sinueſſa ſtood; ſo called from *Veſcia*, an ancient city of the Auſones.

SINUS VIRGITANUS, Strabo; a gulf in the Mediterranean, on which Carthago Nova ſtood, in the Hither Spain; ſo called from *Virgi*, a town ſituate upon it. Now the *Gulf of Carthagena*, for the ſame reaſon.

SIODA, Ptolemy; a town of Albania, in the Farther Aſia, ſituate between the rivers Albanus and Cyrus, near Baruca.

SION, or *Zion*, Bible; a very famous mountain, ſtanding on the north ſide of the city of Jeruſalem, Pſalm xlviii. 2. containing the upper city, built by king David; and where ſtood the royal palace, Joſephus: A part of *Zion*, ſituate at its extremity, was called *Millo*, of or in the city of David, 2 Chron. xxxii. 5. Modern travellers, who have been upon the ſpot, ſay, that *Sion* is the whole of the mountain, on which Jeruſalem ſtands at this day, though not to the extent in which it anciently ſtood on the ſame mountain, as appears Pſal. ix. 12. 15. lxv. 1. lxxxvii. 2. 3. Iſ. lxii. 1. ſwelled into ſeveral eminences or tops; as Moriah, Acra Bezetha, and *Zion*, a particular eminence of mount *Zion Proper*, &c. encompaſſed on three ſides, eaſt, weſt, and ſouth, with one continued very deep and ſteep valley; by means of which it was impregnable on theſe three ſides, and always attacked and taken, according to Joſephus, by the enemy on the north ſide, where mount *Sion* becomes level, and the vales of Gihon and Jehoſophat gradually loſe themſelves. This deep and ſteep valley inconteſtably conſtitutes the compaſs of the old Jeruſalem on thoſe three ſides, as plainly appears to any perſon who has been upon the ſpot. On that particular top of mount *Zion* called *Zion*, ſtood the fortreſs of the Jebuſites; which being afterwards taken by David, came to be called the city of David, where he had his royal reſidence, and kept his court. That part of the valley which lay to the eaſt was called Jehoſophat's, having mount Olivet lying beyond it; that to the ſouth, Gehinnon; and that to the weſt, Gihon, from cognominal mountains lying beyond them. At the weſt end of Gihon, without the city, ſtood Golgotha or Calvary. The pretended Golgotha, ſhewn at this day within the walls, is the ſpurious brat of intereſted and fraudulent monks, Korte. There is another *Sion*, the ſame with *Hermon*, which ſee.

SIOR, Joſhua xv. a town in the tribe of Judah.

SIPARUNTUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Dalmatia, towards the confines of Moeſia Superior; now thought to be *Selatina* in Albania, to the ſouth-eaſt of Delminium, and weſt of the Mons Scardus.

SIPH, or *Ziph*, Bible; the name of a wilderneſs or deſart in the tribe of Judah, where David was a fugitive; lying to the ſouth-eaſt of Hebron; ſo called from *Siph* or *Ziph*, a twofold town in this tribe; the one more to the ſouth towards Idumea, on the confines of Eleutheropolis, Jerome; the other eight miles to the eaſt of Hebron, towards the Dead Sea, inclining ſouthwards, becauſe near mount Carmel. Here was a mountain, mentioned 1 Sam. xxiii. 14. in which David abode, ſaid by Jerome to be rugged, diſmal, and always overcaſt. *Ziphim*, *Ziphaei* or *Ziphenſes*, the inhabitants of *Ziph*, verſe 19.

SIPHAE, *arum*, Thucydides, Ptolemy; a ſmall maritime town of Boeotia, in the territory of Theſpiae, on the Sinus Criſſaeus, *Tiphae*, or *Tipha*, Pauſanias; in the Doric dialect.

SIPHARA,

SIPHARA, Ptolemy; a town of Aria.

SIPHNUS, *i*, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Egean ſea, one of the Cyclades, almoſt centrical; placed erroneouſly in the Cretan ſea by Stephanus. Its ancient name was *Meropia*, Pliny; *Merope*, Stephanus. Of old rich in gold and ſilver mines, Herodotus. Now called *Sifano*. *Siſnii*, Herodotus, Demoſthenes, the people. In this iſland they had a ſtone ſo ſoft as to admit being ſcooped and turned in a lathe, of which they made veſſels for dreſſing victuals, which being heated with oil turned black and hard, Pliny.

SIPONTUM, Livy, Pliny; *Sipuntum*, Mela, Antonine; *Sipus*, *untis*, Greeks; in this imitated by the Romans, as Lucan, Sil. Italicus; in this laſt we have *Sipus* for *Sipuntis*; a town of Apulia; thought to have been built by Diomedes, denominated from the *Sepiae* or Cuttle-fiſh, thrown there on ſhore, Strabo; a colony of Roman citizens, Livy. Its ruins ſtand near Manfredonia, from which this laſt aroſe; a port-town of Naples on the Gulf of Venice. *Sipuntius*, Stephanus; *Sipontinus*, Cicero, Frontinus; the gentilious names.

SIPPHARA, Ptolemy; the laſt town of Meſopotamia, next to Babylonia, before the Euphrates divides into its three channels; between Naarda to the weſt, and Seleucia to the eaſt.

SIPUNTUM. See SIPONTUM.

SIPURIA. See SEPPHORIS.

SIPUS. See SIPONTUM.

SIPYLUM. See MAGNESIA AD SIPYLUM.

SIPYLUS, Homer, Strabo, Epigram; a mountain of Lydia; which gave ſurname to *Magneſia*; famous for the victory of the Romans, and the defeat of Antiochus, Livy. From this mountain, a river called Achelous runs, Homer.

SIRACENE, Ptolemy; one of the diviſions of Hyrcania, to the ſouth of Aſtabene. *Siraceni*, the people.

SIRACI, Strabo; *Siraceni*, Ptolemy; *Siraces*, Polyaenus; ſuppoſed to be the *Soraci* of Tacitus; a people of Aſia, on the river Achardus, amidſt the Montes Caucaſii, between the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas.

SIRAE, Pauſanias; a place in Arcadia, ſituate between Pſophis and Clytorium; *Siraei*, the people, id.

SIRBES, Strabo; *Sirbus*, Panyaſis; the ancient name of the river *Xanthus* in Lycia.

SIRBO, *onis*, Pliny, Stephanus; *Sirbonis*, *Serbonis*, *idos*, Herodotus, Diodorus, Strabo, Ptolemy; a lake in Egypt, on the confines of Paleſtine, called *Barathra*, Polybius; very narrow like a fillet, but of a ſurpriſing depth, Strabo, Diodorus, about two hundred ſtadia in length, Diodorus. In this lake Typho is ſaid to lie concealed, Herodotus; and the lake is called the *Exhalations of Typho* by the Egyptians, Plutarch; ſituate to the weſt of mount Caſius, Herodotus; now a moderate lake, Pliny; this diminution of the lake is confirmed by more modern accounts. Its eruption or mouth is called *Acregma*, which ſee. This lake Strabo confounds with the Aſphaltites.

SIRENES, Strabo, Apollodorus, Mela; *Sirenuſae*, Strabo, Ptolemy; three ſmall deſolate iſlands, like ſo many rocks in the Sinus Paeſtanus, near the Promontorium Minervae. Now ſaid to be called *i Galli*, on the coaſt of the Principato Citra of Naples.

SIRENUSARUM PROMONTORIUM, Strabo; the ſame with that of Minerva, commonly called *Capo Leucoſo*.

SIRES, Stephanus; a people of Thrace beyond Byzantium.

SIRION, the name of mount *Hermon* by the Phoenicians.

SIRIS, Strabo; a town of Magna Graecia, built by the Trojans, the port-town of Heraclea, built by the Tarentines, at the diſtance of three miles from the town *Siris*; which ſtood at the mouth of the cognominal river *Siris*; now extinct, with ſcarce a wreck left, Cluverius. Originally called *Polieum*, from Minerva *Polias*, whoſe palladium was carried thither by the Trojans.

SIRIS, Pliny; a river of Lucania, in Magna Graecia, running from weſt to eaſt into the Sinus Tarentinus: now called *il Senno*, riſing in the Appenine, on the borders of Calabria Ultra, and falling into the bay

of

of Taranto. The name of the *Nile* by the Ethiopians, Pliny, Dionyſius Periegetes. Hence *Sirius*, the dog-ſtar takes its name, becauſe about the time of its riſing, the Nile is at its greateſt height. The Hebrews call the Nile *Shihor*, the Ethiopians, *Shichri*, whence the Greeks formed *Siris*.

SIRMIO, Catullus; a peninſula at the bottom of the lake Benacus, of ſurpriſing beauty, Pliny; with a villa or retreat of the poet Catullus, who calls it his abode or poſſeſſion, not his place of birth, which was Verona. Now *Sermione*, in the territory of Breſcia, Baudrand, an eye witneſs.

SIRMIUM, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Inferior; ſituate at the confluence of the Savus and Bacuntius. Still called *Sirmium*, a city of Sclavonia, on the north ſide of the river Save. E. Long. 20°, Lat. 45°. Now fallen to decay and reduced to a village.

SIRPI. See CARPIS.

SIRTIBES, Ptolemy; a people of Ethiopia beyond Egypt.

SISAPO, *onis*, Cicero; a town of Baetica, where were mines of excellent minium, Pliny. Now *Fuente Oveiuna*, fourteen miles from Corduba towards Merida, Morale.

SISAPONA, Ptolemy; a town of the Oretani, in the Hither Spain.

SISAR, or *Siſaris*, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, on the eaſt ſide, towards Numidia, falling into the Mediterranean.

SISARA, Ptolemy; a lake of Africa Propria, to the ſouth of Cilio.

SISARACA, Ptolemy; a town of the Murbogii, in the Hither Spain, to the north-eaſt of Deobrigula.

SISARIS. See SISAR.

SISCIA, Ptolemy, Velleius, Pliny; *Syſcia*, Strabo; no ignoble town, a citadel, at the confluence of the Colapis and Savus, in Pannonia Superior, near the iſland Segeſtica. Now *Siſek*, or *Siſſeg*, a village only, in the weſt of Croatia, at the confluence of the Kulſo and Sav.

SISIMITHRAE PETRA, Strabo; one of the fortreſſes of the Bactriana, where Alexander celebrated his nuptials with Roxana, the daughter of Oxyartes, there kept in ſafety.

SITACE. See SITTACE.

SITACENE. See SITTACENE.

SITAPHIUS CAMPUS, Ptolemy; a plain towards the ſouth of Numidia Propria and mount Mampſarus.

SITHONIA, thus *Chalcidice* called in Herodotus's time, a ſmall diſtrict in Macedonia, above the Sinus Toronaicus, containing the cities Torone, Mecyberna, and Olynthus. The people *Sithonii*, Pliny. In the poets, *Sithonia* denotes *Thrace*, Virgil, Ovid. Servius on Virgil ſays that *Sithon* is a mountain of Thrace.

SITIA. See SETIA in Spain.

SITIFI, Antonine, Peutinger; *Sitiſis*, Ammian; *Sitipha*, Ptolemy; a colony, more illuſtrious in the middle age, for giving name to a diviſion of Mauretania called *Sitiſenſis*, eighty miles to the ſouth of Igilgili.

SITIOGAGUS, Pliny; a river, riſing in and running through Carmania.

SITIOTENTA, Ptolemy; a town of Moeſia Inferior, not far from Noviodunum. Now ſaid to be *Tulza*, in Beſſarabia, Niger.

SITOMAGUM, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *Thetford*, in Norfolk, Camden.

SITONE, Pliny; a town at mount Athos.

SITONES, Tacitus; a people of Germany, ſituate beyond mount Sevo, where afterwards were ſettled the Nortmanni, now the Norwegi, extending a great way to the north from the Sinus Cimbricus. Some are of opinion, that on their migration from the North, they gave name to a diſtrict in Macedonia, called *Sithonia*.

SITTACE, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Sitace*, Stephanus; a town of Aſſyria, placed diſtant from the Tigris, beyond Artemita; but by Xenophon, who was on the ſpot, at fifteen ſtadia from the Tigris.

SITTACENE, Ptolemy; *Sitacene*, Strabo; a diſtrict of Aſſyria, near the Suſiana, afterwards called *Apolloniatis*, iid. In travelling from Babylon to Suſa, the road lies through *Sittacene*, Strabo. It takes its name from *Sittace*.

SITTIANORUM COLONIA. See CIRTA.

SITTIM,

SITTIM, Moſes, Joſhua; *Sattim*, Septuagint; *Settim*, Vulgate; in our tranſlation *Shittim*; the name probably of a diſtrict, ſo called from the trees called *ſittim*; a part of the plains of Moab, on the other ſide Jordan; where the Iſraelites committed fornication with the daughters of Moab, near mount Phogor, whence Joſhua ſent out the ſpies, Jerome.

SITTOCATIS, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, falling into the Ganges.

SIUPH, Herodotus; a town of the Nomos Saites, the native place of Amaſis king of Egypt.

SIUR, Ptolemy; a port on the coaſt of Numidia, to the weſt of Hippo Reggius.

SIZYGES, Ptolemy; a branch of the Seres, ſituate between the Annibi and Auxacii Montes.

SLAVI. See SCLAVI.

SMARAGDITES, Pliny; a mountain near Carthage, where the ſmaragdus or emerald is found.

SMARAGDUS MONS, Ptolemy; a mountain in Egypt, to the north of Berenice, on the Sinus Arabicus, with pits or mines of the ſmaragdus or emerald, from which the kings of Egypt drew great revenues, Olympiodorus.

SMENUS, Pauſanias; a river of Laconica, riſing from two ſprings in mount Taygetus, and running from north to ſouth into the Sinus Meſſenius, at the diſtance of five ſtadia from Hypſos, remarkable for the ſweetneſs of its water.

SMILA, Herodotus, Hecataeus; a town of Thrace, in the neighbourhood of Pailene; from which Xerxes received a reinforcement of additional men againſt the Greeks.

SMINTHE, Stephanus; a town of Troas.

SMINTHEI APOLLINIS TEMPLUM, Homer, Strabo; a temple of Apollo in Tenedos, ſurnamed *Smintheus*, either from *Sminthae*, denoting mice, deſtroyed by Apollo, Scholiaſt on Homer; or from the anſwer of Apollo to the Cretans, intending to ſend out a colony; viz. that they ſhould ſettle there where they ſhould meet with oppoſition from the Terrae Filii, on coming therefore to the Helleſpont, they had the thongs of their bucklers in one night gnawed by mice; they therefore, from recollecting the oracle, ſettled there, calling the town *Sminthia*, id. Clemens Alexandrinus.

SMYRALEA, Ptolemy; in the Palatine Copy *Smyrdiana*, the ancient name of *Caeſarea*, in Bithynia, lying between the river Rhyndacus and mount Olympus. Both the ancient and modern names are equally unknown to claſſical writers, mention only being made of it as a town of Bithynia, in the Notitiae of biſhopricks and in councils.

SMYRNA, a city of Ionia, in the Hither Aſia, the firſt in beauty and extent, and thrice ſuperintending the ſacred games, in which laſt caſe, each ſuperintending city acted as metropolis, Marmor. Arundel. One of thoſe cities which claimed the birth of Homer, Cicero; and which laid their claim ſtronger than any of the others, Strabo. It ſtood upon the river Meles, from which Homer took his original name Meleſigenes, becauſe born on its banks; Homerus being the name given him by the Cumeans, when petitioning for a public maintenance from them; a term denoting blind in their dialect, Herodotus. Strabo mentions an *Old* and *New Smyrna*, diſtant from each other twenty ſtadia, the former deſtroyed by the Lydians; its founder uncertain; Stephanus ſays Tantalus. For four hundred years after, the Smyrneans continued dwelling in villages, till Antigonus and Lyſimachus, according to Strabo; Alexander, the ſon of Philip, Pauſanias; afterwards raiſed it at the mentioned diſtance, when it became the moſt beautiful of cities, part ſtanding on an eminence, walled round; the greater part in a plain at the port, Strabo. *Smyrna* was adorned with a library and Homerium; which laſt was a ſquare portico, with a temple and ſtatue of Homer; and a braſs coin was current among the Smyrneans called Homerium, Strabo. One of the ſeven churches to which St. John wrote. *Smyrnaeus*, the epithet, Lucan. *Mores Smyrnaei*, a proverbial ſaying, applied to thoſe,

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who though given to pleaſure, yet when duty ſummons, acquit themſelves like men, Ariſtides. Of this city was alſo Quinctus, the poet, who ſupplied the deficiencies of Homer in his hiſtory of Troy, commonly ſurnamed Calaber; becauſe cardinal Beſſarion found his ſepulchre without the town of Hydrus in Calabria. The name *Smyrna* ſtill remains, in a city and port-town of Aſiatic Turky. E. Long 27°, Lat. 37° 30′.

SMYRNAEUS CONVENTUS, Pliny; the ſixth in order of the nine Conventus Juridici of the province of Aſia, whither a great part of Aeolia, the Macedones, ſurnamed Hyrcani, and the Magnetes from Sipulus reſorted.

SMYRNAEUS, or *Smyrnaicus Sinus*, Mela, Strabo; a bay of the Egean ſea, lying before New Smyrna; with another nameleſs bay before Old Smyrna, iid. which Stephanus ſeems to call *Meletis Sinus*; into which probably the river Meles empties itſelf.

SOAMUS, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, falling from eaſt to weſt into the Indus.

SOANA, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Aſiatica, running to the north of Albania, from weſt to eaſt into the Caſpian ſea. Another *Soana*, Ptolemy; a river of Taprobane, running weſt.

SOANDA, Strabo; a town of Armenia Minor; of Cappadocia, Antonine.

SOANES, Strabo; *Suani*, Pliny; a manly brave people, near Dioſcurias, not far from the eaſtern Iberi; ſituate between the Montes Hippici to the weſt and the Cerraunii to the eaſt.

SOASTUS, Arrian; *Suaſtus*, Ptolemy; a river of the Hither India, running ſouth-weſt into the Indus.

SOATRA. See SABATRA.

SOBANNUS, Ptolemy; a river of the Farther India, running through the country of the Leſtae, robbers or pirates: ſome take it to be *Menan*, a river of Siam; others, *Mecon*, a river running through Cambodia.

SOBIDAE, Ptolemy; an obſcure people of Parthia, towards Carmania.

SOBII. See SIBAE.

SOBOTALE, Pliny; a town of the Sabeans on the Red ſea, containing ſixty temples within the walls.

SOBRIUS, Paulus, from Feſtus, explains it of a ſtreet in Rome; ſo called, as he imagines, either becauſe it had no victualling or public-houſe, or becauſe Mercury was there worſhipped with an offering of milk and not of wine.

SOBURA, a trading town of the Hither India, ſituate beyond the mouth of the Chaberus, Ptolemy.

SOCANAA, Ptolemy; a town of Hyrcania, on a cognominal river, called *Socanda*, Peutinger; running between the rivers Maxera and Oxus.

SOCCOTH. See SUCCOTH.

SOCHO, Joſhua; the name of two towns in the tribe of Judah; one on an eminence, the other in a plain, but very near each other, nine miles diſtant from Eleutheropolis, on the road to Aelia or Jeruſalem, Jerome. Between this and Aſek the Philiſtines lay encamped, 1 Sam. xvii. 1. and here Goliah was ſlain.

SOCHUS, Arrian; a place in Aſſyria, diſtant two days journey from the defiles which open Syria towards Cilicia.

SOCCHOTH, SOCCOTH, SOCOTH, } See SUCCOTH.

SOCRATIS INSULA, Ptolemy; an iſland on the coaſt of Arabia Felix, in the Arabian Gulf.

SODII, Pliny; a people of Iberia in the Farther Aſia, near the confines of Albania.

SODOM, Moſes; *Sodoma, ae*, Strabo; *orum*, Joſephus; one of the five cities of the Plain, deſtroyed by fire from heaven, ſituate at the ſouth end of the Lacus Aſphaltites, near Zoar, as appears from Lot's quitting *Sodom*, early, or at the twilight, and entering Zoar at ſunriſing: ſixty ſtadia in compaſs, Strabo; *Sodomitae*, the people, Greeks, Romans; an appellation alſo applied to perſons guilty of an unnatural crime.

SODRAE, Diodorus Siculus; a people ſituate on the river Indus.

SODUCENA, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Armenia Minor.

SOETA, Ptolemy; a town of Scythia extra Imaum, at the Montes Emodi.

SOGANE,

SOGANE, or *Soganni*, Joſephus; a town of the Gaulanitis beyond Jordan, ſituate in the upper part, called Gaulana, a place ſtrong both by nature and art, id. There ſeems to have been another *Sogane*, a village in Galilee, diſtant twenty ſtadia from Gabara, Reland.

SOGDIANA, generally; *Sugdias*, or *Sogdias*, *ados*, Dionyſius; a country of the Farther Aſia, ſituate between the rivers Jaxartes to the north, and Oxus, to the ſouth, Strabo; with the Montes Auxii to the weſt, Ptolemy; and having the Sacae to the eaſt. The weſt boundary is doubtful; and the more modern writers extend *Sogdiana* quite to the Mare Hyrcanum, or Caſpian ſea. *Sogdiani*, generality of authors; *Sogdii*, Strabo, Ammian; the people, famous for their contempt of life, Herodotus. It is now ſuppoſed to be that part of Aſiatic Tartary called *Uſbec Tartary*, or *Bochara*, whoſe capital was Maracanda, now corruptedly called Samarcanda, famous for the birth of Tamerlane.

SOGDIANAE ARAE. See ARAE.

SOGIUNTI, Pliny; an Alpine people.

SOITA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Major.

SOL, the ſun; whoſe appearance or diſappearance depends on the different ſituation of countries eaſt and weſt, on account of the earth's rotundity; the people to the eaſt of us having the ſun riſing before it riſes to us ſome time, in proportion to the intervening diſtance in longitude; for if the diſtance be fifteen degrees, the people more to the eaſt have by that diſtance the ſun's riſing an hour before us; and their noon and night happen the ſame quantity of time before ours, Manilius; conſequently the people at that diſtance to the weſt have ſun-riſing, noon, and ſun-ſetting an hour later.

SOLANA, Ptolemy; a town of the Seres, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Montes Emodi.

SOLANIDAE, Pliny; iſlands to the eaſt of Arabia Felix.

SOLANUS, Vitruvius; *Subſolanus*, Pliny; the ſame with *Apheliotes*, the eaſt wind.

SOLCI, *orum*, Stephanus; *Sulchi*, Strabo; which is thought to be the true reading, confirmed by Mela; *Sulci*, Ptolemy; a conſiderable city and port-town of Sardinia. See SULCHI.

SOLE. See SALE.

SOLENTINI, } See SOLUS.
SOLENTUM, }

SOLETUM, called *Deſertum*, Pliny; or *deſolate*, ſuppoſed to be *Salentum*, or the *Sallentia* of Stephanus; a town of Calabria.

SOLI, *orum*, Strabo; *Soloe*, Mela; called afterwards *Pompeiopolis*, id. which ſee; a memorable city of Cilicia Campeſtris, Strabo; or Propria, Ptolemy; a colony of the Acheans, or Argives, and Lindians of Rhodes, Strabo, Polybius, Mela, Livy; it ſtood on the ſea, Tacitus, Dio Caſſius, Xenophon; its extent and riches appear from the mulct of two hundred talents laid on it by Alexander, Curtius. It took its name from *Solon*, the founder of it, Diogenes Laertius; where he ſettled ſome Athenians, who in courſe of time loſing the purity of their language, were ſaid to ſolecize, whence ſoleciſm came to denote barbariſm, or uncorrectneſs of language. Tho' Strabo ſeems to doubt what gave riſe to this term: Suidas, whether owing to *Soli* of Cilicia, or of Cyprus; a port town of that iſland, Strabo, Ptolemy, Scylax, Plutarch; which laſt ſays, that this *Soli* took name from *Solon*, who being in voluntary exile in Cyprus, adviſed the petty king of Aepea, to remove his city from its then rugged and barren ſituation to one more commodious, in a fine, agreeable plain, which the king accordingly did, and, in honour of Solon, called it *Soli*, ſituate in the north-weſt of the iſland, between Arſinoe to the weſt and the Promontorium Crommyum to the eaſt. *Solii*, the people, Strabo, Hipparchus. The *Soli* of Cilicia was the native place of Chryſippus, the ſtoic philoſopher; of Philemon, the comic poet, and of Aratus, who wrote the Phaenomena in verſe, Strabo, Diogenes Laertius, Mela. The people *Soleis*, or *Solenſes*, Strabo, Diogenes Laertius, Hipparchus.

SOLICINIUM, Ammian; a town of Germany, famous for a memorable victory obtained by Valentinian, over the Alemanni. Now *Sultz*, a town on the Neckar, Cluverius.

SOLIMNIA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland in the Egean ſea, near the Sinus Thermaicus.

SOLINATES, Pliny; a people of Umbria.

SOLIS FONS. See AMMON.

SOLIS INSULA, Arrian; an iſland in the Mare Rubrum, ſacred to the ſun, lying to the ſouth of Carmania, id. of Gedroſia, Pliny. Another, in the Indian ſea, thought to be the iſland *Cory* of Ptolemy. Alſo the name of *Sicily*, Homer.

SOLIS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of the iſland Taprobane.

SOLIS PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Arabia Felix, a great way to the ſouth of the mouth of the Perſian Gulf. Another promontory, called alſo *Solis Mons*, Ptolemy; in Mauretania Tingitana, on the Atlantic, beyond the river Diur.

SOLIS URBS. See HELIOPOLIS.

SOLIUM, Thucydides; a Corinthian city in Acarnania, mentioned by no other author, and therefore no judgment can be formed of its particular ſituation; the Scholiaſt obſerving only, that it ſtood in Acarnania.

SOLLINIENSIUM CIVITAS. See SALINAE of the Suetrii.

SOLOCE, Strabo; the ancient name of *Seleucia* of Elymais.

SOLOI, or *Soloe*. See SOLI.

SOLOEIS, *entis*, Thucydides; *Solus, untis*, Pliny, Diodorus; *Solantum*, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Sicily, ſituate between the river Eleutherus and the Thermae Himerenſes, Ptolemy: now *Solanto*. *Solontini*, Coin, the people; *Solentini*, Cicero; whence it is probable the Romans alſo called it *Solentum*, unleſs the true reading be *Soloentini*. *Selaim* its Punic name, ſignifying a rock, Bochart.

SOLOEIS, *entis*, or *untis*, Hanno; *Solantis*, Heſychius; a promontory of Libya Interior, on the Atlantic.

SOLOMETIS, Arrian; a river of the Hither India, running into the Ganges.

SOLON, *Solonium*, Dio, Livii Epitome; a town of the Allobroges.

SOLONA, Pliny; a town of Gallia Ciſpadana, ſituate on the left or weſt ſide of the Utens. Now *Citta di Sole*, in Romagna. *Solonates*, the people, Inſcription.

SOLONIUS CAMPUS, Cicero; a plain in the territory of Lanuvium, in Latium. Where Marius had a villa, called *Solonium*, Plutarch.

SOLORIUS, Pliny; a mountain ſeparating the Hither Spain from Baetica and Luſitania, the higheſt in all Spain, Iſidorus.

SOLOTHURUM, or *Soluthurum*, Antonine; a famous and very ancient town of the Helvetii, on the Arola, in a fruitful plain; thought to be almoſt as old as Treviri. Now *Solothurn*, capital of the canton of that name in Swiſſerland, on the Aar. E. Long. 7° 15′, Lat. 47° 18′.

SOLVA, ſurnamed *Flavia*, Inſcriptions; ſo called from Veſpaſian, Pliny; who calls it *Flavium Solvenſe*; a town of Noricum, ſituate between Teurnia and Virunum, at ſome diſtance from the river Drave. Thought to have been a Roman colony, from the many antiquities there found. Now *Solfeld*, in the Lower Carinthia, between Villach and Frieſach.

SOLUNTUM, } See SOLOEIS.
SOLUS, }

SOLYGEA, Thucydides; a village of Corinth, ſituate on an eminence, called *Solygeus Collis*, id.

SOLYMA, *orum*, Joſephus, Chriſtian Poets; *Jeruſalem* ſo called. *Solymi, orum*, Juvencus, both the city and the people, id. *Solyma, ae*, Arator. See HIEROSOLYMA.

SOLYMI, Homer, Strabo, Pliny; the ancient name of the *Piſidae*, or people of *Piſidia*, particularly the people of Termeſſus, from the hero *Solymus*, Strabo. See PISIDIA.

SOLYMUS, *i*, *Solyma, orum*, Homer, Strabo; mountains of Piſidia, which were covered or ſhaded with woods, whence the appellation, from the Phoenician term *Salem*; the ſame original with that of mount Salmon, mentioned Pſalm lxix. which, as appears Judges ix. was thick covered with woods, Bochart.

SOMA, Strabo; part of the royal palace

lace in Alexandria of Egypt. See ALEXANDRIA.

SOMANA. See SAMAROBRIVA.

SONNA, Joſephus; *Sunem*, or *Sunam*, Joſhua xix. 18. a town of Iſſachar, near the mountains of Gilboa, which laſt were diſtant ſix miles from Scythopolis, Reland; and where Saul encamped oppoſite to the Philiſtines, who lay in Sunam, 1 Sam. xxviii. 4. Of this place was Abiſag, who cheriſhed David in his old age, 1 Kings i. 3. as was alſo that rich woman, who ſo often entertained the prophet Eliſha; diſtant five miles from Gilboa to the ſouth, Jerome.

SONTIATES. See SOTIATES.

SONTIUS, a river of the Carni, mentioned only by the Lower Writers, running from north to ſouth to the eaſt of Aquileia. Now called *l'Iſonſo*; riſing in Carniola, and running into Italy, through the territory of Friuli, it falls into the Adriatic, to the eaſt of Aquileia. It had a bridge on it, thirteen miles from Aquileia, Peutinger, Jornandes.

SONUS, Pliny; a river of the Hither India, falling into the Ganges.

SOPARMA, Arrian; a trading town of the Hither India, above the promontory Cory.

SOPHAN, Moſes; a town of the tribe of Gad.

SOPHANENE, Ptolemy; a diſtrict in the north-weſt of Meſopotamia.

SOPHANIS, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, beyond Paraetonium.

SOPHENE, Ptolemy; a very noble diſtrict of Armenia Major, ſituate between the Euphrates and Antitaurus.

SOPHIM, 1 Sam. i. a mountain in the tribe of Ephraim.

SOPHTHA, Ptolemy; an iſland ſituate on the coaſt of Perſis, in the Perſian Gulf.

SOR. See TYRUS.

SORA, Strabo, Ptolemy, Livy, Juvenal; a town of Latium, on the Liris, above Fregellae. It received a colony, Livy, Velleius. *Soranus*, the epithet and the gentilitious name, Livy.

SORA, a town of Syria. See SURA. Another, an inland town of Arabia Deſerta, Ptolemy. A third, id. an inland town of the Hither India.

SORACI. See SIRACI.

SORACTE, *is*, Horace, Virgil; a mountain of the Faliſci in Tuſcany, to the north of the Tiber; ſacred to Apollo, Virgil. Another, of Galatia, Dioſcorides.

SORAE NOMADES, Pliny; an inland people of the Hither India.

SORBIODUNUM, Antonine; a town of Britain; which Camden explains the *Dry Hill* Now *Old Saliſbury*, in Wiltſhire.

SOREK, Judges xvi. 4. *Sorech*, Septuagint; a river or brook of the Philiſtines, on which Samſon's Dalila dwelt: and down to Jerome's time there was a village called *Capharſorech*, to the north of Eleutheropolis, near Zarea, or Sarea, of which was Samſon. This brook ran between Jamnia and Ekron, Jerome. What we render *the valley*, others tranſlate *the brook of Sorek*.

SORIANI, Arrian; a people of the Hither India.

SORICARIA, Caeſar; a town of Spain, otherwiſe unknown.

SOROGA, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Superior.

SORTHIDA, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth of Chaldea.

SORITIA, or *Soricia*, Author of the Bellum Hiſpanienſe; a town of Spain, in other reſpects unknown.

SOSANDRA, Stephanus; an iſland near Crete.

SOSIPPI PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of Arabia Felix, on the Arabian Gulf.

SOSIRATE, Pliny; a town of Elymais, at mount Caſyrus, and neither town nor mountain are well known.

SOSSIUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a river of Sicily, running in the ſouth part into the African ſea, near Lilybaeum. Cluverius takes it to be now the *Marſale*; Fazelli, *il Fiume di Calatabellota*.

SOSTHENIS, Ptolemy; a town of the Theſſaliotis, or Theſſalia Propria, near Hypata.

SOTER LIMEN. See SALUTARIS PORTUS.

SOTERA, Appian; a town of Parthia, of unknown ſituation.

SOTIATES, or *Sontiates*, Caeſar; a people of Aquitania, on the river Aturus. Now that province in France, called *la Vraye Gaſcogne*, de Marca.

SOTIRA,

SOTIRA, Ptolemy; a town of Aria, near the lake Aria, into which a cognominal river, together with many others, runs; built by Antiochus, ſon of Seleucus, Stephanus. Another *Sotira*, Pliny; of Pontus, but of unknown ſituation.

SOXETRA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Gedroſia, on the confines of Arachoſia, at the foot of mount Becius.

SOXOTAE. See CAMELOBOSCI.

SPACORUM, Antonine; a village of the Hither Spain, ſituate between Bracara and Aſturica.

SPADA, *orum*, Stephanus; a village of Perſis, mentioned by no other writer; where eunuchiſm was firſt practiſed. And hence the appellation, *Spadi*, or *Spadones*, for eunuchs; and this laſt name, *Eunuchs*, was given them from their care of, or being over the bed of princes or great men. Of this claſs, Phavorinus, of Arles, the philoſopher, favoured with the converſation and familiarity of the emperor Adrian, was the moſt celebrated, Spartian.

SPALATHRA, Hellanicus, Pliny; *Spalethra*, Stephanus; a town on the confines of Theſſaly and Magneſia.

SPARTA, the ancient name of *Lacedaemon*, which ſee; Homer, Pauſanias; ſo called from the *Sparti*, or the men ſprung from ſowing the ſerpent's teeth, the companions of Cadmus, Timagoras, quoted by Stephanus. Others derive the name from *Sparta*, wife of Lacedaemon; or from *Spartus*, ſon of Phoronaeus; or again from the ſcattered Leleges, who there ſettled. *Spartiatae*, the people. *Spartiaticus*, the epithet, Stephanus.

SPARTARIUS CAMPUS, Strabo; a plain lying along the Sinus Virgitanus, in the Hither Spain; now called the *Gulf of Carthagena*; whence Carthago Nova was ſurnamed *Spartaria*, Antonine. And the epithet *Spartarius* was owing to the plentiful growth of *Spartum*, or Spaniſh broom, there, Strabo. Now *la Mancha*, a province of New Caſtile, ſituate between the Tagus to the north, and Murcia to the ſouth, Mariana, Zurita.

SPARTOLUS, Thucydides, Stephanus; a town of Bottiea, or Bottiaea, a diſtrict of Macedonia. *Spartolius*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

SPASINAE CHARAX. See CHARAX.

SPATANA, Ptolemy; a port of the iſland Taprobane.

SPAUTA, Strabo; a lake of Media Atropatia, in which a ſalt ſhoots, that cauſes an itching pain, which is cured by oil and ſweet water.

SPELUNCA, Tacitus; a villa of Latium Adjectum, ſituate between Amyclae to the north, and the Montes Fundani to the ſouth, near the Tuſcan ſea, in a native cave, where Tiberius was in danger of being ſmothered by the ſudden fall of pieces of rock, with which ſome of his attendants were overwhelmed.

SPELUNCAE, Antonine; a place in Calabria, ſituate between Gnatia to the north, and Brunduſium to the ſouth.

SPERCHIA, Ptolemy; a maritime town of the Phthiotis, in Theſſaly, at the mouth of the Sperchius, from which it takes its name. Called *Sperchios*, Pliny. Alſo the name of a promontory, Ptolemy; on the Sinus Maliacus.

SPERCHIUS, Strabo; a river of Theſſaly, which, riſing in mount Pindus, runs with rapidity from weſt to eaſt, into the Sinus Maliacus, Homer, Lucan; ſeparating Achaia from Theſſaly.

SPERMATOPHAGI, Strabo; a people in the ſouth of Egypt, beyond Meroe.

SPHACTERIA, *ae*, Pauſanias; *orum*, Stephanus; called alſo *Sphagia*, Strabo; an iſland locking the port of Pylus of Meſſene, Pauſanias, Thucydides; rendered famous by the defeat of the Spartans by the Athenians, under Demoſthenes, in the Peloponeſian war, Diodorus Siculus: a ſtealth or ſurpriſe, rather than a victory, Pauſanias.

SPHAGIAE, Pliny; three iſlands, two of which were only rocks, the third the ſame with *Sphacteria*.

SPHECEA, Lycophron, Philoſtephanus, one of the ancient names of *Cyprus*; ſo called from the *Spheces*, the inhabitants.

SPHENDALE, Stephanus; a Demos of Attica, of the tribe Hippothoontis;

tis; *Sphendaleis*, or *Sphendalenſes*, the people, Herodotus.

SPHETTUS, Philochorus, quoted by Strabo; one of the twelve Demoi, into which Cecrops divided his people, of the tribe Acamantis, Stephanus. So called from *Sphettus*, one of the ſons of Troezen, who ſettled in Attica, Pauſanias. *Sphettius*, or *Sphettenſis*, the gentilitious name, Inſcription. A people deemed acute, becauſe Ariſtophanes calls vinegar *Sphettium*, Didymus in Athenaeus: *Via Sphettia*, was a road from Athens to this Demos or village.

SPHINX, Hyginus; a monſter in fabulous antiquity, with the head and breaſt of a woman, the reſt of the body exhibiting a lion, or ſome other animal; famous for the riddle, reſolved by Oedipus; a picture of man, from infancy down to old age: hence the proverbial ſaying, *Davus ſum non Oedipus*, Terence, to denote a plain man, no conjurer. Near the biggeſt pyramid at Memphis ſtands a monſtrous ſtatue of a *Sphinx*, cut out of the rock, repreſenting the head of a woman, with half the breaſt; an extraordinary maſs, yet withal proportionable: the head is twenty-ſix feet high, and meaſures from ear to chin fifteen feet, Thevenot, le Bruin.

SPHRAGIDIUM, Pauſanias; a cave on the top of mount Cithaeron in Boeotia.

SPINA, Strabo, Pliny; a town of the Tranſpadana, ſituate on the north ſide of the ſouthmoſt mouth of the Po; a very ancient Greek colony; ſettled by Diomedes, Pliny; by the Pelaſgi, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; formerly famous and powerful, ſo as to command the Ionian ſea, and had a treaſure at Delphi, Strabo; in whoſe time it was reduced to a ſmall village, diſtant about ninety ſtadia from the ſea, whereas formerly it ſtood on the ſea. *Spines, etis*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; *Spineticum Oſtium*, Pliny; the name of the ſouthmoſt branch of the Po; ſo called from *Spina*; Now *Primaro*. *Spinates*, the people, Stephanus.

SPINAE, *arum*, Antonine; a town of the Atrebatii in Britain, ſituate between Aquae Solis, or Bath, and Calleva, or Callena, Wallingford. Now called *Spene*, Camden; a village near Newbury in Berks.

SPINES, and *Spineticum Oſtium*. See SPINA.

SPIRAEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Argolis, in Peloponneſus, to the north-weſt of Epidaurus.

SPOLETINUM, Ptolemy; a town of Baetica, ſituate to the north of Italica.

SPOLETIUM, Livy; a colony of the Ciſapennine Umbria, Velleius, Epitome Livii; one of the moſt ſplendid municipia of Italy, Florus. *Spoletini*, the people, Pliny; *Populus Spoletinus*, Cicero; *Ordo Spoletinorum*, Inſcription. Now *Spoleto*, capital of Spoleto, or Umbria. E. Long. 13° 30′, Lat. 42° 40′.

SPORADES, Greeks and Romans; iſlands ſo called from their diſperſed ſituation, part in the Cretan, part in the Carpathian, and part in the Icarian ſea, which laſt contains the principal and the nobleſt of theſe iſlands; ſome alſo, at a very great diſtance from theſe, lie in the Euboean or Attic ſea: they lie therefore, as Pliny ſays, in diſorder, nor can their number be aſcertained.

SPUNDA, or *Punda*, Ptolemy; a town of Chaldaea, next after Apamea, ſituate in the iſland Meſene, in the Tigris.

STABIAE, *arum*, Pliny; formerly a town, afterwards reduced to the form of a villa, ſituate in Campania, on the Sinus Puteolanus, between Pompeii, to the north eaſt and Surrentum to the ſouth-weſt, Peutinger. The milk of this place was reckoned medicinal, Symmachus; the water and ſprings were alſo in repute, Columella. Now *Caſtel a Mar di Stabia*; or ſimply, *Caſtel a Mar*.

STABULUM, Antonine; a place in Gallia Narbonenſis, between Salſulae, and the Pyrenees, where is the paſs into Spain.

STABULUM NOVUM, Antonine; a place in the Hither Spain, ſituate between Barcino and Tarraco.

STACHIR, Ptolemy; a river of Libya Interior, running from eaſt to weſt into the Sinus Heſperius or the Atlantic.

lantic: *Stachirae*, the people dwelling on it, id. *Trachir*, a vitious reading.

STADIA, Pliny; a town of Caria, near the Promontorium Triopium, and not far from Cnidos.

STADISIS, Pliny; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile; where the Nile having its fall deafens the inhabitants.

STADIUM, a Greek meaſure of length. Moſt authors agree, that it amounted to one hundred and twenty-five paces, or ſix hundred and twenty-five feet, Pliny; in feet they differ, ſome making it ſix hundred, others ſix hundred and twenty-five. Cenſorinus mentions *Stadia* of different kinds, ſaying, that we are to underſtand this meaſure of the *Italic Stadium*, viz. ſix hundred and twenty-five feet; as there are beſides, others differing in length; as the Olympic, which is ſix hundred feet; alſo the Pythic, one thouſand. He calls the former *Italic*, becauſe uſed by Pythagoras in meaſuring the diſtances of the mundane bodies; which he takes to be larger than the Olympic of the Greeks, and which Gellius ſays was of ſix hundred feet; but at the ſame time obſerves, that the Olympic foot exceeded the common, as being equal to Hercules's foot. Whence it was, ſome were of opinion, that ſix hundred Olympic feet were equal to ſix hundred and twenty five Italic, as determined above by Pliny. Plutarch makes the *Stadium* little ſhort of the eighth of a mile; Heſychius, the ſeventh part; Polybius and Strabo, a full eighth. The difference ſeems to ariſe from the Greek foot, which was ſomething bigger than the Roman or Italic.

STAGIRA, *orum*, Stephanus; *Stagira, ae*, Pliny; *Stagirus, i*, Herodotus, Thucydides; a colony of Andrians; ſituate in Macedonia, between Amphipolis to the north and Acanthus to the ſouth. Ptolemy alſo places it on the Egean ſea, between Mount Athos to the ſouth, and the river Strymon to the north. Famous only for being the birth-place of Ariſtotle, thence called *Stagirita*.

STAGNA VOLCARUM, Mela; ponds of Gallia Narbonenſis, in Lower Languedoc, towards the coaſt of the Mediterranean; or rather one oblong lake, extending from eaſt to weſt for fifteen leagues; namely from the neighbourhood of Aigues Mortes, almoſt to Agatha, or Maguelone.

STASIS, Stephanus; a town of Perſis, ſituate on a large rock, which Antiochus, ſon of Seleucus, occupied.

STATIELLI, or *Statiellates*, Livy; *Statiellenſes*, Cicero, Pliny; a people of Liguria, ſituate between the Appenine and the river Tanarus. Their city *Aquae Statiellae*, or *Statiellorum*, ſee AQUAE STATIELLAE.

STATINAE, Pliny, Statius; waters that ſuddenly burſt out, and an iſland that as ſuddenly emerged in Campania, upon the happening of an earthquake.

STATIO, a term, denoting either a road for ſhips, or a military poſt.

STATIO MILTOPAE. See LUPIA of Calabria.

STATIVA. See CASTRA.

STATONIA, Strabo; a town of Etruria, ſituate between the rivers Armenita and Marta. *Statonienſis*, the epithet, Pliny; *Statonienſes*, the people, and not *Statones*, as in the common editions of Pliny. *Statonienſis Lacus*, an adjoining lake, Seneca; from which, and the neighbouring places mentioned by Strabo, Vitruvius, Pliny, it is conjectured to be the *Lago di Mezzano*; and *Statonia* to be *Caſtro*, capital of a cognominal duchy, on the confines of Tuſcany. E. Long. 12° 35′, Lat. 42° 30′. *Statonia* was neither colony nor municipium, but a prefectura, Vitruvius.

AD STATUAS COLOSSAS. See AD STATUAS.

STECTORIUM, in the Barberin MS. of Ptolemy; in the printed copies, *Iſtorium*; but that the former is the genuine reading, appears from the Notitia Leonis, and from the council of Chalcedon; a town of Phrygia Magna, near the Meander.

STELAE, *arum*, Stephanus; a town of Crete, near Paraeſus and Rythimna, mentioned by no other author. *Stelaeus* and *Stelites*, the gentilitious name.

STELLATIS CAMPUS, Livy, Cicero; *Ager*, Suetonius; a field or diſtrict in

in Campania, of extraordinary fertility; ſituate between Mount Callicula and the rivers Vulturnus and Savo, and adjoining to the Ager Campanus, Cicero; conſecrated by the ancient Romans, Suetonius. Here the Samnites had a great defeat by the Romans, in the conſulſhip of Appius Claudius, Livy. Now called *Mazzone*, in the Terra di Lavoro, Mazzella, Sanfelice.

STELOAS, *ae*, Marcianus Heracleota; a bay in the Perſian Gulf, in the ſouth of Elymais.

STENA, Livy; defiles in Chaonia, a tract of Epirus, at the city of Antigonia.

STENAE DEIRAE, Ptolemy; iſlands in the Arabian Gulf, oppoſite to Mount Pentedactylus.

STENTORIS LACUS, Herodotus; a lake to the north of Aenus in Thrace, near the mouth of the Strymon.

STENTORIS PORTUS, Pliny; a port near Aenus in Thrace, at the mouth of the Strymon.

STENYCLERICUS CAMPUS, Pauſanias; a plain in Meſſenia, lying beyond the rivers Leucaſia and Amphitus.

STENYCLERUS, Pauſanias, Stephanus; *Stenyclarus*, Strabo; the royal reſidence of Creſphontes, ſituate in the heart of Meſſenia.

STEPHANE, Pliny; one of the ancient names of the iſland *Samos*.

STEPHANE, Ptolemy, Arrian; *Stephanis*, Stephanus; a village, Ptolemy; a town, Pliny; of Paphlagonia, diſtant one hundred and fifty ſtadia, Marcianus; one hundred and eighty, Arrian; from Cinolis; a town of the Mariandyni, Stephanus; ſaid to be on the Euxine, between Sinope and Armene; *Stephanites*, the gentilitious name, id.

STEPHON, Plutarch; a place in the territory of Tanagra in Boeotia.

TEREONTIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Germany; thought to be *Caſſel*, capital of the landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel. E. Long. 9° 20′, Lat. 51° 20′.

STERIA, *ae*, and *orum*, Stephanus, Strabo; an Attic Demos of the tribe Pandionis. Of this village was Theramenes, preceptor to Iſocrates, Scholiaſt on Ariſtophanes. *Stericus*, the gentilitious name; *Steriacus*, the epithet.

STERQUILINIUM. See COPRIA.

STERRHIS, or *Stiris*, *eos*, and *idos*, Pauſanias; a town of Phocis, about ſixty ſtadia from Amphryſſus; one hundred and twenty from Chaeronea. There a temple of Ceres, ſurnamed *Stiritis*, ſtood.

STESIARUS, Vibius Sequeſter; a mountain of Moloſſia.

STEUNOS, Pauſanias; the name of a cave in Phrygia.

STIBOETES. See ZIOBERIS.

STIRIS, Pauſanias; a town of Phocis.

STLUPI, indeclinable, Ptolemy; an inland town of Liburnia, ſituate on the river Tedanius; *Stlupini*, the people, Pliny.

STOA POECILE, the painted portico or gallery at Athens, where Zeno of Cittium taught, author of the ſect called Stoics, from this place, Diogenes Laertius. *Stoicidae*, Juvenal; by which he ſeems to mean Tartuſs in philoſophy.

STOBI, *orum*, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of Pelagonia, a diſtrict of Macedonia; of Roman citizens, Pliny; *Stobenſes*, the people, Coins; a municipium, Coins.

STOBORRUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Numidia, to the weſt of Hippo Regius, on the Mediterranean.

STOECHADES, Strabo, Ptolemy; five iſlands on the coaſt of Maſſilia; three of them conſiderable, the other two ſmaller; ſo called from their order or arrangement, Pliny; denoted by the term Στοίχος. Now the *Hieres*, on the coaſt of Provence.

STOENI LIGURES, Inſcription; *Stoni*, Strabo, Epitome Livii; an Alpine people to the ſouth of the Euganei: There is extant no indication of the particular ſeat they occupied; from the ſurname *Ligures*, they ſeem to have their origin from, or a common origin with the ancient *Ligures*.

STONOS, Pliny; the capital of the Euganei, mentioned by no other writer. Now ſaid to be called *Stenega*, on the borders of Venice, in the territory of Padua.

STORAS. See ASTURA.

STORTHYNX, *gos*, Lycophron; an appellative, denoting the ſharp point of any thing. Some lexicographers make it the proper name of the top of the promontory *Lacinium*,

nium, near Croton, in that part of Italy, called Magna Graecia.

STRAPELLINI, Pliny; a people of Apulia.

STRATIA, Homer, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia, of which nothing farther is ſaid, than that it took its name from the daughter of Phanaeus.

STRATOCLEA, Pliny; a town on the Boſporus Cimmerius, in Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate between Cepi and Phanagoria.

STRATONICE, Ptolemy; a town in Chalcidice, a diſtrict of Macedonia, at the foot of Mount Athos, on the north ſide of the Sinus Singiticus; but which Salmaſius takes for the *Stratonice* of Caria.

STRATONICE, Ptolemy; *Stratonicea*, Strabo, Polybius, Livy; a town of Caria, a colony of Macedonians; called after *Stratonice*, wife of Antiochus Soter, Stephanus. *Stratoniceis*, or *Stratonicenſes*, the people, Coin, Tacitus; *Stratonicenſis*, the epithet, Livy; reſtored by Adrian, and called *Adrianopolis*, Stephanus; but the old name prevailed. Another *Stratonicea*, Strabo; ſituate at Mount Taurus; but its particular poſition unknown.

STRATONIS INSULA, Strabo, Pliny; an iſland in the Arabian Gulf.

STRATONIS TURRIS, Strabo; the ancient name of the town which Herod, in honour of Auguſtus, called *Caeſarea*, Pliny; a colony, ſurnamed *Prima Flavia*, from Veſpaſion and the firſt legion; it had a ſtation or road for ſhips, Strabo; ſituate on the Mediterranean, to the ſouth of Ptolemais.

STRATOS, Thucydides; a conſiderable town of Acarnania, ſituate on the Achelous; a ſtrong city of Aetolia, on the Sinus Ambracius, near the Achelous, Livy; ſaid to be of Aetolia, becauſe on its borders, the Achelous being the common limit; beſides the difference there was in the extent of territories, in the time of Thucydides and of Livy; the Achelous was navigable up to Stratos, a diſtance of above two hundred ſtadia, Strabo; *Straticus*, the epithet, Polybius.

STRATOS, Pliny; a river of Hyrcania running from Caucaſus, between the rivers Maxera and Oxus into the Caſpian ſea.

STRIDON. See SIDRONA.

STRIGULIA, Antonine; a town of Britain; now *Chepſtow* in Monmouthſhire, Leland; over-againſt Briſtol; ſituate between Glouceſter to the eaſt, and Landaff to the weſt, on the Wye.

STROBUS, Stephanus; a town of Macedonia, a colony of Romans.

STRONGYLE, Strabo, Cornelius Severus; one of the Aeolian iſlands, ſo called from its round figure. Now *Stromboli*, one of the Lipari iſlands; obſerved by Strabo to be ignivomous, as it is at this day; to be deficient in force or violence of flame, but exceeding in ſplendor and brightneſs; in circuit ten miles, but without inhabitants at this day, Baudrand. E. Long. 15° 15′, Lat. 39° 14′. The ancient inhabitants could, by the ſmoke, foretell three days before, what wind ſhould blow; which gave riſe to the fable, that Eolus, who reigned here, was king or god of the winds.

STROPHADES, Strabo, Virgil, Ovid, Stephanus; two iſlands near Zacynthus, in the Ionian ſea; ſaid to be in the offing, Strabo; oppoſite to Cypariſſia, and thence called the iſlands of the *Cypariſſians*, id. called alſo *Plotae*, Apollonius Rhodius, Pliny; from their floating ſtate. Their name *Strophades* is from the return of Zethus and Calais, ſons of Boreas, from the purſuit of the Harpies, Mythology.

STROPHIE, Callimachus; the name of a fountain of Thebes in Boeotia.

STRUTHIA, Stephanus; a town of Phrygia, on the borders of Lycaonia.

STRUTHOPHAGI, Strabo, Ptolemy, Diodorus; *Strutophagi*, Agathemerus; a people of the Ethiopia beyond Egypt, next to the Memnones; a ſmall inconſiderable people, taking their name from their living on oſtriches, birds of the ſize of deer, unable to fly, Strabo.

STRYMA, Herodotus, Philip's Letter to the Athenians, Stephanus; a town of Thrace; a colony and mart-town of the Thaſians, Harpocration; who makes it an iſland, which, if true, it muſt lie very cloſe to

to the continent or ſhore. The river Liſſus ran through the heart of it, Herodotus.

STRYMON, anciently *Conozus*, Plutarch; a river conſtituting the ancient limits of Macedonia and Thrace, Scylax, Pliny; riſing in Mount Scombrus, Ariſtotle; called *Scomius*, Thucydides; in *Haemus*, Pliny; a river formerly navigable, but filled up with rock by Hercules, Apollodorus; running a ſouth eaſt courſe, and falling into the Sinus Strymonicus, below Amphipolis, Strabo; called Καλλιγέφυρος, Euripides; *Strymonii*, the people dwelling upon it, Stephanus; *Strymonicus*, the epithet, Strabo; *Strymonius*, Virgil; as *Strymoniae grues*, birds of paſſage, removing, on the approach of winter, from Thrace to Italy, id. to the Nile, Lucan, Seneca, Claudian; from Scythia to Egypt, Herodotus, Ariſtotle; from Egypt and Ethiopia to other parts, Oppian. Authors differ as to the modern name of this river.

STUBERA, Livy; *Styberra*, Polybius; thought to be the *Stymbara* of Strabo; a town of Deuriopus, a diſtrict of Paeonia Magna in Macedonia, lying between the rivers Axius and Erigon.

STUCCIA, Ptolemy; a river in Britain; now *Yſtwith* in Wales, running between Bangor and Cardigan into the Iriſh ſea, at *Aber-Yſtwith*.

STULPINI, Pliny; a people of Liburnia.

STURA, Pliny; two rivers of Ciſalpine Gaul; ſtill called *Stura*; one riſing in the Alps in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, running eaſt, extremely clear, and falling into the Tanarus; the other running through the territory of the Taurini into the Po.

STURIUM, Pliny; one of the Stoechades, on the coaſt of Gallia Narbonenſis, over-againſt Antipolis. Now *Ribaudon*, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Provence, Baudrand.

STURNINI, Pliny; a people of Calabria, on the confines; of the Salentini; whoſe city was Sturni, Ptolemy. Now thought to be *Sternaccia*, a citadel of Otranto in Naples, within the Appenine.

STYBERRA, } See STUBERA.
STYMBARA, }

STYELLA, Stephanus; a fortreſs of the territory of Megara in Sicily.

STYMPHA, Strabo; *Tymphe*, according to another dialect, id. a mountain of Epirus, running along the borders of Moloſſis, from which the river Arachtus riſes; *Stymphaei*, the people dwelling at it, called *Tymphaei*, Strabo; lying between the Epirotae and Illyrici, id. *Tymphaea*, the diſtrict, id. *Tymphaides*, or *Tymphaicae boves*, commended, Callimachus; an indication of copious paſturage.

STYMPHALIS, *idos*, *a* long, Petronius, Ovid; a lake of Arcadia, at the foot of Mount Stymphalus, Apollodorus, Scholiaſt on Apollonius. Famous for birds of prey, called *Stymphalides*, deſtroyed by Hercules; ſuppoſed to be banditti. *Stymphalii*, the circumjacent people, Polybius; *Stymphalia*, the adjoining country, id. This lake emits a river, which before it ſinks into the earth is called *Stymphalus*; and after riſing again in Argolis, takes the name of Eraſinus, Pauſanias; *Stymphalius*, the epithet, Catullus.

STYMPHALUS, *a* long, and therefore Homer has Στυμφηλον; a mountain on the eaſt of Arcadia, towards Argolis, Ptolemy; alſo a cognominal town on the lake *Stymphalis*, Scholiaſt on Apollonius; called *Stymphalum*, Pliny; *Stymphala*, *orum*, Lucretius; reckoned among the towns extinct, Strabo.

STYRA, *orum*, Homer, Strabo, Demoſthenes; a town of Euboea, in the neighbourhood of Mount Ocha, and not far from Caryſtus; retaining its name in Euſtathius's time; *Styreis*, or *Styrenſes*, Thucydides, the people.

STYX, Strabo; a fountain dropping a deadly water, accounted ſacred, between Nonacris and Pheneus in Arcadia. With this water Alexander is ſaid to have been poiſoned by Antipater, not without the privacy of Ariſtotle; all which Arrian and Plutarch treat as an idle tale; the diſorder of which he died being a fever, in conſequence of a debauch. Plutarch indeed adds, that ſome years after, a ſuſpicion of poiſon being entertained, Olympias ordered ſeveral to be put to death. *Styx*,

a lake of Theſſaly, from which the river Titareſſus runs, Pliny. A river of Hell, Homer, Heſiod, Virgil, Ovid; held in ſuch veneration by the Gods, that an oath of any God by it was inviolable; and which, whatever God, preſuming to break, was ſtript of Divinity, and debarred Nectar for one hundred years. *Stygius*, the epithet, Virgil.

SUAGELA, Stephanus; a town of Caria, the burial-place of the kings; *Suan* in the Carian language denoting ſepulchre, and *Gela*, king. *Suageleus*, a citizen.

SUANA, Itinerary; a town of Etruria, near the ſprings of the Armenita; *Suanenſes*, the people, Pliny. Now *Soana*, a town in the ſouth-eaſt of Tuſcany, about ten miles to the north of Caſtro, near the river Fiore. The birth-place of the famous Hildebrand, pope Gregory VII.

SUANETES, Pliny; *Suanitae*, Ptolemy; a people in the ſouth part of Rhaetia, at the foot of the Alpes Rhaeticae, towards the ſprings of the Addua and Oglius, at the head of the Val Camonica, where now is a village called *Zoan*, in the Breſciano, Baudrand.

SUANI. See SOANES.

SUANOCOLCHI, Ptolemy; vitiouſly *Suenochalci*; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, on the Euxine.

SUARDENI, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, to the eaſt of the north bend of the Rha.

SUARDONES, Tacitus; a people of Germany, near the mouth of the Suevus or Oder; taking their name, according to ſome, from the long ſwords they wore, as the Saxons did from ſhorter; or from their dark complexion according to others.

SUARNI, Pliny; an invincible people of the Montes Gordiaei.

SUASA, Ptolemy; a town of the Senones, in the Tranſapennine Umbria, ſituate on both ſides the Sena; a municipium, Inſcription; *Suaſani*, the people, Pliny. Now extinct, and the place called *Saſa*, repiete with ancient monuments, in the duchy of Urbino, in the territory of Senogallia, Cimarellus.

SUASENE, a diſtrict of the Hither India, near the ſprings of the Suaſtus, Ptolemy.

SUASTUS. See SOASTUS.

SUBALPINA ITALIA, Plutarch, Pliny; another name for *Gallia Ciſalpina*, from its ſituation at the ſouth foot of the Alps, or with reſpect to Rome.

SUBATII, Strabo; a people of Germany, who joined the Cheruſci, Chatti, &c. in the treacherous ſlaughter of Varus and his three legions; afterwards led in triumph by Germanicus, after the defeat of the Sicambri.

SUBCOSA. See SUCCOSA.

SUBI, Pliny; a river of the Hither Spain; now *el Rio Beles*, Morale; a ſmall river of Catalonia, running between Barcelona and Taracon into the Mediterranean, at Subur. Now *Siges*.

SUBLABIO. See SUBLAVIO.

SUBLACENSIS VILLA, Frontinus; a Villa of Nero in Latium, to the ſouth of, or below, Sublaqueum, on the right or eaſt ſide of the Anio.

SUBLAQUEUM, Tacitus, Pliny; a town of Latium; ſo called from its ſituation to the ſouth of, or below, three beautiful lakes formed by the Anio; called Stagna Simbruina, Tacitus. Now *Subiaco*, a ſmall town in the Campania of Rome, ſituate on an eminence at the Teverone, forty miles to the eaſt of Rome.

SUBLAVIO, or SUBLABIO, Antonine; a town of Rhaetia, on the Atagis, or Aiſacus. Now *Brixen* in Tyrol on the Eiſach. E. Long. 11° 45′, Lat. 46° 45′.

SUBLICIUS PONS, Livy; the oldeſt, becauſe the firſt, bridge at Rome; built of wood, whence its name; called alſo *Pons Herculis* and *Sacer*, and *Aemilius*, Lampridius; and *Pons Lepidi*, Antonine; diſtant about ſix hundred feet from Mount Palatine. Its foundation, built afterwards of ſolid marble, is ſtill to be ſeen a little above the arſenal.

SUBLUCU. See SULLUCU.

SUBMONTORIUM, Notitia; *Summontorium*, Antonine; a town of Vindelicia, ſituate between Abuſina, now Abenſberg, and Auguſta Vindelicum, or Augſburg.

SUBMURANUM, or *Summuranum*, Antonine;

tonine; a place in Lucania, below Muranum.

SUBROMULA. See ROMULEA, a town of Samnium.

SUBSICINUM, Antonine; a town of the Bruttii, on the river Medama.

SUBSOLANUS VENTUS. See SOLANUS.

SUBVESPERUS VENTUS, Vitruvius; the weſt ſouth-weſt wind.

SUBUR, Mela; a town of the Hither Spain, on the Rubricatus, near its mouth. Now *Siges*, a village of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, midway between Barcelona and Taracon; *Suburitani*, the people, Inſcription. A colony, ſurnamed *Julia Paterna*, ead.

SUBUR, Ptolemy, Pliny; a river of Mauretania Tangitana, running north-weſt between Lixus and Sala into the Atlantic, to the north of Banaſa; a magnificent and navigable river, Pliny.

SUBURGIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, near the river Toemphembius, which falls into the Savus, and the town of Auximis.

SUBURRA, Varro; called alſo *Succuſanus Pagus*, id. the name of a ſtreet of Rome; from which that region or quarter was called *Suburrana*; the quarter or haunt of common proſtitutes, Martial, Juvenal, Perſius. Called *Via Suburrana*.

SUBUS, Ptolemy; a river of Libya Interior, running to the ſouth of the Atlas Major and the iſland Cerne, into the Atlantic.

SUCCASINI, Pliny; the people of Interamna on the Liris; ſo called from their ſituation *Sub Caſinum*.

SUCCOSA or *Subcoſa*, Itinerary; a place below Coſa in Etruria.

SUCCOSII, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Mediterranean.

SUCCOTH, Moſes; a place beyond Jordan, over-againſt Zartan on this ſide; ſo called from Jacob's fixing his tents there. *Soccoth* and *Socoth*, Vulgate; *Socchoth*, Septuagint. Another *Succoth*, the firſt manſion of the Iſraelites, after their departure from Rameſes towards the Red Sea.

SUCCUBAR, Pliny; called alſo *Colonia Auguſta*, and *Tubuſuptus*, Ptolemy; near the Mons Ferratus, Ammian; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis.

SUCCUBO, *Succubitanum Municipium*, Capitolinus; a town of Baetica, the country of the great-grandfather of Antoninus Philoſophus, near Arunda.

SUCCUSANUS. See SUBURRA.

SUCHE, Pliny; a town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Sinus Adulitanus.

SUCIDAVA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a fort on the Danube, in Moeſia Inferior, near Axiopolis. Now in ruins, Baudrand.

SUCRO, Pliny; a river of the Hither Spain, running from weſt to eaſt into the Mediterranean, with a cognominal town at its mouth, Strabo, Livy; extinct in the time of Pliny and Ptolemy. The river, now called *el Xucar*, riſing in the eaſt of New Caſtile, near Cuença, not far from the borders of Arragon, and falling into the Mediterranean below Valencia. The town called Cullera.

SUCRONENSIS SINUS, Mela; a bay in the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Sucro, between that of the Iberus to the north, and the promontorium Dianium to the ſouth. Now the *Gulf of Valencia*.

SUDAVA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between the rivers Siſar and Naſabath.

SUDENI, Ptolemy; a people of Germany, to the ſouth of the Marcomanni.

SUDERTUM, a town of Etruria, ſituate between the rivers Armenita and Marta; hence *Sudertani*, the people, Pliny; *Sudertanus*, Livy, the epithet. In Ptolemy, *Sudernum*. Now in ruins, which lie in the duchy of Caſtro, not far from the left bank of the river Flora, or Fiora.

SUDETI or *Suditi*, Ptolemy; mountains of Germany; which encompaſs Bohemia, Cluverius; and are beſet with the Saltus Hercynius, Strabo; hence called *Hercynii*.

SUDINI, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Europea, to the ſouth of the Venedi.

SUDITI. See SUDETI.

SUEL, Mela, Antonine; a town of Baetica, to the north of Calpe, and weſt of Malaca. Now *Fuengirola*,

ea

on the coaſt of Granada, from an ancient Inſcription there found, bearing *Municipium Suclitanum*. The name Phoenician denoting a fox; the furs of that animal, and of weaſels, being made a branch of commerce there.

SUENOCHALCI. See SUANOCOLCHI.

SUESSA ARUNCA, Livy, Velleius; a town of the Arunci in Campania; ſituate almoſt midway between Teanum Sidicinum and Minturnae; a colony, iid. A municipium in Cicero's time; a colony a ſecond time under Auguſtus, ſurnamed *Julia Felix*, Inſcription. *Sueſſani*, the people, Inſcription.

SUESSA POMETIA, a town of Latium; called the *metropolis of the Volſci*, Strabo; the leading or principal town of that people, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus. Tarquin the Proud begun a war upon them, which held for two hundred years after; he took their city, Livy; which was afterwards recovered by the Volſci. The ſurname *Pometia* is added to diſtinguiſh it from the foregoing. Sometimes called *Sueſſa*, as the principal town of this name, or only *Pometia*, Strabo, Livy; *Pometii, orum*, Virgil; *Pometinus*, contracted *Pomtinus*, the epithet, Livy.

SUESSIONES, Hirtius; a branch of the Remi, a people of Gallia Belgica, Pliny; the brethren and kindred of the Remi, Caeſar; a free people, Pliny; called ſometimes *Sueſſones*, Caeſar, Lucan, *o* ſhort; *o* long, Strabo; in the lower age *Sueſſi*, ſituate between the Remi to the eaſt, the Nervii to the north, the Veromandui to the weſt, and the Meldae to the ſouth, in the tract now called *le Soiſſonois*. *Sueſſiones*, *Sueſſones*, and *Sueſſonae*, the name of their city in the lower age; called *Auguſta Sueſſonum*, which ſee. Thought to have been formerly called *Noviodunum*, Caeſar. Now *Soiſſons*.

SUESSITANI, Livy; a branch of the Coſetani, a people of the Hither Spain.

SUESSONES. See SUESSIONES.

SUESSONUM AUGUSTA. See AUGUSTA.

SUESSULA, Strabo, Peutinger; a town of Campania, a colony by Sylla, Frontinus; ſituate between mount Tifata, and the river Clanius; *Sueſſulani*, the people, Livy. Now *Caſtel di Seſſola*, in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples.

SUESTASIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Sueſſitani.

SUETRI, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of the maritime Alps, towards the river Varus. Now the biſhoprick of *Senez*, in Provence, Baudrand.

SUEVI, the *Catti* or *Chatti* of Caeſar, Strabo; placed on the Rhine; the reaſon of Caeſar's calling them thus does not appear, though conſiderably diſtant from the proper *Suevi*, or *Alemanni*.

SUEVI, Tacitus; a common name of the people, ſituate between the Elbe and the Viſtula, diſtinguiſhed otherwiſe by particular names; as in Ptolemy, *Sueui Angili*, *Sueui Semnones*.

SUEVICUM MARE, Tacitus; now the *Baltic*; the *Sinus Codanus* of Mela, Pliny.

SUEVUS, Ptolemy; a river of Germany; thought to be the ſame with the *Viadrus*, or *Oder*, emptying itſelf at three mouths into the Baltic, the middlemoſt of which is called *Swine*, or *Swene*, which laſt comes nearer the name *Suevus*.

SUFETULA, Antonine; an inland town of Africa Propria, ſituate on the right or eaſt ſide of the river Bagrada, to the ſouth-weſt of Adrumetum. Whether now extant, uncertain, Baudrand.

SUFI, or *Sufibus*, Antonine; a town of Africa Propria, to the north of Sufetula.

SUGABARRITANUM. See ZUCHABARI.

SUGAMBRI. See SICAMBRI.

SUGDIAS. See SOGDIANA.

SUGDII, Ptolemy; mountains of the Farther Aſia, ſituate in Sogdiana.

SUGUS. See SIGUS.

SUILLUM. See HELVILLUM.

SUINDINUM. See VINDINUM.

SUIONES, Tacitus; a people of Scandinavia, in Germania Tranſmarina, on the Baltic. Now the *Swedes*.

SULCHI, Strabo; *Sulci*, Stephanus, Mela; a town and port on the ſouth ſide of Sardinia, Ptolemy; a very ancient colony of the Carthaginians, Stephanus. The air there is very ſultry, the place lying open to the

the ſouth wind, and hence the name *Sulka*, burning or parching, Bochart. Now called *Palma di Solo*, Cluverius: *Sulcitani*, the people, Hirtius, Pliny; *Sulcitanum*, or *Sulcenſe Promontorium*, Pliny; a promontory locking *Sulci* on the ſouth ſide. Now *la Punta dell' Ulga*, Cluverius.

SULEM. See SONNA.

SULGA, or *Sulgas*, Strabo; a river of Gallia Narbonenſis, falling into the Rhodanus; ſeems to be the *Vindalicus* of Florus, from the town *Vindalium*, at the confluence. Now *la Sorgne*, a ſmall river of Provence, emptying itſelf into the Rhone.

SULLONIACIS, Antonine; a town of the Catyeuchlani, in Britain. Now extinct; its ruins thought to be thoſe now ſeen on Brockley-hill, in Hertfordſhire, not far from Edgeware, twelve miles from London, Camden.

SULLUCU, Antonine; *Sublucu*, Peutinger; a town of Numidia, ſituate between Tacatua to the weſt, and Hippo Regius to the eaſt.

SULMO, *onis*, Ovid; a town of the Peligni, in the Ciſapennine Umbria, diſtant ninety miles from Rome, Ovid; and ſeven from Corfinium, Caeſar; the native place of Ovid; *Sulmonenſes*, the people, Caeſar; *Sulmonenſis*, the epithet, Juvenal. Now *Sulmona*, and corruptly *Sermona* by ſome; a town of Abruzzo Citra, in Naples. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 42° 6′. Another *Sulmo*, a town of the Volſci, in Latium, Pliny; in whoſe time it was extinct, ſituate to the eaſt of Norba; Virgil alludes to it in the name of a man. There is now a fortified town to the eaſt of Norba, called *Sermonetta*, as if a diminutive of *Sermona*.

SUMA, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, above Edeſſa.

SUMATIA, Pauſanias; a town of Arcadia, ſo called from *Sumateus*, ſon of Lycaon, id. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of mount Maenalus. Written alſo *Sumeteia*, Stephanus.

SUMMAE ALPES, Caeſar; *Peninae*, Strabo, Pliny; the higheſt part of the Alps, ſituate between the Lepontii and the Vallis Penina. Now the *Great St. Bernard*, Cluverius; between Valeſia to the north and the duchy of Aouſti in Savoy to the ſouth. According to others, the *St. Godard*, a very high mountain, lying between Swiſſerland and the duchy of Milan.

SUMMA RUPES, Ἀκρατὸν Λίπας, Thucydides; a ſteep and rugged place to the north-weſt of Euryalus, near Syracuſe. Now called *Criniti*, Cluverius.

SUMMOENIUM, a place of proſtitution, under the walls of Rome, whence the name. *Sommoenianus*, the epithet, Martial.

SUMMONTORIUM. See SUBMONTORIUM.

AD SUMMUM LACUM, Antonine; a place at the north extremity of the Lacus Larius, near Clavenna, overwhelmed by the fall of the mountain which hung over it, that ſcarce any of it remains at this day. The place called now *Sammolico*.

SUMMURANUM. See SUBMURANUM.

SUMUCIS, Ptolemy; a place in the Regio Syrtica, ſituate in the middle between the Cinyphus and Triton.

SUNAM, } See SONNA.
SUNEM, }

SUNICI, Tacitus; the ſame with the *Catti Tranſducti*, becauſe removed into Gallia Belgica by Tiberius; neighbours there to the Ubii, and ſituate between theſe laſt and the Tungri, and having the Meuſe to the weſt, the Rora or Roer to the eaſt, with the Menapii and Gugerni to the north, and the Tungri to the ſouth. The appellation is ſuppoſed to be from *Senich*, the name of a place, Altingius. According to Cluverius, their country compriſes the duchy of Limburg, a part of Juliers and Gelders.

SUNIUM, Homer, Strabo, Ptolemy, Livy; a promontory of Attica, the eaſtmoſt point of it, a port alſo, and on doubling the point, a conſiderable Demos, Pauſanias, Strabo. The promontory called *ſacred*, Homer; becauſe on it ſtood the temple of Minerva, ſurnamed *Sunias*, *ados*.

SUOBENI, Ptolemy; a people in the north of Sarmatia Aſiatica, next the terra incognita.

SUPARA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India, beyond the mouth of the Indus; which Holſtenius takes to have been the *Ophir* of Solomon.

SUPERATII,

SUPERATII, Ptolemy; a people of Aſturia, in the Hither Spain.

SUPER EQUUM, Frontinus; a town of the Peligni in Umbria; *Superequani*, the people, Pliny. *Colonia Superequana*, Frontinus. Now *Caſtel Vecchio Subrequo*, or *Subequo*, Holſtenius.

SUPERNAS, *atis*, Vitruvius; an eaſt-north eaſt wind.

SUPERNATES, Pliny; people and things lying beyond the Apennine, towards the Adriatic, or *Mare Superum*, ſo called.

SUPERUM MARE, Cicero, Pliny; Italy is naturally divided by the Apennine from Liguria, down to the Fretum Siculum; hence the two ſeas are named, the one beyond the Apennine, *Superum*, becauſe to the north accounted the higher ſituation, or the *Adriatic*; and the other on this ſide, the *Inferum Mare*, the lower, or to the ſouth, or the *Tuſcan Sea*; and hence alſo perſons and things on each ſide, are divided into *Supernates* and *Infernates*.

SUPHTHA, Ptolemy; a town in the north eaſt of Parthia.

SUPICIUS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port of Sardinia, to the north-weſt of the Sinus Caralitanus.

SUPTU, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between the rivers Gulus and Ampſaga.

SUR, Moſes, 1 Sam. xxviii. *Shur* in our Verſion; a deſart of Arabia Petrea, extending between Paleſtine and the Arabian Gulf; into which the Iſraelites, on their landing out of the Red Sea, firſt came, Moſes; who ſays, that the Iſraelites went from the Red Sea into the Wilderneſs of *Shur*, Exod. xv. 22. And again, Numb. xxxiii. 8. that from the ſea, they went three days journey into the Wilderneſs of *Etham*: whence ſome conclude that *Etham* and *Shur* are the ſame wilderneſs; or only differ as a part from the whole, *Shur*, being the general name, and *Etham* that part of it lying neareſt to Etham; thus contending, that the paſſage through the ſea was ſtraight forwards. Others, on the contrary, from the intent of the paſſage through the ſea, namely, the drowning of the Egyptians, maintain, that they only took a circuit or compaſs in the ſea, which, as they entered into, they alſo came out of, in the Wilderneſs of Etham. Now called *Coromdel*, Thevenot.

SUR, 2 Kings xii. the name of a gate in Solomon's temple.

SURA, Auſonius; a river of Belgica, running into the Moſelle, on the oppoſite ſide to the Saravus, at Waſſerbillich. Now the *Saur*, or *Sour*.

SURA, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Sora*, Stephanus; a town on the Euphrates, in Syria, at the place where it bends eaſt, and begins to quit the Palmyrene; called in the Notitia Imperii, *Flavia Firma Sura*, and *Ura*, Pliny. Another *Sura*, Plutarch; a village of Lycia, ſituate between Myra and Phellus, where auguries were practiſed and anſwers given by means of fiſh, in the ſame manner as preſages were made by means of birds, Plutarch. *Surenus*, and *Soranus*, the gentilitious names, Stephanus. A third, Ptolemy; a town of Iberia.

SURANI, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate between the Montes Hippici and Ceraunii.

SURIGA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, between the Atlas Major and Minor, on the Atlantic.

SURIUM, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth of Colchis, towards Iberia.

SURRENTINUM PROMONTORIUM. See MINERVAE.

SURRENTUM, Mela, Pliny; *Surentum*, Ptolemy; *Syrentum*, Strabo; an ancient town of Campania, mentioned by Ennius, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the Sinus Puteolanus, at its extremity, on the confines of Campania and the Picentini, ſuppoſed to take its name from the *Sirenes*, who had their ſeat near this place, Statius. *Surrentinus*, the epithet; *Surrentinum Oppidum*, the city, Frontinus; *Surrentini Colles*, eminences, which hang over and ſurround the city, famous for their wines, Ovid, Statius, Martial, Strabo, Columella; proper for the convaleſcent, becauſe of their thinneſs and ſalubrity, Pliny; who ſays, that Tiberius called theſe wines a generous vinegar; Caligula, a noble vappidity. The city now called *Sorrento*, a port-town of the Terra di Lavoro, on the

the ſouth ſide of the bay of Naples. E. Long. 15°, Lat. 40° 40′.

SURRHATHA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Petraea, to the ſouth-weſt of Boſra.

SURUBA, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate on the Vardenus.

SUSA, *orum*, the ancient royal reſidence of the kings of Perſia, Pliny; built by Darius Hyſtaſpis, id. Tho' he probably only reſtored it, being a very ancient city, founded by Tithonus, father of Memnon; in compaſs an hundred and twenty ſtadia, of an oblong quadrangular form, with a citadel, called *Memnoneum*, Strabo; and *Suſa* itſelf was called *Memnonia*, Herodotus; the walls *Memnonii*, Pauſanias; mentioned alſo by Strabo; from the name *Memnon* ſo often repeated, it is thought Tithonus only began, what Memnon completed; eſpecially ſeeing, Stephanus calls the city, the work of Memnon. In Scripture it is called *Suſan*, the royal citadel, from the great number of lilies growing in that diſtrict, Athenaeus; ſituate on the river Uhlai, or Eulaeus, Daniel. And the Spaniards call at this day a lily, *Aſuſena*, Pinedo. *Suſa* was the winter, as Ecbatana was the ſummer reſidence of the kings of Perſia, Xenophon, Strabo, Plutarch. *Suſii* Stephanus, the people; called alſo *Ciſii*, after *Ciſia*, Memnon's mother, id. Here the kings kept their treaſure, Herodotus. Now called *Tuſter*, Gollius.

SUSALEUS VICUS, Ptolemy; a village of Sardinia, placed midway between the river Saeprus and the Sinus Caralitanus. Now *San Pietro*, Cluverius.

SUSANA, Sil. Italicus; a town of the Hither Spain. Now *Campanillo*, Zurita; a village of Arragon, ſituate between Tarraçona and Agreda, on the confines of Old Caſtile.

SUSIA, *ae*, Arrian; a town of Aria, on the confines of Parthia and Aria.

SUSIANA, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus; *Suſis*, *idos*, Strabo; a part of Perſis, id. contained between Aſſyria to the north, the river Tigris to the weſt, the Perſian Gulf to the ſouth, and the river Euſaeus, or the diſtrict Elymais to the eaſt, Pliny; called *Ciſſia*, Herodotus, Ptolemy. A country yielding two hundred fold, Strabo. *Suſiani*, the people, famous for their ſkill in archery, Propertius, Lucan. Now ſaid to be called *Chuſiſtan*.

SUSICANA. See MUSICANI.

SUSIDES PYLAE, the ſame with *Perſides*, defiles, which afford a paſſage from Suſiana to Perſis, Curtius.

SUSIS. See SUSIANA.

SUSITHA. See HIPPOS.

SUSOBENI, Ptolemy; a people in the north of Scythia intra Imaum.

SUSUARA, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Indian Ocean, to the ſouth of the mouth of the Tyna.

SUTHUL, Salluſt; a town of Numidia, where the king kept his treaſure.

SUTRIUM, Livy; a famous city, and an ancient colony of Romans, the key of Etruria, id. The colony led ſeven years after the taking of Rome by the Gauls, Velleius; ſurnamed *Julia*, Inſcription, Auguſtus having increaſed it; an inland town, Strabo; *Colonia Sutrina*, Pliny; *Sutrini*, the people, id. Livy. Situate on the Via Claudia, at ſeven miles from Forum Caſſii, Antonine; *Sutrius* alſo the epithet, Sil. Italicus. Now *Sutri*, Cluverius; in St. Peter's Patrimony, on the river Pozzolo; ſurrounded on every ſide with rocks, twenty-four miles to the north-weſt of Rome. *Sutrium ire*, Plautus; a proverbial ſaying, which denotes diſpatch and addreſs, alluding to Camillus's ſpeedy recovering the town after a revolt, Livy.

SUZAEI, Ptolemy; a people ſituate in the ſouth of Perſis, in other reſpects unknown to and unmentioned by other authors.

SYAGRUS, or *Syagrum*, Ptolemy; a promontory of Arabia Felix; the largeſt in the world, Arrian; terminating the ſouth ſide of Arabia, ſituate midway between the mouths of the Perſian and Arabian Gulfs.

SYBARIS, *idos*, Strabo; *ios*, Diodorus Siculus; a city of Lucania, formerly powerful, able to bring into the field three hundred thouſand

men, Strabo; a colony of Achaeans, id. Troezenians, Solinus; or both concerned in it, ſituate between the rivers Crathis and Sybaris, Strabo; from which laſt the city took its name. Its luxury was its ruin; they are ſaid to have taught horſes to dance, Aelian; which proved fatal to them, thoſe of Croton bringing into the field a band of muſic, who ſtriking up, ſet the horſes of the Sybarites a dancing, and thereby brought them into confuſion. Their city was overturned in ſeventy days time by the people of Croton, and overwhelmed by turning the Sybaris upon it, Strabo. It was afterwards reſtored by the Athenians, and removed to an adjoining ſpot, calling it *Thurii*, or *Thurium*, from a fountain called *Thuria*, Diodorus Siculus; the vicinity of the two ſpots was the reaſon, that *Sybaris* and *Thurii* ſeemed to be the ſame city, Stephanus. Afterwards the Romans ſent a colony thither, and called it *Copiae*, Livy, Strabo; but yet the ancient name *Thurii* prevailed in after-ages, as appears from Ptolemy and the Itineraries. *Sybaritae*, the people, Oracle, Stephanus; *Sybariticus*, the epithet; hence the proverbial ſayings, *Sybaritica Calamitas*, Stephanus, a total overthrow; and *Sybarica Menſa*, Diogenianus; luxury carried to the higheſt pitch; their invitations were given a year before hand, Plutarch: *Sybaritis*, the title of a leud book mentioned by Ovid; the work of one Hemitheon, a Pathic.

SYBARIS, Strabo: a river of Lucania, riſing in the Appenin in the Hither Calabria, and falling into the Sinus Tarentinus from weſt to eaſt. Its water made ſheep and oxen black, as that of the Crathis made them white, Pliny; made horſes ſneeze, Strabo. The waters of both gilded the hair, Ovid.

SYBEROS, Stephanus; a town of Illyria.

SYBOTA, Ptolemy; a port of Epirus, ſituate beyond the river Acheron, this river and the Thyamis terminating the Promontorium Chimerium, Thucydides; a deſolate port, id. though ſometimes occaſionally uſed, id. It takes its name from ſmall iſlands, called *Sybota*; ſo named, becauſe feeding ſeveral ſwine, Scholiaſt on Thucydides. Not one, Stephanus, but ſeveral iſlands, at leaſt two, Thucydides; one in particular, lying before Leucadia, Pliny; near which there happened a great ſea-fight between the Corcyreans and Corinthians, Xenophon.

SYCAMINORUM OPPIDUM, Pliny, Antonine; *Sycaminus*, Ptolemy; a town of Paleſtine, near mount Carmel. Now in ruins

SYCAMINUS, ſurnamed *Sacra*. See HIERASYCAMINUS.

SYCE, Pliny; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Ionia.

SYCHAR, } See SICHAR.
SYCHEM, }

SYCINUS. See SICINUS.

SYCTA, Ptolemy; a town of Perſis, lying to the north of Perſepolis.

SYCURIUM, Livy; *Sycyrion*, Polybius; a town of Theſſaly, ſituate at the foot of mount Oſſa, on the ſouth ſide.

SYCUSSA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland, near Epheſus

SYDERIS, Pliny; a river of Hyrcania, running north-weſt into the Caſpian ſea

SYDIDENIS, Antonine; a town of the Regio Syrtica, beyond Leptis.

SYDIMA, Pliny; a town in the mountainous parts of Lycia.

SYDRA, Strabo; *Sydra*, Stephanus, Ptolemy; a town of Cilicia Aſpera, ſituate on the coaſt, to the eaſt of Coraceſium.

SYDRI, Ptolemy; a people ſituate in the ſouth of Arachoſia.

SYEBI, Ptolemy; mountains in the north of Scythia intra Imaum, which give name to a people dwelling at them.

SYEDRA. See SYDRA.

SYENE, Herodotus, Strabo, Ptolemy, Ezekiel; a town in the Higher Egypt, towards the borders of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, ſituate on the Nile; Pliny mentions a peninſula, and a city in a peninſula; in *Syene* is a well, which indicates the ſummer ſolſtice, becauſe ſituate under the tropic of Cancer, Strabo; the ſun-dials there projecting no ſhadow at noon, Lucan; Pliny adds, that a pit was dug on purpoſe, which in the ſummer ſolſtice is at noon

noon wholly enlightened. At *Syene* the Romans had a garriſon, Strabo; this was one of the keys of the Roman empire, Tacitus.

SYGAMBRI. See SICAMBRI.

SYGARUS, Pliny; an iſland in the Arabian Gulf, in which no dogs can live.

SYIA, Stephanus; a ſmall town of Crete, the port-town of Elyrus.

SYLINA. See SILURES.

SYLIONES, Stephanus; a people of Chaonia.

SYLLIUM, Arrian; a town of Pamphylia, ſituate between Perge and Aſpendus.

SYLUI, Pliny; a barbarous people of Iberia, occupying the whole face of the mountains lying on the confines of Albania.

SYMAETHUS. See SIMAETHUS.

SYMBOLORUM PORTUS, Pliny, Strabo; a port on the ſouth ſide of the Cherſoneſus Taurica, next Ctenus.

SYMBOLUM, Dio; a diſtrict and a mountain of Thrace, extending between Neapolis and Philippi.

SYMBRA, Ptolemy; mentioned by no other writer; a town of Lycia, ſituate near mount Cragus.

SYME, Strabo, Ptolemy; an iſland, ſituate between Cnidus and Lorima, Pliny, more widely, between Rhodes and Cnidus; mentioned by Herodotus, Thucydides; from which Nireus, the moſt beautiful of the Greeks, led three ſhips againſt Troy, Homer, Horace, Ovid, Propertius.

SYMIRA. See SIMYRA.

SYMITHA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, to the ſouth, ſituate to the north-eaſt of Tucca.

SYMPLEGADES. See CYANEAE.

SYMUS, Orpheus; a mountain of Armenia Major, in which the Araxes riſes.

SYNA JUDAEORUM. See SINNA.

SYNAUS, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, towards the river Sangarius, on the limits of Bithynia, forty miles to the eaſt of Nicaea.

SYNDAGA, Ptolemy; a town of Parthia, to the ſouth of Hecatompylos.

SYNDROMADES. See CYANEAE.

SYNGARAS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Meſopotamia, lying to the ſouth of Mons Maſius.

SYNICENSE CASTELLUM; a citadel of Numidia, mentioned by Auguſtine, near Hippo Regius.

SYNNADA, *orum*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Livy; *Synnada*, *ae*, Pliny; *Synnas*, *adis*, Peutinger, Martial; a ſmall town of Phrygia Magna, near Docimia, famous for its marble, called *Synnadicum*, Strabo; a mottled ſort with a white ground, marked with red, *Lapis Synnadicus*, Pliny; *Synnadiae Columnae*, Marm. Arundel. The town takes its name from the cohabitation of Greek coloniſts and Phrygians, Stephanus; a colony, Coins. In it was holden a conventus juridicus, the ſecond in order of the Hither Aſia, called *Synnadenſis*, Pliny; which ſhews it was no inconſiderable place, tho' perhaps of no great extent, which ſeems to be Strabo's meaning.

SYNOECI, Geminus; the people inhabiting near the ſame part of the ſame zone.

SYOPII, Stephanus; a people neighbours to the Liburni.

SYPHAEUM, Livy; a town of the Bruttii, in Italy; afterwards deſtroyed, from whoſe ruins *Muranum* is ſuppoſed to have ariſen. Now called *Caſtrovillare*, a citadel in the Hither Calabria, ſtanding on an eminence, on the river Sybaris, near the Appenin, five miles from Caſſano to the weſt, and thirty-five from Conſentia to the north.

SYR. See TYRUS.

SYRA, Suidas; *Syros*, Strabo; *Syria*, Homer; one of the Cyclades, near Delos; the country of Pherecydes, thence ſurnamed *Syrius*, Pythagoras's maſter in philoſophy, Jamblichus; as alſo Thales's; the firſt who attempted to write in proſe, Apuleius; and who firſt taught the immortality of the ſoul, Cicero; who ſays, he was cotemporary with Servius Tullus; he was alſo the firſt who diſcovered the nature of eclipſes, and the lunar periods; and wrote concerning nature and the gods, Theopompus; he died of the Phthiriaſis, Ariſtotle.

SYRA, 2 Kings iii. a place in Judea, diſtant twenty ſtadia from Hebron, Joſephus.

SYRACA. See SYRACO.

SYRACELLA, Antonine; a place in

Thrace, ſituate between Trajanopolis and Apri, on the road from Hydrus to Aulon through Macedonia.

SYRACO, or *Syraca*, *Tyraca*, *atticè*, a lake near Syracuſe, from which that city took its name, Marcianus Heracleota, Stephanus.

SYRACUSAE, *arum*, Greeks, Romans; *Syracuſa*, *ae*, Diodorus Siculus; *Syracoſſae*, Theocritus; *Syracoſae*, Pindar; a very extenſive city of Sicily, id. ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, towards the promontory Pachynum; a colony of the Corinthians, under Archias, in conjunction with the Dorians, Thucydides, Strabo; which at length became more conſiderable and more powerful than its mother city, Velleius; it was a fourfold city, or conſiſting of four cities, Cicero; whence the epithet *Quadruplices*, Auſonius. The extent of the city may be judged from the Roman ſiege, each part holding out for ſeveral days, Livy, Florus: it was anciently a fivefold city, its wall in compaſs an hundred and eighty ſtadia, Strabo; the five parts were *Naſos*, *Achradina*, *Tyche*, *Neapolis*, and *Epipole*, which ſee: but becauſe *Epipole* was but little inhabited, others reckoned only four parts, Cicero. It was reſtored by Auguſtus, Strabo. *Syracuſani*, the people, Roman Writers; *Syracuſii*, Greeks. Of this city was Archimedes, the famous geometrician, who, in the courſe of the ſiege by the Romans, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his great ſkill in mechanics; alſo Philemon, the comic poet, Theocritus the idyliſt, and Vopiſcus, the hiſtorian. The Syracuſians had a ſpecies of baniſhment in uſe among them, like the oſtraciſm of the Athenians; but of a ſhorter duration, namely half the time, five years only, called petaliſm, becauſe they uſed leaves, generally thoſe of the olive tree, in giving their voices, Diodorus Siculus: *Syracuſanus*, the epithet; *Syracuſana Menſa*, Plato; ſumptuous and ſplendid; the *Syracuſians* being remarkable for the luxury of their tables, Athenaeus. Now commonly called *Saragoſſa*, or *Syracuſe*. E. Long. 15° 5', Lat. 37° 25'.

SYRACUSANUM PRATUM, Thucydides; a meadow along the river Anapus, lying between that river and the Neapolis of Syracuſe, and above the lake Syraco.

SYRACUSANUS PORTUS, Ptolemy; a port on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Corſica, to the north of Palla.

SYRACUSANUS SINUS. See PORTUS.

SYRASTRENE, Ptolemy; a diſtrict lying about the mouth of the Indus.

SYRBANE, Stephanus; an iſland in the Euphrates.

SYRENTUM. See SURRENTUM.

SYRGIS, Herodotus; a river of Sarmatia Europea, running into the Palus Maeotis.

SYRI, or *Aſſyrii*, thus the ancients called the people beyond the river Halys, Apollonius, Dionyſius Periegetes: and the *Aſſyrii* are often by hiſtorans, eſpecially Herodotus, blended with the *Syrii*; who are the ſame with the *Leucoſyri*, that is, *Cappadoces*, Strabo, Pliny.

SYRIA, Strabo, Pliny; a country of the Hither Aſia, extending from mount Amanus and Taurus, between the Mediterranean and the Euphrates, ſouthwards; and where this river bends to the eaſt, *Syria* has a common limit, but leſs conſtant and diſtinct, with Arabia Deſerta; its ſouth ſide, according to ſome writers, eſpecially the ſacred, lies againſt Paleſtine; by others extended to Egypt and Arabia Petraea; ſo that thus Paleſtine, or the Holy Land, conſtitutes a part of *Syria*. Pliny indeed lays the bounds of *Syria* too widely, following Mela. And from this ſeems to have ariſen the confounding or blending *Syria* and *Aſſyria*, as is done by many writers. Others again diſtinguiſh from *Syria* all that which lies beyond the Euphrates, Strabo, Ptolemy; but they extend *Syria* either too far to the ſouth, quite to Egypt, as Strabo; or ſeparate Paleſtine from it, at leaſt explain it ſeparately, as Ptolemy; which laſt ſeems the more preferable method; eſpecially becauſe the Sacred Writers, the oldeſt of all others, diſtinguiſh *Syria*, which they call *Aram*, not only from the land of Canaan, but but from that of Aſſur or Aſſyria. It is not to be denied, that the name

name *Syrii*, and even their language, which was almoſt the very ſame in Babylon and Meſopotamia, was of a greater extent, Strabo; as appears from the appellation of the twofold *Cappadoces*; namely, thoſe at mount Taurus, and thoſe on the Euxine, called *Leucoſyri*, *white Syrians*: add, that Meſopotamia is in Scripture called *Aram*, or *Syria*, not ſimply, but *Padan Aram*, tranſlated *Meſopotamia*, Septuagint. But to confine ourſelves to *Syria Propria*, which in a ſtricter ſenſe excludes Phoenicia; and in ſomewhat a larger, includes it; it has to the north Cilicia and mount Amanus; the Euphrates and the Arabes Scenitae to the eaſt, Arabia Petraea and Egypt to the ſouth, and on the weſt the Mediterranean, Strabo; and is divided into *Commagena*, *Seleucis* ſurnamed *of Syria*, *Coeleſyria*, *Phoenicia*, and *Judaea*, id. Still called *Syria*. *Syri*, the people, and *Aramaei*, Strabo; of a voluptuous and ſlaviſh turn: the *Cappadoces*, called alſo *Syri*, Herodotus; *Syrius*, the epithet, Virgil.

SYRIA. See ANTIOCHIA of Margiana, and Syra.

SYRIAE PYLAE. See AMANICAE.

SYRIAS, *adis*, Ptolemy, Arrian; a ſmall promontory of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, to the eaſt of Cimolus. See alſo SEIRATH.

SYRINX. See HYRCANIA.

SYRMATAE, Eudoxus; the ſame with the *Sauromatae*.

SYRNA, Stephanus; a town of Caria, built by Podalirius, called after the name of his wife, daughter of the king of Caria, whom he cured by bleeding after a fall, in conſideration of which he had her to wife.

SYROCILICES, Mela; a people of the Hither Aſia, inhabiting at mount Amanus, on the confines of Syria and Cilicia.

SYROMEDI, Ptolemy; a people of Media, on the borders of Perſis.

SYROMEDIA, Ptolemy; a country, bounding on the north of Perſis.

SYROPHOENICIA, taken for another name of *Phoenicia*, and ſaid to be uſed, in order to diſtinguiſh the *Phoenices* of Syria from thoſe of Africa, the Poeni, or Carthaginians. *Syrophoenix*, Juvenal, Lucian; *Syrophoeniſſa*, Mark; the gentilitious names, male and female. Wells thinks, that the more inland parts of Phoenicia went by the name, *Syrophoenicia*.

SYROS. Pauſanias; a river of Arcadia, in Peloponneſus, running into the Alpheus.

SYROS. See SYRA.

SYRTIBOLOS, Pliny; a diſtrict of Perſis, on the Perſian Gulf; a marſhy ſoil, not unlike the Syrtes of Africa, hence the appellation.

SYRTES, Pliny; two bays on the coaſt of Africa, on the Mediterranean, dangerous on account of their ſhoals and violent eddies, or reciprocations of the tides; by which laſt, ſhips are driven on the former, and hence the appellation, from σύρειν, to draw. The *Greater Syrtis*, lies on the coaſt of Cyrenaica, to the eaſt, the *Leſs*, on that of Byzacene to the weſt, which laſt, according to Mela, is about an hundred miles in width at its mouth, and three hundred in compaſs. The *Greater Syrtis*, is in name and nature altogether like the former, Salluſt, Mela; but as large again, both in width and in compaſs, Mela. They are frequently mentioned by the poets, as Virgil, Lucan.

SYRTICA, Pliny; a country of Africa, not only lying between, but beyond the Syrtes; in the lower age it was a diſtinct preſidial province, called *Tripolitana*, from its three greater cities.

SYRTICUM MARE, Seneca; the ſea near the Syrtes; *Syrticae Gentes*, id. the people inhabiting on them.

SYRUS. See SYRA.

SYSCIA. See SISCIA.

SYTHAS, Pauſanias; a river of Peloponneſus, running through the territory of Sicyonia into the Corinthian bay.

T.

TAANACH, Joſhua; a town of the half tribe of Manaſſeh, on the weſt of Jordan. It appears to have ſtood not far from the river Kiſhon, and the city of Megiddo, Judges v.

TABAE, *arum*, Livy; a town of Phrygia Magna, on the confines of Piſidia, where it verges towards the ſea of Pamphylia; a town of Lydia, Stephanus. Suppoſed to be the *Tabeae* of Strabo; and *Tabia* of Hierocles. *Tabenus Campus*, Strabo; the plain of *Tabae*; *Tabeni*, the people, Heſiod, Stephanus. Another *Tabae*, Curtius, Polybius; a town of the Paraetacene, the northmoſt province of Perſis, Ptolemy. Here Antiochus Epiphanes died in a miſerable manner, after marching his army into Elymais, with the deſign of plundering the temple of Diana, Polybius.

TABALTA, Antonine; an inland town of Byzacium, in Africa Propria, diſtant twenty miles from Septimunicia; ſuppoſed to be the *Thaſbalte* of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

TABANA, Ptolemy; a town of the Taurica Cherſoneſus, ſituate to the north-weſt of Taphros.

TABAS, Sil. Italicus; a town of Sicily near the Montes Heraei. Now thought to be the citadel called *Tavi*, Cluverius.

TABEAE. See TABAE.

TABENI. See TABIENE and TABAE.

TABENUS CAMPUS. See TABAE.

TABERAH, Moſes; a place not far from Sinai, in the way to Kadeſh, and ſo to the north or north-eaſt of mount Sinai.

TABERNAE RHENANAE, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of Gallia Belgica. Now *Rhein Zabern*, a ſmall town of Germany, in the ſouth of the Lower Palatinate, on the rivulet Erlbach, at its confluence with the Rhine.

TABERNAE TRIBOCORUM, Antonine; called *Tres Tabernae*, Ammian; a town of Gallia Belgica, at ſome diſtance from the Rhine. Now called *Eliſas Zabern*, a town of Germany, formerly a place of ſtrength, ſituate in the weſt of Lower Alſace, on the rivulet Sor, on the borders of Lorrain.

TABERNAE RIGUAE, Auſonius; a place in Belgica, near a ſpring running into the Moſelle, below Nimegen.

TABERNAE TRES. See TRES TABERNAE.

TABIA. See TABAE.

TABIANA, Ptolemy; an iſland of the Perſian Gulf, below Perſis Propria.

TABIDIUM, Pliny; *Thabudis*, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the ſprings of the Bagrada.

TABIENE, or *Thabiene*, Ptolemy; a country or diviſion of Parthia, adjoining to the deſarts of Carmania. *Tabieni*, the people, id. *Tabeni*, Stephanus.

TABLAE, Peutinger; a town of Belgica, ſituate between Forum Hadriani and Noviomagus.

TABOR. See THABOR.

TABRACA, Mela, Juvenal; *Thabraca*, Ptolemy, Auguſtine; a town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean, peopled by Roman citizens, Pliny; a colony, Ptolemy; ſituate near the mouth of the Tuſca. *Tabracena*, the territory, Scholiaſt, Juvenal; covered with woods and harbouring monkeys. An iſland adjoining to it is now called *Tabarca*; on the coaſt of Barbary.

TABUDA, Ptolemy; the name of the river *Schelde*, in the Low Countries, riſing in the north of Picardy, and running through Cambreſis, Hainault, and Flanders, into the North ſea. But Ptolemy's deſcription agrees better with the *Aha*, a river of Flanders, riſing in the weſt of Artois, and falling into the ocean at Graveline, Spener.

TABULA, diſtinguiſhed by the epithet *Geographica*, called πινακ γεωγραφικος, Ptolemy; is a map, or a repreſentation either of the half ſurface of the earth, or of a part of that ſurface on a plane, according to the laws of perſpective. Anaximander, the Mileſian, and ſcholar of Thales, is ſaid to have been the firſt who repreſented the world in a map, Agathemerus, Diogenes Laertius.

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ertius. Ariſtagoras, the Mileſian tyrant, had a map, executed in copper, Herodotus. Socrates, to repreſs the vanity of Alcibiades, ſhewed him a ſmaller map, in which his great eſtate made little or no figure; of this ſort Theophraſtus had many; which in his teſtament he ordered to be hung up in the Porticus at Athens, Diogenes Laertius. Nor were the Romans deficient in this ſort of literary apparatus: in the temple of Tellus there was a map of Italy, Varro; the heads of rivers, all over the world, were depicted in particular maps, Vitruvius; and the world of Metius Pompoſianus, depicted in parchment, is mentioned by Suetonius. About this time alſo Marinus Tyrius, executed a *Tabula Geographica*, Ptolemy. From Rome this ſtudy ſpread into the Roman provinces, as we are told by Eumenius; who ſays, that the porch of the ſchool or academy of Auguſtodunum in Gaul, or Autun in Burgundy, was adorned with ſuch maps. Of this kind are thoſe ſegments or parts of the Theodoſian map, publiſhed at Augſburg, by Velſerus, from the library of the Peutingers, thence called Auguſtana, and Peutingeriana; or theſe maps executed by Agathodaemon the grammarian, Ptolemy.

TABURNUS, Vibius Sequeſter; a mountain of Samnium near Caudium, covered with olive trees; deſcribed by Gratius Faliſcus as horrid and rugged, and more correſponding to the *Furcae Caudinae*: but Vibius has Virgil for his voucher. Now ſaid to be called *Taburo*, Leander.

TACAPE, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Tacapa, orum*, Procopius; *Tacapae, arum*, Antonine; a town of the Syrtis minor, ſituate on the right or eaſt ſide of the Triton, towards its mouth; in the midſt of ſands; yet its ſoil is well watered and aſtoniſhingly fertile, with a large fountain, ſhared out at certain times to the inhabitants for the ſpace of three miles every way, Pliny.

TACAPHURIS, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, lying to the ſouth, between Catabathmus and the river riſing out of the lake Paliurus.

TACATUA, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, ſituate on the coaſt, to the weſt of Hippo Regius, and eaſt of Ruſicade. Vitiouſly *Tacatta* in a MS. of the Itinerary,

TACHEMSO, } See METACOMPSO.
TACHOMSO, }

TACHORSA, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, to the weſt of the Catabathmus, towards Libya.

TACINA, Antonine; *Targines*, Pliny; a river of the Bruttii; ſtill called *il Tacina*, Cluverius; in the Calabria Ultra, falling into the Sinus Squillaceus.

TACOLA, Ptolemy; a trading town on the weſt ſide of the Aurea Cherſoneſus, in the Farther India.

TACOMPSOS. See METACOMPSO.

TACUBIS, Ptolemy; a town of Luſitania, to the north weſt of Concordia. Now called *Tomar*, Moletius; in Eſtremadura of Portugal. W. Long. 8° 40′, Lat. 39° 25′.

TADER, *eris*, Pliny; a river of the Hither Spain, watering the territory of Carthago Nova. Otherwiſe called *Terebus*. Now called *Segura*; which, riſing in a cognominal mountain in New Caſtile, and running through Murcia, falls into the Sinus Illicitanus, or gulf of Alicant.

TADMOR, Bible. See PALMYRA.

TADUTI, Itinerary; *Thadute*, Peutinger; a town of Numidia, diſtant twenty-eight miles from Tamugadi.

TAENARIUM, Ptolemy; *Taenarum*, Euripides, Pauſanias, Strabo, Nepos, Horace; a promontory of Laconica, terminating the Sinus Laconicus on the weſt, with a temple of Neptune, accounted ſacred or inviolable, Strabo, Nepos; reſembling a cave, with a ſtatue of Neptune ſtanding before it, Pauſanias; Through this cave Hercules dragged Cerberus forth from hell, Mythology; and therefore accounted the gate of hell, Virgil, Ovid, Horace. The promontory is now called *Cape Matapan*, the ſouthmoſt point of Europe.

TAENARUM. See CAENEPOLIS.

TAENIA. See TENIA.

TAENIA, Athenaeus; a ſmall tract or narrow ſlip of land, lying between a cut made from Alexandria to Canopus and the ſea.

TAEZALI, Ptolemy; a people on the eaſt coaſt of Britain; ſuppoſed to be about Aberdeen in Scotland.

TAEZALUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the eaſt ſide of Scotland, ſtretching out between Perth and Aberdeen.

TAFA. See TAVA.

TAGAMA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the Niger.

TAGANA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, ſituate on the river Ophiodes.

TAGASTE, Itineraries; otherwiſe written *Thagaſte*; the native place of St. Auguſtin, as he himſelf teſtifies; a town of Numidia, ſituate on the right or eaſt ſide of the Rubricatus, between Hippo Regius and Sicca Veneria; a municipium, Auguſtin; called *Oppidum Thagaſtenſe liberum*, Pliny.

TAGI PONS, Inſcription; a ſtone bridge, built on the Tagus, and dedicated to Trajan, by a public contribution of ſeveral cities; whether with or without a city, as Norba, Pliny; is doubtful. Now *Alcantara*.

TAGORA, Itinerary; a town of Numidia, ſituate between Naragara and Tipaſa; ſaid ſtill to retain its name, but inconſiderable.

TAGULIS, Peutinger; *Tugulus*, Itinerary; a town of the Regio Syrtica, near the Arae Philenorum.

TAGUS, a river, the ſouth boundary of Luſitania, Strabo; anciently famous for rolling down gold and precious ſtones, Catullus, Mela, Ovid. Commonly called by its ancient name; by the Spaniards *Tajo*, and by the Portugueſe, *Tejo*. Said to be ſo called from the Phoenician term, *dag*, denoting fiſh, Bochart; in which it abounds, Strabo; riſing on the confines of Arragon, and running ſouth-weſt into the Atlantic, below Liſbon, at a mouth three miles over.

TAHIS. See TAPHIS.

TAHPANHES, Jeremiah xliv. or *Tahapanhes*; *Hanes*, Iſaiah xxx. *Tophnas*, Septuagint; eaſily changed into *Daphnae* or *Daphne*, with the epithet *Peluſiae*, Herodotus; a town not far from Peluſium, Stephanus; to the north of Migdol. The name probably denotes *pleaſant* or *beautiful*; and hence the term *Daphne*, uſed by the Greeks and Latins to denote the like.

TALABRICA, Pliny, Antonine; *Talabriga*, Appian; a town of Luſitania, on the river Vacus, to the north of Conimbrica. Now ſaid to be *Talega*, a village of Portugal in the province of Beira.

TALABROCA, Strabo; the *Tambrax* of Polybius; an open town of Hyrcania, not far from the metropolis, called alſo *Hyrcania*, id.

TALACORI, Ptolemy; a trading town in the north of the iſland Taprobane.

TALADUSII, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, otherwiſe unknown.

TALAMINA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, ſituate between the Aſtures and Callaici.

TALARIA, Stephanus; a town in the territory of Syracuſe, but where particularly ſituate, unknown. *Talarenſes*, the people, Pliny. *Talarinus*, the epithet, Stephanus.

TALAUS, Strabo; a bay and river of the Bruttii, near Buxentum.

TALCA. See CHALCA.

TALCINUM, Ptolemy; a town ſituate in the very heart of Corſica, now *Talſini*, between Baſtia and Ajazzo.

TALETUM, Pauſanias; a temple dedicated to the Sun, on the top of Mount Taygetus in Arcadia.

TALGE. See CHALCA.

TALIATA, Notitia; erroneouſly *Talia* in Antonine; and *Faliata* in Peutinger. Thought to be the *Tanatis* of Ptolemy; and the *Tanatas* of Procopius; a town of Moeſia Superior, diſtant twenty-five miles from Novae, between Viminiacum and Eteta.

TALMIS, Antonine; a town in the Thebais, on the weſt ſide of the Nile; the reſidence of the heads of tribes, and prieſts of the Barbarians, Olympiodorus.

TALO, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Perſian Gulf.

TALUBATH, Ptolemy; a town of Gaetulia Propria.

TALUDA. See TAMUDA.

TALY, Ptolemy; that branch of the Nile which diſcharges itſelf at the Oſtium Bolbitinum, the ſecond mouth, reckoning from the weſt.

TAMAR,

TAMAR. See HAZEZON.

TAMARA, or *Tamarus*, Ptolemy; a river of Britain; now the *Tamar*, running from north to ſouth into the channel at Plymouth, and dividing Devonſhire from Cornwall; with a cognominal town upon it, id. Now *Tamerton* in Cornwall.

TAMARIS, Mela; a river of Gallaecia in the Hither Spain, running from eaſt to weſt into the Atlantic, to the ſouth of the Promontorium Celticum. *Tamarici*, id. the people dwelling on it.

TAMARUS. See TAMARA.

TAMASEUS, Stephanus, Pliny, Ovid; *Tamaſſus*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Temeſe*, Homer; an inland town of Cyprus; famous for its copper works, Strabo; and this is the copper called Aes Cyprium, Pliny; vulgarly *Cuprum*. *Tamaſitae*, the people, Coin.

TAMASIDANA, Ptolemy; a town of Moeſia Inferior, on the Hieraſus.

TAMBRAX. See TALABROCA.

TAMESA, Tacitus, Dio Caſſius; *Tameſis*, Caeſar; a noted and navigable river of Britain; paſſable only in one place, and that attended with ſome difficulty, Caeſar. Now called the *Thames*, formed chiefly from the rivers Iſis, which riſes in Glouceſterſhire, and the Tame, in Hertfordſhire; their confluence at Dorcheſter; and running from weſt to eaſt for the latter part of their courſe, into the German ſea.

TAMIA, Ptolemy; a town of Britain. Now ſaid to be *Taine* in Roſs-ſhire, on the frith of Dornock, Camden.

TAMIATHIS, *eos*, Stephanus; a town of the Lower Egypt. Now *Damiata* or *Damietta*, Holſtenius; a port-town of Egypt, ſituate on the eaſt branch of the Nile; according to others, the ancient *Peluſium*. E. Long. 32°, Lat. 31°.

TAMNA, Strabo; a town of Arabia Felix, in the diſtrict called Catabania, towards the Arabian Gulf.

TAMUDA, Pliny; *Taluda*, Mela; *Thaluda*, Ptolemy; a navigable river of Mauretania Tingitana, running from ſouth to north into the Mediterranean, to the weſt of Ruſadir; with a cognominal town at its mouth, Pliny.

TAMUGADI, Itinerary; *Thamagadi*, Peutinger; a town of Numidia, ſituate between Lambaeſa and Cirta.

TAMUSIDA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Tingitana, near Fez.

TAMUSIGA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, without the ſtraits, on the Atlantic.

TAMYNA, *ae*, Strabo; *Tamynae*, *arum*, id. a town in the diſtrict of Eretria in Euboea. *Tamyneus*, and *Tamyneis*, the gentilitious names, male and female, Stephanus; *Tamynaeus*, id the epithet; Jupiter thus ſurnamed, becauſe worſhipped there, Pauſanias.

TAMYRACA, Ptolemy, Arrian, Stephanus; a town of Sarmatia Europaea on the weſt ſide of the Sinus Carcinites, with a cognominal promontory, Strabo. Formerly the capital of all Sarmatia. *Tamyraceni*, the people, Stephanus.

TAMYRAS, Strabo; a ſmall river of Phoenicia, running in the middle between Berytus to the north and Sidon to the ſouth, from eaſt to weſt into the Mediterranean.

TANADARIS, Ptolemy; a town in the eaſt of Cataonia, a diſtrict of Cappadocia.

TANAGER, or *Tanagrus*, Virgil, Vibius; a river of Lucania, falling into the Silarus, in a north weſt direction, and running under ground for four, not twenty, miles, as Pliny ſays. Now called *il Negro*, in the Principato Citra of Naples. At la Polla it enters a cave with a great noiſe, and at the diſtance of four miles emerges again at a place called l'Hoſteria del Pertuſo, Cluverius.

TANAGRA, *ae*, a town of Boeotia; placed by Dicaearchus on the Euripus; by Strabo and Ptolemy removed at a little diſtance from it, though its territory might have reached that far. Here the Athenians were worſted by the Lacedaemonians, Thucydides. *Tanagraeus*, the epithet, Strabo, Stephanus, who both affirm it to be the *Graea* of Homer; originally called *Poemandria*, from Poemander the founder, which name it afterwards recovered, Pauſanias. *Tanagra*, equally with Rhodes, was famous for its breed of game-cocks, id. Pliny, Varro. In Strabo's time

the town was ſtill extant; through it ran the Thermodon, Herodotus.

TANAGRUS. See TANAGER.

TANAIS, a river, the common boundary of Europe and Aſia, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Dionyſius Periegetes; as alſo of Sarmatia Europaea and Aſiatica, Herodotus; and hence ſaid to be called *Diſcors*, Horace; the *Danubius* of ſome ancients, Acron; riſing in the north, it tends to the ſouth, and falls almoſt into the middle of the Palus Maeotis, Mela; riſing from a great lake far to the north, it falls into a ſtill greater, Herodotus; at two mouths, Strabo, Periplus; and not at ſeven, the error of the Romans, from their confounding it with the Iſter. *Tanaitae*, Ptolemy; the people dwelling on it near its mouth. Now called the *Don*, and continuing ſtill to be the common boundary of Europe and Aſia. It riſes in the province of Rezan in Ruſſia, from a lake; whence it proceeds eaſt, then ſhifts to the ſouth, after which it turns weſt, and after its confluence with the Tanais Minor, or little Don, it falls, at the town Tanais, now Aſoph, into the Palus Maeotis. The name the Macedonians, thro' miſtake, gave the *Iaxartes*, a river of the Sogdiana, called *Silis* by the Scythians, Pliny.

TANAIS, Pliny; a town ſituate at the mouth of the cognominal river; a Greek town, Strabo; a trading town, id. Stephanus; for peltry or furs; it ſtood almoſt on the ſpot where now ſtands *Aſoph*. E. Long. 39° 10', Lat. 47° 15'. Situate in Coban Tartary, on the ſouth ſide of the Don, a little to the eaſt of the Palus Maeotis.

TANARUS, Pliny; a river of Liguria, darted from the ſide of the Appenine, id. running firſt north, then bending north-eaſt, it falls into the right or ſouth ſide of the Po. Now *Tanaro*, a river of the Ciſpadane Lombardy.

TANAS, *ae*, Salluſt; in the common copies, *Tanais*; a river of Numidia, to which Marius, in his way to Capſa, came; between which and Lares it ſeems to run; but whether it falls into the Ampſaga, or into the ſea, uncertain.

TANATIS, Solinus; happy in its fruitful plains, id. An iſland on the coaſt of Kent, formed by the branches of the Stour and the ſea. Called *Tanetos*, Beda. Now *Thanet*.

TANATIS in Moeſia. See TALIATA.

TANETUM, Ptolemy, Livy; *Tannetum*, Antonine, Peutinger; *Tanetis Vicus*, Polybius; a town of Gallia Ciſpadana; ſituate between Parma and Mutina; *Tanetani*, the people, Pliny. Now *Tanedo*, a town of the territory of Reggio, ſituate on the Lenza, in the duchy of Modena, nine miles to the weſt of Reggio.

TANFANAE LUCUS, Tacitus; a grove with a temple, ſtanding in the heart of the Marſi, between the rivers Ems and Lippe in Germany. The temple was razed to the ground by Germanicus. The name *Tanfana* is ſaid to denote, in old German, the *Goddeſs*, origin of all things; and with probability thought to be the *Herthum* of the Suevi, or Mother Earth, worſhipped in common by the Germans, Tacitus, Spener.

TANIS, *is* or *itis*, Strabo, Ptolemy; the metropolis of the Nomos Tanites, ſituate in the Delta, on the Tanitic branch of the Nile, giving name to the *oſtium Tanitiçum*; the ſecond, reckoning from the eaſt. It is ſuppoſed to have been the royal reſidence of Pharoah, and the *Zoan* of ſcripture, which ſee. *Tanitae*, the people, Coin. The *Taphnis* of Ezekiel.

TANNETUM. See TANETUM.

TAOCE, } See OCA.
TAOCENE, }

TAPARURA. See TAPHRA.

TAPE. See HYRCANIA.

TAPHIAE, Pliny; called alſo *Teleboides*; ſmall iſlands in the Ionian ſea, lying oppoſite to Leucadia, or Acarnania.

TAPHIASSUS, Strabo; a mountain of Aetolia, to the north of Chalcis.

TAPHII, a people of Acarnania, the ſame with the *Teleboae*; ſo called from *Taphius*, the ſon of Neptune, Apollodorus. *Regio Taphiorum*, a part of Acarnania, ſo called; alſo *Telebois*, Stephanus; *Taphiorum inſulae*, iſlands in the Ionian ſea, oppoſite to Acarnania, formerly called *Inſulae Teleboarum*, Strabo;

under

under which were contained the Echinades.

TAPHIS, Itinerary; written alſo *Tahis*; a town of the Higher Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile.

TAPHITIS, Strabo; a promontory of Africa Propria; on which was an eminence, called from its reſemblance to a ſhield, *Aſpis*, the ſame with the *Clupea* of the Romans.

TAPHIUSA. See TAPHUS.

TAPHNAS. See TAHPANHES.

TAPHNE. See DAPHNE of Egypt.

TAPHNIS. See TANIS.

TAPHRA, Pliny; *Taphrura*, Ptolemy; *Taparura*, Peutinger; a town of Africa Propria, to the ſouth-eaſt of Thapſus.

TAPHRAE, *arum*, Mela; the Iſthmus of the *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, thus called; with a cognominal town, Pliny; *Taphrus*, Ptolemy. Now *Precop*, Mercator.

TAPHROS. See FOSSA.

TAPHUA, or *Thapuah*, Joſhua; the eaſt boundary between Ephraim and Manaſſeh, near the Jordan; a town and a ſmall cognominal diſtrict in Manaſſeh. Another of Judah, Joſhua; who ſlew the king of that place; called *Thaffu*, Jerome, Euſebius.

TAPHRURA. See TAPHRA.

TAPHUS, Strabo; one of the iſlands of the Taphii; in Strabo's time called *Taphiuſa*; one of the Echinades, Scholiaſt on Apollonius; inhabited by the Teleboae, the ſame with the Taphii, who before occupied Acarnania, id.

TAPORI, Ptolemy; *Tapuri*, Arrian; *Tapyri*, Polybius, Dionyſius Periegetes, *y* ſhort; *Tapyrrhi*, Stephanus: a people of Margiana, ſituate between the Derbices and Hyrcani, Strabo; their mountains called Tapuri at no great diſtance from the Caſpian ſea, Polybius; noted by Aelian for being much given to wine; called alſo *Tapurei*, Ptolemy.

TAPOSIRIS, Ptolemy; *Tapoſeiris*, Strabo; who mentions two towns of this name; the one nearer to, the other more diſtant from, the lake Mareotis; *Taphoſiris*, Procopius; becauſe Oſiris was there buried; a day's journey from Alexandria in Egypt; a city, and not a bare burying place, afterwards adorned by Juſtinian, id.

TAPOSIRIS PARVA, Strabo; a place in the Lower Egypt, ſituate on the Taenia or narrow ſlip of land, lying between a cut made from Alexandria to Canopus and the ſea.

TAPPUAH, Joſhua; a city of the tribe of Judah, whoſe king was ſlain by Joſhua. Another of Ephraim on the border of Manaſſeh, id.

TAPROBANE, Ptolemy; the largeſt and nobleſt iſland in the Indian ſea, not inferior to Britain in extent, Strabo; ſituate between the Sinus Colchicus and Argaricus, Ptolemy. Whether a large iſland, or the firſt part of another world, as Hipparchus calls it, is a doubt with Mela. But moſt writers, prior to him, made no manner of doubt about its being an iſland, as Strabo, Dionyſius Periegetes: and Pliny, though poſterior to Mela, obſerves, that Alexander's expedition confirmed it to be an iſland; though before that time taken for another world: and under the emperor Claudius, the ambaſſadors, who came to Rome from *Taprobane*, removed every doubt, Pliny. It was alſo called *Palaeſimundi Inſula*, and the laſt name given it by the ancients was *Salice*, the people being called *Salae*, Ptolemy. It is now generally allowed to be the iſland of Ceylon, ſituate between ſeventy-eight and eighty-two degrees of eaſt longitude, and between ſix and ten degrees of north latitude.

TAPSUS, Romans; *Thapſus*, Greeks; a peninſula of Sicily, to the north of Syracuſe, with a cognominal town ſituate on its neak, Thucydides; called Jacens, Virgil; from its lying level, and even with the ſea, Servius.

TAPURA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Minor, ſituate between Satala and Nicopolis.

TAPUREI,
TAPURI MONTES,
TAPYRI,
TAPYRRHI,
} See TAPORI.

TARACHIA, Pliny; an iſland in the Ionian ſea, near Corcyra.

TARAS, *antis*, maſculine, Strabo, Lucan; otherwiſe called *Tarentum*, Ovid, Pliny; *Tarentus*, Mela; a

very ancient city of Calabria, which may vie in antiquity with the times of the Trojan war, ſituate on a cognominal river, Stephanus; otherwiſe called *Galeſus*, and a bay. The Lacedaemonians were not the founders, but the violent occupiers and increaſers of it with a colony, Juſtin; and this is the reaſon of the epithet, *Lacedaemonius*, Ovid; *Oebaliae turres*, Virgil; from *Oebalus*, king of Lacedaemon, grandfather of Helena; ſacred to Neptune, Horace; there religiouſly worſhipped. A city formerly powerful and ſtrong, as appears from the Tarentine and ſecond Punic war, Livy. The Romans ſent a colony thither, Velleius; *Tarentini*, the people, Livy, &c. Of this city was Archytas the famous geometrician, Horace; who for a long time commanded in it, Strabo; alſo Ariſtoxenus, the muſician, the intimate acquaintance of Ariſtotle; Iccus, the phyſician, mentioned by Plato; and Rinthon, the Phlyacographer, or author of the Hilaro-tragedy, or tragi-comedy. *Sinus Tarentinus*, Mela; a bay ſituate between the Promontorium Salentinum and Lacinium, id. Now *Golfo di Taranto*. The city called *Taranto*, ſituate in the province of Otranto. E. Long. 18° 15′, Lat. 40° 32′.

TARASCO, Strabo; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate to the north of Arelate, on the Druentia. Now called *Taraſcon*, a town of Provence. E. Long. 4° 50′, Lat. 43° 40′.

TARBELLAE AQUAE, called *Tarbella Civitas*, Vibius. See AQUAE.

TARBELLI, Caeſar; a people of Aquitain, extending from the Pyrenees to the Aturus, and along the coaſt, Tibullus, Strabo, Lucan; ſurnamed *Quatuorſignani*, Pliny; probably becauſe they had in garriſon four ſtandards of ſoldiers.

TARBELUS, Q. Calaber; a mountain of Caria, which hangs over Caunus.

TARCYNIA. See TARQUINII.

TARENTINUS PORTUS, Pliny; a port of Calabria, ſituate between Lupia to the north, and Hydrus to the ſouth.

TARENTUM, TARENTUS, } See TARAS.

TARGINES. See TACINA.

TARIANA. See ARSIANA.

TARICHEA, *ae*, Pliny; *Tarichaeae, arum*, Joſephus; *Taricheae*, Strabo; a town of Galilee, on the ſouth ſide of the ſea of that name; by which alſo ſome call the ſea or lake, id. on the weſt ſide, Joſephus. The town was a place of ſtrength, diſtant thirty ſtadia from Tiberias, Joſephus; at the foot of a hill, and where the town was not waſhed by the lake, there it was fortified, id. The extent of the town may be collected from the captives made by Veſpaſian, who put one thouſand two hundred to death; ſix thouſand he ſent to Achaia, to cut the iſthmus of Corinth, a reſolution taken by Nero; thirty thouſand four hundred he ſold for ſlaves, beſides thoſe he made a preſent of to king Agrippa, Joſephus; who himſelf makes the number of inhabitants to amount to forty thouſand. *Tarichaeatae*, the people, id. The town took its name from the pickles made from the fiſh taken there in great plenty; what was its Hebrew or Galilean name, does not appear.

TARICHEAE, *arum*, Herodotus, Stephanus; were places in the Delta, at the mouths of the Nile, where they pickled fiſh. Their number and particular ſituation cannot be aſcertained; that they were places allotted for carrying on a commerce in ſalted fiſh is probable.

TARICHEAE, Strabo; numerous ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Africa, near the Syrtis Minor.

TARNANTO, Peutinger; a town of Noricum, ſituate on the right ſide of the Jovavus.

TARNE, Pliny; a ſpring in Mount Tmolus in Lydia, with a cognominal town, Homer; ſaid to be afterwards called *Sardis*.

TARNIS, *is*, a river of Aquitania in Gaul, mentioned only by the Lower Writers, as Auſonius; running from eaſt to weſt into the Garumna, and ſeparating Aquitania from Occitania. Now the *Tarn*, riſing in Mont de Loſere in Languedoc, and running weſt into the Garonne.

TARPEIUS MONS, one of the hills of Rome, ſo called from *Tarpeia*, a Roman

Roman virgin, who betrayed the city to the Sabines, Plutarch; originally called *Saturnius* from *Saturn*, who lived here in retirement, Juſtin; afterwards *Capitolinus*, from finding, in digging for the foundation of the Capitol, a man's head, Caput Toli, Livy. Here king Tatius and the Sabines ſettled, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; to the eaſt ſtood the Mons Palatinus and the Forum; to the ſouth, the Tiber; to the weſt, the level part of the city; and to the north, the Collis Quirinalis; in compaſs ſeven ſtadia. On its brow ſtood the Saxum Tarpeium, Rupes Tarpeia, whence criminals were thrown headlong, Virgil, Livy, Tacitus; exemplified firſt in Manlius. The height or precipice is now ſaid to be inconſiderable, being filled up

TARPHA, Homer; a town of the Epicnemidii, but of uncertain poſition.

TARQUINII, *orum*, Livy; an ancient inland town of Etruria, ſituate between the rivers Marta and Minio, beyond Caere, of Greek original, Juſtin; afterwards made a Roman colony, Frontinus. From this place was Lucumo, ſon of Demaratus, of Corinthian origin, on his removal to Rome, called Tarquinius Priſcus; left tutor by Ancus Martius to his ſons, but preferring his own intereſt to theirs, he ſucceeded to the royalty, Livy; and, after a reign of thirty-eight years, was ſlain in the ſenate-houſe by the ſons of Ancus, id. *Tarquinienſes*, the people, id. The town is called *Tarcynia*, Strabo; *Tarcynius*, the gentilitious name. Now in ruins, and the place called *Tarquene*. Here Tages, author of the art of divination, is ſaid to have ſprung out of the earth, turned up by the plough, a fable refuted by Cicero.

TARRA. See TARRHA.

TARRACINA, the Greek and Latin name of *Anxur*, which laſt is the Volſcian name, Pliny; in the beſt copies of whom it is *Terracina*; but in moſt other authors *Tarracina*, as in Cicero, Strabo, Stephanus, Mela, Livy; elſewhere in Pliny, we find *Turracinae*, plurally; as alſo in Ptolemy; a city of the Volſci in Latium, near the mouth of the Uſens, towards the ſea-coaſt; called *Trachina* firſt, from its aſperity, Strabo; *Tarracinenſis*, the gentilitious name, Cicero. The city now *Terracina*, in the Campania of Rome, ſituate near the Tuſcan ſea. E. Long. 14° 5′, Lat. 41° 18′.

TARRACO, *onis*, Inſcription, Ptolemy; a town of the Coletani, in the Hither Spain; built by the two brothers, Cneius and Publius Scipio, Pliny, Solinus; but which they ſeem to have only improved, becauſe mentioned by Eratoſthenes, and therefore extant prior to the Scipios, in whoſe time there were no colonies out of Italy, Velleius. A colony alſo, with a conventus juridicus, Pliny; capital of the Roman Spain; not conſiderable for its port, but very commodious for the Romans, going to the Hither Spain, by land or by water, Strabo; ſurnamed *Colonia Victrix*, and *Julia Victrix*, Coins, Inſcription; *Victrix*, an epithet commonly beſtowed on cities that deſerved well of Julius Caeſar, who is thought to have led the colony. *Tarraconenſis*, the epithet, Inſcription, Pliny. Now *Tarragon*, a port town of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, forty-five miles ſouth weſt of Barcelona. E. Long. 1° 15′, Lat. 41° 6′.

TARRACONENSIS PROVINCIA, the Hither Spain; ſo called from the times of Auguſtus, from *Tarraco*, the principal city, and ſeat of the preſident of the province, Pliny; terminated on the weſt and ſouth by Baetica, Luſitania and the Mediterranean; on the eaſt and north by the Pyrenees and the Cantabrian ocean. See HISPANIA. It was famous for its delicate wines, Martial; divided, as being the larger and more illuſtrious province, into ſeven conventus juridici, Pliny.

TARRAE. See TARRHAE.

TARRAGA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain; *Tarragenſes*, the people, Pliny. Now *Larraga* in Navarre, almoſt mid-way between Pampeluna and the Ebro, ſituate on the Arga.

TARRHA, Oracle, Theophraſtus, Pauſanias; an inland town of Crete, where

where Apollo, ſurnamed *Tarrhaeus*, was worſhipped, Stephanus.

TARRHAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; a town Sardinia, to the north of Uſellis.

TARSATICA, Pliny, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Liburnia, diſtant twenty miles from Alvona, to the eaſt. Now *Terzac*, often *Fiume*; a ſmall town, or a citadel, in the north-weſt of Dalmatia, on the borders of Iſtria and Croatia, not far from the gulf of Carnaro, in the Adriatic.

TARSEION, Polybius; a town near the Pillars of Hercules; beyond which, in virtue of a treaty with the Carthaginians, the Romans were neither to pillage or build towns, Polybius. *Therſitae*, the people, id. thought to be the ſame with the *Tarſiſh* of ſcripture.

TARSIANA. See ARSIANA.

TARSIUM, a town of Pannonia Inferior, where the emperor Maximinianus miſerably periſhed, Victor. In ſome copies it is called *Tarſum*.

TARSIUS, Strabo; a river of Troas, running from Mount Ida towards Zelea, cutting the ſame road twenty times over.

TARSURA, Arrian; *Tarſuras*, Pliny; a river of Colchis, running from the Montes Colchici into the Euxine.

TARSUS, a principal inland town of Cilicia Campeſtris, whoſe origin is diſputed; for antiquity, populouſneſs, and its many ornaments excelling other cities, Nonnus; its origin and name aſcribed by ſome to Bellorophon and his Pegaſus, which laſt loſt his hoof here, whence the city came to be called *Tarſos*, Dionyſius Periegetes, Alexander Polyhiſtor. by others, to Perſeus, ſon of Jupiter and Danae, Solinus, Lucan, Ammian; not unlike to which is the fabulous tradition of its being built by Sardanapalus, Stephanus; who, after all adds, that it was a colony of Argives; which ſeems to come nearer the truth, though Strabo intermixes ſomething fabulous; namely Argives roving with Triptolemus in queſt of Io. That it was a very ancient city appears from the fabulous accounts of its origin, and of Greek original, at leaſt increaſed with a Greek colony, ſeems probable from their great attachment to, and eager purſuit of the Greek arts and ſciences, Strabo; ſo that the apoſtle Paul, who was a native of this place, muſt have been no novice in the Greek language and literature, previous to the inſtructions he received at Gamaliel's feet, in the Jewiſh theology. The Cydnus ran through the heart of the city, Dionyſius Periegetes, Strabo, Mela, Curtius, Arrian. This city was populous and powerful, and maintained the dignity of a metropolis, Strabo; a free city Pliny; a freedom of ancient ſtanding, as being a Greek colony, continued to them under the Romans, as appears from Pliny. Of its being a Roman colony there is no proof earlier than a coin of Caracalla. It was a great ſtickler for the later Triumviri, as before it had been for Caeſar; and was therefore roughly handled by Caſſius; but this damage was made up by the munificence of the Triumviri, Dio Caſſius; who adds, that the people of *Tarſus* were ſo great party-men, as to call their city *Juliopolis*, and ſo ready to give new names to it, as to adopt thoſe of ſeveral ſucceeding emperors, Coins. Though there is no direct proof for its antiquity as a colony, yet that the people of *Tarſus*, if not all yet many, and among thoſe the father of St. Paul, enjoyed the right of Roman citizenſhip, cannot well be doubted, as St. Paul availed himſelf of this priviledge, Luke. Ptolemy places it among the inland towns of Cilicia; Pliny, at a diſtance from the ſea; ſo that Strabo's five ſtadia are ſuppoſed to be a miſtake for fifty; for by modern accounts it is ſix miles diſtant; *Tarſenſes*, the people, Cicero. Now called *Teraſſo*. E. Long. 35°, Lat. 37°, capital of Cilicia in Aſia the Leſs.

TARTARUS. See ATRIANUS.

TARTARUS, according to Crates, the thick dark and cold air under the poles, Stephanus; according to Homer, a deep dark gulf, as far below the earth, as earth is below heaven; the place of puniſhment of the guilty, Virgil.

TARTESSIS, *idos*, Strabo; the territory

of *Tarteſſus*, inhabited in Strabo's time by the Turduli; an iſland formed by the two mouths of the Baetis, and called *Gadir* in the Punic language, *Gadeira*, Greeks; *Gades*, Romans. *Continuſſa*, or *Cotinuſſa*, Pliny, Avienus, by the natives.

TARTESSUS, Pauſanias, Strabo; the ancient name of the *Baetis*, and of a cognominal town, ſituate between the two mouths of the river; *Gadir*, the name in the Punic language; *Gades*, Romans; *Tarteſſus*, Greeks; afterwards called *Carteia*, Strabo. See GADES and CARTEIA. *Tarteſſiacus*, Sil. Italicus; *Tarteſſius*, Ovid, the epithets.

TARUANNA, Ptolemy; *Taruenna*, Antonine, *Teruanna*, Peutinger; a city of the Morini, ſurnamed *Pontium*, and *Ponticum*, the reaſon of which cannot be given. Now *Terrouen*, a town of Artois, on the Lis; razed to the ground in the ſixteenth century, by the emperor Charles V. E. Long. 2° 15′, Lat. 50° 37′.

TARUDA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate to the ſouth of Sitifi.

TARVESEDE, Antonine; *Tarveſſedum*, Peutinger; a town of Rhaetia, fifteen miles to the weſt of Clavenna; where now ſtands a village, called *Maſſede*, on the river Meira, in the Griſons, Cellarius.

TARVISIUM, *Tarvejum*, or *Tarviſus*, a town of the Tranſpadana, on the left or north ſide of the river Silis; of what antiquity does not appear, it being only mentioned by the Lower Writers; though it ſeems not to be entirely modern, there being Inſcriptions extant, in which it is called a municipium; to which add the *Montes Tarvijani* of Pliny; unleſs this apellation be taken from the people, rather than the town. Now called *Trevigio*, or *Trevijo*, in the territory of Venice, capital of the Trevigiano. E. Long. 12° 40′, Lat. 45° 45′.

TARUS, Pliny; a river of the Ciſpadana, running north from the Apennin into the Po, and cutting the Via Aemilia between Parma and Fidentia. Now called *il Taro*, riſing in the Apennin, in the territory of Placentia, and running through the Val di Taro, and then through the duchy of Parma into the Po. A river very deſtructive, when ſwelled by rain, or by the melting of the ſnow, Baudrand, an eye-witneſs.

TARUSATES, Caeſar; a people of Aquitain; now *le Turſan*; but this uncertain.

TARUSCUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Salii, in Gaul; commonly called *Taraſcon*.

TASTA, Ptolemy; capital of the Datii, in Aquitania: in the lower age called *Datii*. Now *Dax*, or *Acqs*, in Gaſcony. W. Long. 1°, Lat. 43° 45′.

TATIENSES, Livy, Ovid; *Taties*, Propertius; the ſecond in order of the three tribes, into which Romulus divided the Roman people; ſo called from *Tatius*, king of the Sabines, who were all compriſed in it. Called alſo *Titienſes*, from his praenomen, *Titus*, Feſtus.

TATTA, Strabo, Dioſcorides, Pliny; a lake of Phrygia Magna, on the confines of Piſidia; in which ſalt naturally concretes, or ſhoots, on any body that is plunged into it.

TAVA, Ptolemy; *Taſa*, Antonine; a town of the Delta in Egypt, ſituate in the Nomos Phthembuthi, between Cynopolis and Andropolis *Tava Aeſtuarium*, Ptolemy; the ſame with the *Taum* of Tacitus.

TAUCHIRA, *ae*, or *orum*, Stephanus, Scylax, Peutinger; *Teuchira*, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; the ancient name of *Arſinoe*, in the Cyrenaica.

TAVIUM, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Tavia*, Antonine; a citadel and mart-town, Strabo; capital of the Trocmi, in Galatia, Pliny, Ptolemy; ſituate near the river Halys, an hundred and ſeventeen miles to the eaſt of Ancyra, Antonine. *Tavianus*, the gentilitious name, Coins.

TAULANTII, Thucydides, Livy; a barbarous people of Illyrica, extending along the coaſt of the Adriatic from north to ſouth, whoſe chief towns were Dyrrhachium, Apollonia, and Aulon, Ptolemy.

TAUM AESTUARIUM, Tacitus; *Tava*, Ptolemy; the mouth of the Taus, or Tavus, a river of Britain. Now the *Tweed*, Cellarius; Camden, the *Tay*, or *Frith of Tay*, in Scotland.

TAUNUS,

TAUNUS, Mela, Tacitus; a mountain of Germany, on the other ſide the Rhine, over againſt Mentz, famous for a garriſon of Druſus, and afterwards a caſtellum, or citadel, built by Druſus, and repaired by his ſon Germanicus. Now the *Heyrich*, or *Hoche*, Spener. Whether the ſame with the *Munimentum Trajani*, repaired by Julian, is a queſtion, Ammian. Spener places the *Munimentum Trajani* more eaſterly, on the left or ſouth ſide of the river Maine.

TAVOLA, Ptolemy; a river of Corſica, near Mariana. Now *Golo*, the largeſt river of the iſland, Cluverius.

TAURAMNITIUM. See TAURANTIUM.

TAURANIA, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Campania, long before Pliny's time extinct.

TAURANTIUM, Tacitus; according to Lipſius, *Taurannicium*, Florentine copy; *Tauranitium*, Ryckius; a ſubdiviſion or diſtrict of Armenia Major; as if it were a country watered by rivers running down from mount Taurus.

TAURASIA, Appian; a town of the Tranſpadana; ſuſpected to be the *Taurinorum Auguſta*, Turin.

TAURASINI CAMPI. See ARUSINI.

TAURENTOS PORTUS, Ptolemy; inſtead of *Taurcentos*, Mela, from *Taurois*, Voſſius; a port of Narbonenſis, near Toulon; but which, it is now uncertain, Baudrand.

TAURENTIUM, Strabo; *Tauroentium*, Ptolemy; a town; *Tauroenta*, Caeſar, whether an accuſative ſingular, from *Taurois*, or plural neuter, indeterminable; a citadel, diſtant twelve miles from Telo Martius, or Toulon.

TAURI, TAURICI, } See CHERSONESUS TAURICA.

TAURIANUM, Mela; *Tauroentum*, Pliny; a town of the Bruttii, on the Tuſcan ſea, to the ſouth of Metaurum, near the Portus Oreſtis. Now extinct, its ruins to be ſeen near Palma, in the Calabria Ultra.

TAURI AQUAE. See AQUAE.

TAURICA CHERSONNESUS. See CHERSONNESUS.

TAURINATES CAMPI. See AUGUSTA TAURINORUM.

TAURINI, Pliny, Ptolemy; a people of the Tranſpadana, at the foot of the Alps; their capital *Auguſta Taurinorum*. See AUGUSTA.

TAURI PROMONTORIUM. See SACRUM, CHELIDONIUM.

TAURI PYLAE, or *Portae*. See CILICIAE.

TAURIS, *idos*, Hirtius; an iſland on the coaſt of Illyricum, in the Adriatic, near Iſſa.

TAURISCI, Strabo, Livy, Pliny; the Alpine people; ſo called from *Taura*, a name of the ſame import with *Alben*, high mountains: whence the Romans called the *Tauriſci* by the name of *Alpini*, and *Inalpini*. The *Taurini* were called alſo *Tauriſci*, Polybius.

TAUROENTUM. See TAURIANUM.

TAUROIS. See TAURENTOS.

TAUROMENIUM, Cicero, Pliny; *Taurominium*, Mela, Pliny; *Tauromenia*, Solinus; a colony of Sicily, called *Naxos*, becauſe in the neighbourhood of it, ſituate in mount Taurus, on a ſteep and rugged part, Diodorus; and hence *Tauromenium* is the proper name, the manſion on mount Taurus, id. Naxos ſtanding on the ſouth ſide of the mountain, which was deſtroyed by Dionyſius, id. from the ruins of which *Tauromenium* either aroſe in the neighbourhood, or was encreaſed by means of it, ſo as to ſeem to be the ſame town, formerly called *Naxos*, and afterwards *Tauromenium*, rather than *Taurominium*; built three hundred and thirty-ſix years before Chriſt, by Andromachus, a man of opulence, and of greatneſs of ſoul above his fellow citizens; commanded long and happily with equity, having both tyrants and tyranny in the utmoſt abhorrence; the father of Timaeus the hiſtorian, Diodorus Siculus, Plutarch. In Diodorus's time *Tauromenium* received a Roman colony, the inhabitants being removed elſewhere. *Tauromenitani*, Romans; *Tauromenitae*, Greeks, the people; *Tauromenitanus*, Lucan; *Tauromenitanus*, Juvenal; the epithet. The town now called *Taormina*, a port town of Sicily, in the province of Demona. E. Long. 15° 30', Lat. 38° 15'.

TAUROMENIUS. See ONOBALA.

TAUROPOLIUM, Dionyſius Periegeta; a temple of Diana, in the iſland of Icarus; of Samos, Stephanus.

TAUROSCYTHAE. See TAURICA CHERSONESUS.

TAURUNUM, Pliny; a town of Pannonia Inferior, at the confluence of the Danube and Savus. Now *Belgrade*, capital of Servia. E. Long. 21° 22′, Lat. 45° 16′.

TAURUS, Diodorus; a mountain in the north-eaſt of Sicily; on which ſtood Tauromenium. Another *Taurus*, Tacitus; a mountain of Germany, on the confines of the Catti.

TAURUS, Athenaeus; a ſmall river of Peloponneſus, running through Argolis, by Troezen.

TAURUS, a mountain, or chain of mountains, of Aſia, the largeſt and moſt extenſive known, dividing Aſia in the middle, Pliny, Strabo. Authors differ as to its head or beginning; many placing it in Lycia, ſome in Caria, others again in Pamphylia. This mountain, according to Strabo, begins from Caria and Lycia, but there it exhibits neither any conſiderable breadth nor height; again, many imagine it begins from the Promontorium Sacrum, or Chelidonium, oppoſite to the Inſulae Chelidoniae, becauſe of the height of this promontory, its extent reaching from the mountains of Piſidia, quite above Pamphylia; but in reality, adds he, the chain of mountains is carried on from the Peraea Rhodiorum, as far as Piſidia, and is called *Taurus*. According to Mela, which is repeated by Pliny, mount *Taurus*, riſing from the eaſtern coaſts, ſwells to a tolerable height, and by its promontory, called *Chelidonium*, ſhuts the weſt ſide of a large bay. Theſe authors agree in this, that *Taurus* takes its beginning from the Promontorium Sacrum, or Chelidonium; though, through Caria to the Peraea Rhodiorum, a continued ridge extends, yet neither ſo high nor ſo extenſive, as to be thought ſufficiently worthy of the name of the huge mount *Taurus*. Livy ſeems to have placed the head of mount *Taurus* in Pamphylia; ſo that it is difficult in ſuch a continued chain of mountains, to determine, which do properly belong to *Taurus*, or which are only connected with it. Called *Taurus*, either becauſe the ancient Greeks gave that name to every thing large and big, or from the appearance the *Promontorium Chelidonium* makes at ſea, Stephanus. Its extremity to north-eaſt is called *Imaus*, Strabo.

TAVUS, or *Taus*, in Tacitus we have only *Taum Aeſtuarium*; in Ptolemy, *Tava Aeſtuarium*, a river of Britain; the *Tweed*, Cellarius; the *Tay*, Camden; a river running through Perthſhire, into the German Sea.

TAXANDRI, TAXANDRIA, } See TOXANDRI.

TAXGAETIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Rhaetia, ſituate at the head of the Rhine: at the Hither Rhine, ſo called by the Germans, or the weſtmoſt of the two heads, there is a village, commonly called *Tavetſch*, which Cluverius, and others, from ſome reſemblance in the ſound of the name, take to be the *Taxgaetium* of Ptolemy.

TAXIA, Marcianus Heracleota; *Taxiana*, Ptolemy; an iſland of Perſis, in the Perſian Gulf, to the ſouth of Elymais.

TAXILA, *orum*, Strabo; a town of the Hither India, ſituate between the Indus and the Hydaſpes; large and well regulated, or policed by the beſt laws; according to Arrian, the largeſt and moſt opulent in thoſe parts. Here Calanus, the Indian philoſopher dwelt, who followed Alexander the Great in his expeditions, and who, falling ſick at Paſagardae, conſumed himſelf to aſhes in the ſight of Alexander. *Taxilites*, *Taxilenus*, *Taxileus*, Stephanus; or *Taxilenſis*, the gentilitious names; *Taxillae*, *arum*, Pliny. Taxilus, the king, Taxiles, Curtius, received Alexander with civility.

TAXYMIRA. See SIMYRA.

TAYGETUS, *i*, Strabo; *Taygeta*, *orum*, Virgil; *Teygetus*, Homer; a mountain beginning at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, above the promontory Taenarus, riſing high and upright, and northwards reaching to the foot of the mountains of Arcadia, ſo as to leave in the middle a

bend like an elbow, where Meſſenia and Laconica join: at the foot of this mountain Sparta and Amyclae ſtood, and the river Eurotas ran down; hence the mountain is called *Amyclaeus*, Plutarch: It abounded in excellent game, which afforded amuſement and exerciſe to the Spartan virgins, Pauſanias, Virgil, Propertius, Statius. Now the *Mountains of the Manots*.

TAZINA, Ptolemy; a town of Media Atropatene, ſituate between the rivers Cambyſes and Cyrus.

TAZOS, Ptolemy; a town of the Boſporus, in Sarmatia Aſiatica, on the Sinus Cerceticus, on the north ſide of the Euxine. Another in the ſouth of the Taurica Cherſoneſus, near Theodoſia, Ptolemy.

TEANUM APULUM, Strabo; *Apulorum*, Pliny; to diſtinguiſh it from the Sidicinum; and ſimply, *Teanum*, Mela, Ptolemy; an inland town of Apulia, on the ſouth ſide of the Frento, which ſeparates the Frentani from the Apuli. The traces of it appear at ſixteen miles above the mouth of the Frento; the place is now called *Civita*, or *Civitate*. *Teanenſes*, Livy, the people.

TEANUM SIDICINUM, Cicero, Livy, Pliny; an inland town of Campania, to the weſt of Cales, and north of Capua; ſurnamed *Sidicinum*, to diſtinguiſh it from the Teanum Apulum; a colony of Auguſtus, and the territory aſſigned to ſoldiers, Frontinus; it is ſometimes called ſimply, *Teanum*, as being the nobler city, and not requiring any mark of diſtinction, Cicero, Ptolemy; *Sidicini*, the people, id. a branch of the Oſci, Strabo; *Teanenſes*, Inſcriptions; *Sidicinus*, the epithet, Virgil. The town now called *Tiano*, in the weſt of the Terra di Lavoro of Naples, and to the north-eaſt of, and not far from Carinola.

TEARI JULIENSES. See TIARJULIA.

TEARUS, Pliny; a river of Thrace; which, according to Herodotus, runs from thirty-eight ſprings, partly cold, partly hot; whither, he ſays, Darius, in his expedition againſt the Scythians, came, and continued there three days, pleaſed with the goodneſs of the water.

TEATE, Strabo; the metropolis of the Marucini, ſituate between Interpromium and Hadria, Antonine. *Teatini Marucinorum*, the people, Pliny; *Teates*, Appian. Now *Tieti*, and more frequently *Chieti*, or *Civita di Chieti*, capital of the Abruzzo Citra, ſituate on an eminence, near the river Aternus. From this place the religious order of *Teatins* take their name, being here inſtituted.

TEBERIS, Stephanus. See TIBERIS.

TECELIA, Ptolemy; a town on the confines of the Angrivarii and Tubantes, Cluverius. Now *Teklenburg*, a citadel on an eminence, in Weſtphalia, about ſix German miles to the north-eaſt of Munſter, and about two and a half to the weſt of Oſnabrug

TECMON, *onis*, *o* long, Stephanus; a town of Theſprotia, id. of Moloſſis, Livy; both diſtricts of Epirus. *Tecmonius*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

TECTOSAGES, Pliny, Strabo; from *Tectoſax*, Stephanus; *Tectoſagi*, Livy; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, next the Pyrenees; a branch of the Volcae, ſo called by way of diſtinction: *Tectoſacae*, Ptolemy; ſuſpected a corruption; concerned in the Delphic expedition; and from them the eaſtern or Aſiatic *Tectoſages* derive their origin, Strabo; called *Galatae* by the Greeks; an appellation they applied equally to the weſtern, as to the eaſtern Gauls, which laſt are alſo called *Gallograeci*, Florus.

TECUM, Pliny; *Tichis*, Mela; a river in the weſt of Gallia Narbonenſis, running by Eliberis, or Helena, from the Pyrenees, north eaſt, into the Mediterranean. Now the *Tec*.

TEDANIUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; a river of Liburnia, which on the eaſt terminates Japydia. Now ſaid to be *Zermagna*, in the maritime Croatia, which it ſeparates from Dalmatia, falling at a wide mouth into the Adriatic, between Senia and Jadera.

TEDIASTUM, Agathodaemon; an inland town of Liburnia, ſituate on the river Tedanius. Said by ſome to be now *Modruſch*, in the Auſtri-

an

an Croatia, four miles to the north of Senia.

TEGAMUS, Pliny; a canal, by which ſhips come up to Alexandria in Egypt.

TEGANUSA, Pliny; *Theganuſa*, Greeks; *Thiganuſa*, Ptolemy; an iſland, placed by Pliny in the Sinus Laconicus, but better in the Meſſenius to the weſt, being ſituate oppoſite to the promontory Acritas, between Methone and Corone, Strabo, Pauſanias.

TEGEA, Homer, Polybius, Epigrams; *Tegaea*, Ptolemy; *Tegeaea*, Poets; a town of Arcadia, ſituate to the north eaſt of Megalopolis, between that and Argos, and not far from the Eurotas, id. formerly illuſtrious and famous in war. There the Acheans, when waging war with the Lacedaemonians, held their public aſſemblies, or common council, Livy. Many cities of Arcadia being deſtroyed by the fate of war, *Tegea* ſtood its ground in tolerable circumſtances, Strabo. Said to have been made up of nine villages, id. Here were found the bones of Oreſtes, in the fifty-eighth Olympiad, Solinus; ſaid to have been ſeven cubits high, Herodotus. *Tegeatae*, the people, Coin, Polybius, Stephanus. In what manner the *Tegeatae* and Pheneatae harraſſed themſelves by continual war, Plutarch relates *Tegeus*, Virgil; *Tegeaeus*, Virgil, Ovid; the epithet. Another *Tegea* of Crete, built by Talthybius, Stephanus; by Agamemnon, Velleius; the only authors who mention it, of unknown ſituation. Of this place was Anges, the lyric poet, Stephanus. A third of Africa Propria, near Thabena, on the Sinus Numidicus, Hirtius.

TEGESSUS, Stephanus; from Dionyſius's Baſſarica; a town of Cyprus, of undetermined ſituation; *Tegeſſus*, Heſychius; who calls it a promontory of Cyprus.

TEGESTRA, *orum*, Stephanus; the ſame with *Tergeſte*, which ſee.

TEGYRA, *ae*, Stephanus; a town of Boeotia, the birth place of Apollo, and where he was worſhipped; hence ſurnamed *Tegyraeus*; whoſe temple and oracle remained till the Perſian war, Plutarch. Pelopidas gained great glory by the battle of *Tegyra*, a kind of prelude of the battle of Leuctra, id.

TEIGESUS. See TEGESSUS.

TEIUM. See TIUM.

TELA, Antonine; a town of the Vaccaei, in the Hither Spain. Now commonly *Santoio* in Leon, ſix leagues to the north of Palantia. In the year two hundred and eighteen, the *Concilium Telenſe* was holden here.

TELAIM, Hebrew; ſuppoſed to be another name for *Gilgal*. But Joſhua xv. 24. it is mentioned with *Ziph*, conſequently in the ſouth-eaſt of Judah.

TELAMON, *onis*, Polybius, Diodorus, Mela; a town of Etruria, with a port on the Tuſcan ſea. Its origin carried up as high as the time of the Argonauts, Diodorus. Now called *Telamone*, a port-town of Tuſcany. E. Long. 11° 50′, Lat. 42° 33′.

TELANDRUS, Pliny, Stephanus; *Telandrum*, Alexander Polyhiſtor; a town of Lycia; of Caria, Stephanus; probably on the confines of both.

TELCHINES, Diodorus; the firſt inhabitants of the iſland Rhodes, originally from Crete: hence the Apollo *Telchinius* of the Lindians, and the Juno *Telchinia*, of the Jalyſians, id. Ovid. Said to be a ſet of malignant people, whoſe very looks proved blaſting: and hence Heſychiſis explains the name, by enchanters, wizzards, ſorcerers; thought to be the ſame with, or nearly allied to the Curetes, Corybantes, Cabiri, and Idaei Dactyli; and ſaid to be ſeized with a kind of madneſs and Bacchic phrenſy at their ſacrifices, celebrated with much tumult and noiſe, Strabo.

TELCHINIA, Stephanus; the ancient name of *Crete*; ſo called from the *Telchines*, who thence removed to Cyprus, and then to Rhodes.

TELCHINIA, the ancient name of *Sicyon*, Stephanus.

TELCHINIS, Strabo; the iſland *Rhodes*, ſo called from the *Telchines*.

TELEBOA, Xenophon; a ſmall, but beautiful river of Armenia Major, near the ſprings of the Tigris. Alſo the name of a town of Acarnania, Plautus.

TELEBOAE, or *Teleboes*, Ariſtotle; a people of Aetolia or Acarnania, called alſo *Taphii*, Apollodorus; a part of whom removed to Italy, and ſettled in the iſland Capreae, Virgil, Tacitus.

TELEBOIDES, Pliny; iſlands oppoſite to Acarnania; ſo called from the *Teleboae*. The ſame with the *Taphiae*.

TELEBOIS, *idos*, Stephanus; a part of Acarnania; ſo called from *Teleboas*. *Teleboae*, the people, id.

TELENDOS, Pliny; a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Cilicia.

TELEPHUS, Stephanus; a village and fountain of Lycia, ſeven miles diſtant from Patara, ſo called becauſe *Telephus* waſhed his wound there. Neither village nor fountain is mentioned by any other author.

TELEPTE, Itinerary, Notitia; a limitaneous town of Byzacium, in Africa Propria.

TELESIA, Livy, Ptolemy; a town of Samnium, at no great diſtance from the confluence of the Vulturnus and Sabatus. A colony of the Triumviri, and walled round, Frontinus. Now *Teleſe*, in the Terra di Lavoro, but deſolate, with ſcarce ſix houſes ſtanding, Baudrand.

TELETHRIUS, Strabo; a mountain of Oechalia, a town in Euboea.

TELIS. See TETIS.

TELLENE, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus, Pliny; *Tellenae*, Strabo, Livy; an illuſtrious town of Latium, near Oſtia; now extinct, without any traces of it remaining.

TELMESSUS, Ptolemy, Pliny; *Telmiſſus*, Strabo, Livy, Stephanus; a town of Lycia, near Patara, not far from the river Xanthus, with a cognominal promontory and port, Strabo. *Telmiſſeis*, Herodotus, Arrian, or *Telmiſſenſes*, the people. Another in Caria, near Halicarnaſſus, which Suidas ſays, ought to be written *Telmiſus*, which gives name to the *Sinus Telmiſſicus*, or *Telmiſicus*, waſhing on one ſide Caria, and on the other Lycia, Livy. It was one of the ſix towns allotted by Alexander to the city of Halicarnaſſus, Pliny. *Telmiſeis*, or *Telmiſenſes*, the people. A third, in the ſouth of Piſidia, Arrian; called *Termeſſus*, Coin, Strabo, Livy, Ptolemy; *Termiſſus*, Dionyſius, Iſidorus Characenus, Stephanus; *Telmiſſus*, and *Termiſſus*, Arrian; ſo that it appears to have been binominal, ſituate near mount Solymos, which overtopped the eminence, on which it ſtood.

TELO, ſurnamed *Martius*, a port-town of Gallia Narbonenſis, of which there is no older mention than that made in a maritime Itinerary; diſtant twelve miles from Tauroentum. Now *Toulon*, a port-town of Provence, ſituate on a bay of the Mediterranean, twenty-five miles ſouth eaſt of Marſeilles. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 43° 5'.

TELOBIS, a town of the Hither Spain, on the weſt ſide of the river Rubricatus. Now *Martorel*, a ſmall town in the ſouth of Catalonia, ſituate on the river Nova, falling ſoon after into the Lobregat.

TELONIUS, Oroſius; *Tolenus*, Ovid; a river of Latium. Now *il Salto*, Holſtenius; which, riſing near the Lacus Fucinus, falls into the Velinus, at Reate.

TELOS, Strabo, Ovid, Pliny; *Agathuſſa*, Callimachus; an iſland in the ſea of Rhodes, oppoſite to Triopium, Herodotus; famous for its unguents, called *Unguenta Telina*, Pliny.

TELPHUSSA, Polybius; a town of Arcadia, ſituate between Olympia and Heraea: in Pauſanias's time deſolate. Called alſo *Thelpuſa*, Pliny, Pauſanias.

TEMBROGIUS, Pliny; a river of Bithynia, riſing in Galatia, and running through Bithynia, and falling into the Sangarius; the ſame with the *Thymbris* of Livy, the *Thymbrius* of Strabo.

TEMENITES. See TEMENOS. Alſo *Neapolis*, one of the diviſions of Syracuſe is called *Temenites*, Thucydides; from a temple of Apollo *Temenites*.

TEMENIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Argolis, on the coaſt, next to Laconica, on the Sinus Argolicus, not far from the mouth of the Eraſinus, twenty-ſix miles to the ſouth of Argos, Strabo.

TEMENOS, Stephanus; *Temenites Collis*, Thucydides; a place near that quarter

quarter of Syracuſe, called Epipolae. *Temenites Fons*, Pliny; a fountain on the ſouth ſide of Epipolae. Now *Fonte di Canali*, Cluverius.

TEMENOTHYRAE, *arum*, Coins, Pauſanias; a town on the confines of Lydia and Phrygia; where Pauſanias ſays, bones of an extraordinary ſize were diſcovered.

TEMESA, Ovid, Strabo; *Temſa*, Pliny; *Tempſa*, Ptolemy; the firſt town of the Bruttii, next the river Laus, Strabo; a Roman colony, Livy; *Temſanus*, the epithet, id. Cicero. Now extinct, with ſcarce any remains. Another of Cyprus. See TAMASEUS.

TEMMICES, Lycophron; the ancient inhabitants about Arne in Boeotia; afterwards called *Chaeronea*.

TEMNOS, Strabo, Pliny; an inland town of Aeolia, in the Hither Aſia, a ſmall town, Xenophon; thirty-three miles to the eaſt of Cyme. The country of Hermagoras, who wrote on rhetoric, Strabo. Pliny mentions another, that had ſtood at the mouth of the Hermus, but extinct in his time; and farther up the river, a third. *Temnitae*, Coin, Cicero, Stephanus, the people; *Temnii*, Tacitus.

TEMPE, a moſt pleaſant place or valley of Theſſaly; that there it was, appears from the epithets, *Theſſalica*, Livy; *Theſſala*, Ovid; but in what particular diſtrict is the queſtion: from the Phthiotica of Catullus, it ſhould ſeem to be of Phthiotis: but the Peneus, which runs through *Tempe*, was at too great a diſtance, ſeparated from it by mount Othrys and others. But firſt let *Tempe* be defined, previous to determining the particular diſtrict. The Peneus, according to Pliny, running down between Oſſa to the ſouth, and Olympus to the north, for five hundred ſtadia, is for half that ſpace navigable: in the direction of this courſe lies what is called *Tempe*, extending in length for five miles, in breadth for almoſt an acre and a half, with gentle convexities riſing on the right and left, beyond ken of human ſight. Within glides on the Peneus in its verdant light, green in its pebbles, charming in the graſs on its banks, harmoniouſly vocal with the muſic of birds. In this deſcription Strabo and Aelian agree; the laſt adding, that it has an agreeable variety of places of retreat; and that it is not the work of man's hand, but the ſpontaneous production of nature; and Strabo, that formerly the Peneus formed a lake in this ſpot, being checked in its courſe by the higher grounds about the ſea; but that an opening being made by an earthquake, and mount Oſſa being torn from Olympus, the Peneus gained a free courſe to the ſea between them. But Livy, who calls *Tempe* a grove, remarks a degree of horror rather than amenity, with which the Roman army was ſtruck in marching over this narrow paſs; for beſides the deſile, difficult to go over, which runs on for five miles, there are ſteep rocks on each hand, down which the proſpect is apt to cauſe a dizzineſs, heightened by the noiſe and depth of the interfluent Peneus. From which it appears, that *Tempe* was in the Pelaſgiotis, whoſe extremity was formerly the Peneus, but afterwards, as is probable, allotted to Magneſia; and thus Pliny places the mouth of the Peneus, not in Theſſaly itſelf, but in the Magneſia of Theſſaly. The name is properly *Temenos*, a ſacred grove, in the dialect of the Macedonians and Aeolians, *Tempos*; as Mela obſerves, *Tempe*, ennobled by its ſacred grove: hence the Romans formed *Tempus*, and the diminutive *Tempulum*, or *Templum*. The name *Tempe* became at length an appellative to denote any pleaſant ſpot. There was an *Heloria Tempe* in Sicily, on the banks of the Helorus, Ovid: and a *Tempe Teumeſſia* in Boeotia, near mount Teumeſſos, Statius; called *Cygneia*, Ovid.

TEMPERIES CORPORIS EX SITU LOCI, Vitruvius; the influence of climate on the bodies of men. See LOCORUM VIS.

TEMPLUM, in general, a place ſequeſtred or ſet apart; from *Temenos*, called in the Aeolic dialect, *Tempos*; in a ſtricter ſenſe, places allotted for religious purpoſes; and

and in a ſtill ſtricter, for a ſpace or quarter in the heavens, marked out by the augur with his lituus, Lucretius, Varro; where he carefully obſerved the motion and ſinging of the birds, and in what part of this *Templum* they made their appearance, Plautus. And hence a place walled round, and deſtined for the worſhip of any deity, and conſecrated by the augurs, was called *Templum Auguſtum*, Ovid; and the act itſelf inauguration, or conſecration.

TEMPLUM DIANAE EPHESIAE, Pliny; a temple of Diana at Epheſus, which was two hundred and twenty years a-building, by a contribution of all the Hither Aſia, under the direction of the architect Cherſiphron, id. Strabo. One of the ſeven wonders of the world, Pliny; ſtanding on an hundred and twenty-ſeven columns, Vitruvius; burnt down by Heroſtratus, in order to earn fame from infamy; the very night on which Alexander the Great was born; which gave riſe to the frigid conceit of Timaeus; that Diana was that night abſent, becauſe employed about Olympias; Diana, called Lucina, preſiding over births. The temple was reſtored by the Epheſians, under the conduct of the architect Chermocrates, Strabo.

TEMPSA. See TEMESA.

TEMPSIS, Pliny; the top of mount *Tmolus*, where people are ſaid to live an hundred years

TEMPYRA, *orum*, Livy, Ovid; a town of Thrace, near Aenus; called *Timporum*, Antonine.

TEMSA. See TEMESA.

TENCHTERI, or *Tenctteri*, a people of Germany, always joined by authors with the Uſipii, who, being driven out by the Catti, wandered about the Rhine for three years together, Caeſar; at length they came to the Sicambri on the Rhine, among whom they became ſo blended, as to preclude a poſſibility of aſſigning them certain boundaries; Tacitus ſeems to allot them that part higher up the Rhine, oppoſite to, and next the Ubii, or that part of Weſtphalia, lying between the counties of Lippe, March, and Waldec, and the biſhoprick of Paderborn, Cluverius.

TENDEBA, *orum*, *ae*, Livy; a citadel of Caria, in the territory of Stratonice. An ancient town of Caria, Stephanus; *Tendebeis*, or *Tendebenſes*, the people, id.

TENEA, Stephanus; a village of the territory of Corinth, at the diſtance of ſixty ſtadia, Pauſanias; ſituate between this laſt and Mycenae. *Teneatae*, the people, Coin; who formed a peculiar republic, Strabo; and had a temple of Apollo Teneates, id. and that in the Achean war they revolted from the Corinthians to the Romans, Pauſanias; who ſays, that a gate of Corinth was called *Teneatica Porta*.

TENEAS, Strabo; *Tinia*, Silius Italicus, Pliny; a river of Umbria, riſing in the Apennine, near Nuceria, falling into the Clitumnus, and both together into the Tiber, from eaſt to weſt. Now *Topino*.

TENEBRIUM, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a promontory and port of the Ilercaones, in the Hither Spain, about the mouth of the Iberus.

TENEDOS, Virgil; an iſland on the coaſt of Troas, in ſight of Troy, at the diſtance of forty ſtadia from the continent, and eighty in compaſs, Strabo; with a cognominal Aeolian town, Ptolemy; and a temple of Apollo Smintheus, Strabo, Homer. No inconſiderable town, as appears from its coins, inſcribed *Tenedii*, the people. Its origin is derived from *Tennes*, or *Tenes*, who, being expoſed in a coffer or box by his father Cygnus, the Thracian, at the inſtigation of the mother in-law, was by fate carried to this iſland, and made king of it, and at length worſhipped as a God, on account of his virtues, Cicero, Diodorus Siculus; and the iſland, from *Leucophrys*, its former name, came to be called *Tenedos*; it was alſo called *Calydna*, *Phoenice*, and *Lyrneſſus*, Strabo, Pliny; famous for its earthen ware, Plutarch, Scholiaſt on Ariſtophanes; for which purpoſe the iſland had an excellent red clay; and hence Bochart would derive the appellation from *Tinedom*, a red clay. *Tenedia Securis*, is a proverbial ſaying, uſed to denote ſeverity; from a law there

there paſſed, that perſons found in the act of adultery ſhould be put to death, a ſeverity executed on the king's ſon; and therefore in the coins of *Tenedos*, on one ſide are two heads, in memorial of the king and his ſon, and on the reverſe an ax, Ariſtotle. Another *Tenedos*, of Lycia, Stephanus; of Pamphylia, Apollodorus, whoſe inhabitants are called *Tenedei*, to diſtinguiſh them from the *Tenedii*, of the iſland *Tenedos*; on which laſt Zoilus, the Homeromaſtix, wrote an encomium, Strabo.

TENERICUS CAMPUS, Strabo; a plain adjoining to the Lacus Copais, in Boeotia.

TENIA LONGA, Antonine; *Taenia Longa*, Ptolemy; the genuine writing; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, to the eaſt of Ruſadir; ſo called from its being a long ſlip.

TENOS, Ovid, Epigrams; an iſland, one of the Cyclades; diſtant a mile from Andros, and fifteen miles from Delos, with a ſmall cognominal town, and a large temple of Neptune in a grove without the town, worth the ſeeing, Strabo; the iſland is fifteen miles in extent, called *Hydruſſa* by Ariſtotle, from its plenty of water; by ſome, *Ophiuſa*, from its ſerpents, Pliny, Strabo; and thence Bochart derives its name, *Thannoth*, denoting dragons or ſerpents; and the appellation *Hydruſſa* from *Hydrus*, is thought to have a reference to the ſame noxious animals rather than to water. The noxiouſneſs of theſe animals, and the rankneſs of the garlic are obſerved by the Scholiaſt on Ariſtophanes; from this iſland the viper called *Tenia* takes its name, Heſychius; and here was a fountain, whoſe water would not mix with wine, Athenaeus. *Tenii*, Coins, the people. Now *Tino*, ſixty miles weſt of Samos. E. Long. 26°, Lat. 37° 15'.

TENOS, Stephanus; a town of Laconica, mentioned by no other author; the native place of the poeteſs Erinna, about which however the learned are not agreed.

TENSA, Solinus; an iſland of Italy, on the coaſt of Magna Graecia, ſettled by Ionians.

TENTYRA, *orum*, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Tentyris*, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of the Thebais in the Higher Egypt, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Nile, giving name to the Nomos *Tentyrites*, lying to the ſouth of the Nomos Dioſpolites. *Tentyritae*, the people, Strabo; of ſuch terror to the crocodiles, that the very ſound of their voice put them to flight, as they killed them wherever they found them, Strabo, Pliny; in the ſame manner as the Pſylli of Cyrenaica had a certain natural power over ſerpents: whence aroſe an inveterate enmity between the *Tentyritae* and thoſe cities of Egypt which had the crocodile in religious veneration, Juvenal. And when crocodiles were brought to Rome, they were always attended by the *Tentyritae*, who with a net brought them out of the pond, where they were fed, when about to be ſhewn to the people, and again returned them, without receiving any hurt, Strabo.

TEOS, Livy, Strabo; *Teios*, Thucydides; a town with a port, ſituate in the ſouth of the peninſula of Ionia, to the ſouth of Erythrae; not an iſland, as Pliny erroneouſly alledges, differing in this from Mela, whom he generally follows; the country of Anacreon the poet, who calls it *Acamantis*, the ancient name of *Teos*, and in whoſe time the Teians, to avoid the tyranny of the Perſians, removed to Abdera in Thrace, which gave riſe to a proverbial ſaying, mentioned under that article, Strabo; for which they are commended by Herodotus, becauſe chooſing to quit their country rather than continue ſlaves. Of this town were alſo Hecataeus the hiſtorian, and Protagoras the philoſopher, Stephanus; whoſe books, as atheiſtical, were burnt by order of the Athenians; of Abdera, Cicero; probably becauſe the Teians removed thither. Menander, father of Protagoras, was ſo opulent as to entertain Xerxes and his attendants on his march againſt Greece. *Teii*, the people, Coins. *Teius*, the epithet, Horace.

TEPULA AQUA, Pliny; the ſame with *Julia Aqua*; ſo called from one

one *Julius*, the diſcoverer; collected by Agrippa from ſeveral veins in the Ager Tuſculanus, and conducted by him in the Via Latina.

TEREBINTHUS. See MAMRE.

TEREBUS. See TADER.

TERedon; a town of Chaldaea, placed by Ptolemy between the mouths of the Tigris; by Strabo and Dionyſius, at the mouth of the Euphrates; probably ſituate between the mouths of both.

TERENTUS, Statius, Martial; a place in Rome at the end of the Campus Martius, not far from the Capitol; where ſtood a temple of Pluto and Conſus, with an altar under ground, conſecrated to the Inferi; ſo called from the Tiber eating away, or making a breach in its banks. Hence the *Ludi Terentini*, Martial; or *Seculares*.

TERGESTE, *is*, Romans; *Tergeſte*, *ae*, or *es*, Strabo; *Tergeſtum*, Ptolemy; *Tegeſtra*, *orum*, Stephanus; *Urbs Tegeſtraeorum*, Dionyſius Periegetes; but the genuine name is *Tergeſte*, Inſcriptions, Peutinger; a town of Iſtria, ſituate on the Sinus Tergeſtinus, a bay of the Adriatic, terminating Illyricum on the weſt, Mela. Now *il Golfo di Trieſte*; a colony, twenty three miles to the eaſt of Aquileia, beyond which, at the diſtance of ſix miles, is the river Formio, the ancient boundary of Italy enlarged, Pliny. The town now commonly *Trieſte*. E. Long. 14°, Lat. 46° 5′.

TERIAS, Thucydides, Scylax, Diodorus, Pliny; a river of Sicily, running from weſt to eaſt, at the diſtance of a mile to the north of Leontini, into the Sicilian ſea. Now *il Fiume di S. Leonardo*, Cluverius. Alſo the ancient name of the river *Gallus* in the Hither Aſia, Stephanus.

TERINA, Strabo, Scylax, Stephanus; *Tercina*, Lycophron; a town of the Bruttii, ſituate on the Sinus Terinaeus, Pliny; Now *Golfo di S. Eufemia*, Cluverius; in the Tuſcan ſea, between Clampetia to the north and Temeſa to the ſouth, deſtroyed by Hannibal, Strabo; ſome traces of it to be now ſeen near Nuceria. There are thoſe who make *Terina* a ſmall iſland, or rather a rock, called, *Pietra della Nave*, Cluverius; on which Ligea, one of the Sirens was ſhipwrecked, Lycophron, Solinus.

TERIOLI, Notitia Imperii; a citadel, with a ſmall town, of Rhaetia, ſituate midway between the ſprings of the Athеſis and Bauxare Now *Tirol*, a ſlender citadel in the Griſons, giving name to a county.

TERMANTIA, and *Termiſus*, Appian; a town of the Arevacae, in the Hither Spain, not far from Numantia; whether the *Termes* of Pliny, Ptolemy, Florus, is not ſo plain. It is taken by many now for *Lerma*, on the river Arelanza; by others for *Nueſtra Senora de Tiermes*. *Termantini*, the people, Appian; *Termeſtini*, Livy.

TERMERA, Herodotus; a town of Caria, on the confines of Lycia; *Termera Libera*, Pliny.

TERMERIUM, Strabo; a promontory of the Myndians in Caria, oppoſite to Scandaria, a promontory of the iſland Cos, at the diſtance of forty ſtadia.

TERMES. See TERMANTIA.

TERMESSUS. See TELMESSUS and PERMESSUS.

TERMILAE, Herodotus; the *Lycians*, ſo called by their neighbours, after occupying the diſtrict of Milyas.

TERMISSUS, TERMISUS, } See { TELMESSUS. TERMANTIA.

TERMUS, Ptolemy; a river of Sardinia, running between the Portus Nymphaeus, and Coracodes, into the ſea, on the weſt ſide of the iſland. Now *el Rio di Boſa*, Cluverius; according to others *el Rio de Coquinas*.

TERPILLUS, Ptolemy; a town of Mygdonia, a diſtrict of Macedonia, near Aſſorus, on the Echedorus.

TERRA HABITABILIS. See OICUMENE.

TERRA ROTUNDA. See ROTUNDITAS.

TERRACINA. See TARRACINA.

TERRARUM ORBIS PARTES. See CONTINENTES.

TERUANNA. See TARUANNA.

TESANA, Lower Writers; a town of Rhetia, to the weſt of Feltria. Now *Teſſina*, lying between Feltria and Trent.

TESCAPHE, Ptolemy; a town of Babylonia, ſituate on the Tigris, between

between Apamia and Seleucia.

TETHRONIUM, Herodotus; *Tithrone*, Pliny; *Tithronium*, Pauſanias; a town of Phocis, twenty ſtadia above Drymaea, and fifteen from Amphiclea, ſituate in a plain; affording nothing remarkable, Pauſanias.

TETIS, Mela; not *Telis*, as in the common editions; a river of Gallia Narbonenſis, running from the Pyrenees into the Sinus Gallicus. Now the *Tet*, running by Perpignan.

TETIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Cyprus, whoſe mouth lies between Amathus and Citium, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland.

TETRACHORITAE, or *Tetracomi*, Stephanus; the *Beſſi* ſo called, from their occupying four places or villages.

TETRANAULOCHUS. See NAULOCHUS.

TETRAPOLIS. See SELEUCIS; four cities built by Seleucus, called the ſiſter cities; viz. *Antiochia*, after his father; *Seleucia*, after himſelf; *Apamia*, after his wife; and *Laodicea*, after his mother, Strabo.

TETRAPOLIS ATTICA, Strabo; four cities in the north of Attica; ſo called, either becauſe they maintained the dignity of cities longer, or becauſe they were anciently built by Xuthus, king of that northern diſtrict, and theſe were *Oenoe*, *Marathon*, *Probalinthus*, and *Tricorythus*.

TETRAPOLIS DORICA, Strabo. See DORICA.

TETRAPYRGIA, Ptolemy; a town in the weſt of Garſauritis; but by Peutinger's map, rather in Cilicia than Cappadocia, of which Garſauritis is a part.

TETRARCHIA, Cicero; the government of the fourth part of a country: *Tetrarches*, or *Tetrarcha*, id. a governour of ſuch a part; a term often mentioned by the Evangeliſt Luke; by whom it is peculiarly applied to the diviſion made of Herod's kingdom into four parts and therefore called *Tetrarchies*.

TETRARCHIA, Pliny; a particular diviſion or diſtrict of Lycaonia, in the part where it bounds on Galatia, having fourteen cities, of which Iconium was the moſt illuſtrious.

TETRICUS MONS, Servius; *Tetrica*, Virgil; *Tetrica Rupes*, Sil. Italicus; a part of the hithermoſt Apennin, aſſigned to the Sabines; ſo called from its horrid appearance; and, according to Holſtenius, is now that dreadful ridge, riſing above the reſt of the Apennin, between Mons Fiſcellus; now *Monte della Sibylla*, and *Aſculum Picenum*, or *Aſcoli*, of Ancona.

TEUCERA, Peutinger; a town of Belgica, lying next to Samarobriva, to the weſt. Now *Tieure*, or *Tieſure*, a village of Artois, on the borders of Picardy, on the river Authie, Cluverius.

TEUCHIRA, the ancient name of *Arſinoe*, a town of the Cyrenaica, which ſee.

TEUCRIA, Virgil; *Teucris*, *Teucrium*, Stephanus; *Troy* ſo called, from *Teucer*, the ſon of Scamander, the Cretan, who reigned in Troas, together with Dardanus, his ſon-in-law; and hence alſo the Trojans were called *Teucri*, Ovid.

TEUDERIUM. See THEUDURUM.

TEUGLUSSA, Thucydides; an iſland on the coaſt of Ionia, near Halicarnaſſus; *Teutluſſa*, Stephanus.

TEUMESSUS, Strabo; a mountain of Boeotia, commended by the poet Antimachus, in high-ſounding, empty verſe, id. And where Hercules, yet a boy, ſlew a lion, Homer; whoſe ſkin he ever after wore as a mantle: hence the epithet *Teumeſſius*, given Hercules, Statius. The name of a cognominal town of Boeotia, Demoſthenes Bithynus; a village, Pauſanias; where Jupiter is ſaid to have concealed Europa, Pauſanias; alluded to by the poet Antimachus, in his Thebais. Alſo a grove near Thebes, Nonnus

TEURIOCHAEMAE, Ptolemy; a people of Germany, whoſe country is now ſaid to be Thuringia.

TEURISCI, Ptolemy; a people ſituate in the north of Dacia.

TEURNIA, Pliny; *Teurnia*, Ptolemy; a town of Noricum, not inconſiderable, Inſcription. Thought to be *Villach*, on the Drave, Cluverius, in Carinthia. E. Long. 11° 8′, Lat. 47°.

TEUTANION. See TITANA.

TEUTHIS, *idos*, Pauſanias; a town of Arcadia, Stephanus; a village,

Pauſanias; adjoining to the diſtrict called Thiſoa; formerly a ſmall town, which furniſhed a general for the war of Troy, called *Teuthis*, according to others Ornytus, but falling out with Agamemnon at Aulis, returned home, id. *Teuthides*, the gentilitious name, and patronymic Stephanus.

TEUTHRANIA, Pliny; a diſtrict of Myſia, where the river Caicus riſes, with a cognominal town, diſtant above ſeventy ſtadia from Pitana and Elaea, towards Pergamus, Strabo: taking its name from *Teuthras*, king of the Myſians and Cilicians, id. *Teuthranteus*, the epithet, Ovid. Another *Teuthrania*, called alſo *Thymaena*, Ptolemy; a place of Paphlagonia, ſituate between Citorum to the weſt, and the promontory Carambis to the eaſt.

TEUTHRONA, Ptolemy, Pauſanias; a town of Laconica, on the coaſt, ſituate between Las to the north, and Tenarus to the ſouth.

TEUTLUSSA. See TEUGLUSSA.

TEUTOBURGIENSIS SALTUS, Tacitus; a foreſt of Germany, famous for the total rout of Varus and three legions; ſituate at no great diſtance from the Sylva Caeſia, on this ſide the Viſurgis, or Weſer, beginning in the country of the Marſi, between the Ems and Lippe, and extending to Paderborn, Spener. The foreſt takes its name from *Teutoburgium*, Ptolemy; a town of Germany; now *Dethmold*, *Dietmellen*, in the county of Lippe, near the heads of the rivers Ems and Lippe. E. Long. 8° 35′, Lat. 52°.

TEUTOBURGIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Pannonia Inferior, on the north ſide of the Danube, oppoſite to the confluence of the Drave; but according to Antonine, on the ſouth ſide, between Cornacum and Murſa.

TEUTONES, Velleius, Plutarch, Eutropius, Oroſius; *Teutoni*, Caeſar, Mela, Cicero; a people always by authors joined with the Cimbri, both ſeated by Mela beyond the Elbe, on the Sinus Codanus, or Baltic; and there it is ſuppoſed lay the country of the *Teutones*; now *Ditmarſh*, diverſity of dialects producing the different terms *Teut*, *Tut*, *Dit*, *Tid*, and *Thod*, which in the ancient German language denoted *people*, Leibnitz. Of theſe *Teutones* Virgil is to be underſtood in the epithet *Teutonicus*; an appellation, which more lately came to be applied to the Germans in general; and later ſtill, the appellation, *Alemanni*.

TEUTRIA, Strabo, Pliny; one of the Diomedeae, iſlands in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Apulia Daunia.

TEYGETUS. See TAYGETUS.

TEZERUS, a river of Spain. See ALBA.

THAANACH, Joſhua; a town of Manaſſeh, on this ſide Jordan; one of the Levitical towns, id. from which the Canaanites could not be driven, Judges i. 27. diſtant four miles from Legio, and therefore lay in the ſouth of Galilee, and to the weſt of the towns about mount Tabor. Here Siſera was defeated by Barak, Judges v. 19.

THAANATH, or *Thenath*, Jerome; a village of Ephraim, ten miles from Neapolis, on the eaſt, towards Jordan: thought to be the *Thaanath-Silo*, mentioned Joſhuah xvi. 6. where it is ſaid to be the eaſt boundary of the tribe of Ephraim.

THABBA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, to the ſouth of Carthage.

THABENA, Hirtius; a town of Africa Propria, not far from the Mediterranean; *Thabenenſes*, the people, id. ſubject to Juba, revolted to Caeſar.

THABIENE. See TABIENE.

THABOR, Hebrew, Septuagint, Vulgate; but Hoſeah v. 1. tranſlated *Itabyrium*, Septuagint; a name alſo employed by Joſephus; explained *Thabor*, St. Jerome; who ſays, it was a mountain of Galilee, ſituate in a plain, and equally terminated or defined on every ſide; lying in the middle between the Campus Magnus, or great plain and Scythopolis, and riſing to thirty ſtadia, inacceſſible on the north ſide; with a plain a top, twenty ſix ſtadia in extent, the whole encompaſſed with a wall, Joſephus; who either fortified it during the war with the Romans, or reſtored the ancient fortifications,

fortifications, id. the ruins of which ſtill remain, Korte. And that there was formerly a fort upon it appears from Polybius; who calls it *Atabyrium*; different from the fortifications of Joſephus, becauſe the aſcent to theſe laſt was thirty ſtadia, whereas to *Atabyrium*, but half that aſcent: this mountain was the boundary of Iſſachar to the north, on the borders of Zabulon, and according to Lightfoot, was diſtant about ten miles to the north weſt of Capernaum; which agrees with the relation of travellers. The moſt beautiful mountain in the world, both in itſelf, and in the proſpect it affords; ſeen on the eaſt and weſt ſides, it exactly reſembles a ſugar-loaf; on the north and ſouth ſides, it appears of an oval-round, with a deep valley running about it, ſo as to lie detached from, though near to, other mountains, which it overtops. To the north-eaſt, the eaſt, and ſouth-eaſt, it has the plain of Galilee lying before it; and to the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, the incomparably beautiful plain of Eſdrelon; quite round, it riſes equally high and ſteep, and appears green on every ſide, Korte. A-top it has an oval plain, about three miles in compaſs; over the plain of Eſdrelon there is a view of the mountains of Gilboa, to the ſouth and to the ſouth-weſt that of mount Carmel, to the weſt a proſpect of the mountains of Nazareth, and over them of the Mediterranean; and to the north that of the beginning of mount Lebanon, and then that of Baſhan, id. At this mountain Barak collected the army he raiſed againſt Siſera, and in the plain below fought with him. Whether this was the high mountain, on which our Saviour's transfiguration happened, mentioned by the Evangeliſts, though affirmed by the generality, is however queſtioned by ſome. Ancient tradition is for it; whereas Lightfoot will have it to be a mountain near Caeſarea Philippi; probably that very high one, which, according to Joſephus, hangs over the ſprings of the Jordan, and at the foot of which ſtood Caeſarea.

THABRACA. See TABRACA.

THABUSIUM, Livy; a citadel of Phrygia Magna, ſituate between Tabae and Cibyra.

THABUTHIS, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the ſprings of the Bagrada.

THACCONA, Ptolemy; a town of Babylonia, oppoſite to Volgeſia, and in the ſame latitude.

THACES, Ptolemy; a branch of the Scythians, at Mount Imaus.

THADAMORA, Joſephus; the ſame with Palmyra, which ſee.

THADUTE. See TADUTI.

THAENA, and *Thena*, Strabo; *Thenae*, Pliny, Antonine; *Theaenae*, Ptolemy; a town ſituate at the beginning, or weſt ſide, of the Syrtis Minor; a colony, ſurnamed *Aelia*, Antonine; an indication that Adrian was the founder. *Thaenitae*, Inſcription, the people.

THAFFU, Jerome, Euſebius; *Thapuah*, or *Thephua*, Joſhua; of which nothing farther is ſaid than that it was a town of Judah, whoſe king Joſhua ſlew.

THAGASTE. See TAGASTE.

THALA, Salluſt; a town of Numidia, mentioned by many, but its ſituation defined by none; a large and opulent town, where Jugurtha kept his treaſure, taken and plundered by Metellus, Florus; deſtroyed in the war of Juba, or that between Caeſar and Scipio, Strabo.

THALAMA, *ae*, Ptolemy; *Thalamae, arum*, Pauſanias, Polybius; a town of Laconica, to the north-weſt of Sparta, towards the confines of Meſſenia, famous for the temple and oracle of Paſiphae, Plutarch.

THALLA. See THELLA.

THALLUSA, Pliny; which, he ſays, others call *Daphnuſa*; one of the ſmaller iſlands near Chios in the Egean ſea.

THALPUSA, Stephanus. See THELPUSA.

THALUDA. See TAMUDA.

THAMAGADI. See TAMUGADI.

THAMAR. See HAZEZON.

THAMARITA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, beyond Mount Garas.

THAMATHSARE, Joſhua; *Thamnaſarach*, or *Thamnaſachar*, Septuagint; the ſame with *Thamna*, a town of

Ephraim, the inheritance of Joſhua, and where he was buried, Joſephus; ſituate between Antipatris and Lydda, Reland.

THAMBES, Ptolemy; a mountain of Numidia Propria, from which riſes the river Rubricatus, running from ſouth to north into the Mediterranean, to the eaſt of Hippo Regius.

THAMNA, called alſo *Thimna*; a town firſt belonging to the tribe of Judah, Joſhua; afterwards aſſigned to the Danites, id. where Juda ſheared his ſheep; near the Philiſtines, and when powerful occupied by them. Of this place was the wife of Samſon. One of the toparchies of Judea, Joſephus; called *Toparchia Thamnitica*, Pliny; *Thamnitae*, the people, Stephanus. Another *Thamna* of Ephraim. See THAMATHSARE.

THAMNASACHAR. } See THAMATH-
THAMNASARACH. } SARE.

THAMONDACANA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the river Nigir.

THAMUDENI, or *Thamydeni*, Ptolemy; a people of Arabia Felix, bordering on the Saraceni, northwards towards Arabea Petraea, Diodorus Siculus. *Thamuda*, Stephanus, the diſtrict.

THAPSACUS, Xenophon; a great and opulent city on the Euphrates, id. on the confines of Arabia Deſerta, Ptolemy; in Syria, Pliny, Stephanus; and if ſo, is to be alloted to the Palmyrene; called *Amphipolis* in Pliny's time, a name given it by the Macedonians. There Cyrus and his army waded over, the water reaching breaſt high, a thing the people of *Thapſacus* had never obſerved done before, Xenophon; and there Darius croſſed over a bridge to Cilicia, in his march againſt Alexander, and thither he fled back after his defeat, Arrian. *Thapſacus* is alſo mentioned by Strabo as a noted place, from which diſtances of places were reckoned, and where ſtood an ancient bridge on the Euphrates. It is with probability thought to be the *Thiphſach*, mentioned 1 Kings iv. 24. called *Thapſa*, Septuagint; *Thaphſa*, Vulgate; the boundary, on that ſide, of Solomon's kingdom.

THAPSUS, Ptolemy; *Thapſum*, Peutinger; a town of Africa Propria, ſituate on the Mediterranean, to the ſouth of Leptis Parva, at the diſtance of eight miles; a very ſtrong place, made ſtill more famous by the war and victory of Caeſar, Hirtius. *Thapſitani*, the people, id.

THAPSUS of Sicily. See TAPSUS.

THAPUAH. See { TAPHUA. / THAPPU.

THARSE, Joſephus; *Therſa*, Septuagint; *Thirza*, or *Tirzah*, Hebrew; a town of Samaria, the royal reſidence of the kings of Iſrael, before Omri built Samaria. Its ſituation uncertain; placed by ſome to the north of the city of Samaria.

THASBALTE. See TABALTA.

THASIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Africa Propria.

THASIE, Pliny; a diſtrict of Iberia.

THASOS. See THASSOS.

THASPIS, or *Theſpis*, Ammian; a town of Carmania, ſituate between Carmana and Portoſpana, proceeding ſouthwards.

THASSOS, ſurnamed *Libera*, Pliny; becauſe enjoying their liberty under the Romans; *Thaſos*, Mela; an iſland in the Egean ſea, near Thrace, and next Lemnos; famous for its vines; its wine remarkable for its ſweet flavour, and for its marble, Virgil, Seneca, Pliny, Athenaeus; anciently called *Aeria*, Oracle, Pliny; *Ogygia*, on account of its antiquity, Dionyſius Periegetes, who commends it for its fertility. Hence Θάσου ἀγαθῆς, a proverbial ſaying for great plenty. It had a cognominal town, a colony of Parians, Strabo; *Thaſii*, the people, Nepos. *Thaſius*, the epithet, Virgil. The iſland was alſo called *Chryſe*, on account of its gold mines, Arrian; and *Odonis*, Heſychius, from its agreeableneſs.

THAUMACI, *orum*, Strabo, Livy; *Thaumacia*, Homer, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Magneſia in Theſſaly, ſituate on an eminence, hanging over the defile called Coele; as you go from Pylae and the Sinus Maliacus through Lamia, and paſs the rugged places of Theſſaly, and the ways made intricate by the windings of the valleys, and are come

come to this town, of a ſudden an extenſive plain, like a vaſt ſea, opens before your eyes, in which the ſight is loſt; from this aſtoniſhing proſpect the place came to be called *Thaumaci*, Livy.

THAUMASIUS. Pauſanias, Stephanus; a mountain of Arcadia, on the river Molottus, or Moloſſus; where Saturn, deceived by Rhea, is ſaid to have ſwallowed the ſtone inſtead of Jupiter, Mythology. In this mountain is the cave of Rhea, which none but the women, prieſteſſes to the Goddeſs, are allowed to enter.

THEAENAE. See THAENA.

THEANGELA, Pliny, Stephanus; a town of Caria; it ſeems to have had its name from proclaiming public ſpectacles; probably it was a privilege of this town, to be the common cryer on theſe occaſions, and to aſſemble the community, who had a right to aſſiſt at thoſe ſpectacles. It was one of the ſix towns allotted by Alexander to the city of Halicarnaſſus, Pliny. *Theangeleus*, Athenaeus, or *Theangelenſis*, the gentilitious name.

THEATRUM, a term of Greek original, denoting a building where plays were ſeen acted; common in ſeveral parts of Greece, and afterwards borrowed from them by the Romans, and built in the form of a ſemicircle. In the firſt ages of Rome, *Theatres* were only temporary, and built of wood, Dio, Pliny. Pompey the Great was the firſt who built a fixed *Theatre*, all of ſtone, Tacitus.

THEBAE, *arum*, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix on the Arabian gulf. Another *Thebae*, a very ancient town of the Higher Egypt, Homer, Dionyſius Periegetes, Juvenal; ſituate on the right or eaſt ſide of the Nile, famous for its hundred gates; in Strabo's time called *Dioſpolis*; ſurnamed *Magna*, Pliny; the gates are taken by others for ſo many palaces, or princely reſidences, each of which could ſend forth, on any emergency, ten thouſand men, Mela. Yet the ancient name, *Thebae*, was ſtill retained, without any additional diſtinction, Itinerary; built by Buſiris, king of Egypt, Diodorus Siculis; deſtroyed by Cambyſes, king of Perſia; plundered by the poet Cornelius Gallus, Ammian. The greater part of the city ſtood on the eaſt or Arabian ſide, where its ſcite is generally allowed to have been; yet a part ſtood alſo on the weſt or Libyan ſide, called *Memnonium*, Strabo. See MEMNON. A third, of Boeotia, ſometimes called *Thebe*, ſingular, Poets, Stephanus; a very famous city, ſituate on the river Iſmenus; not inferior to Athens in luſtre, the birth-place of two deities, Bacchus and Hercules, Dicearchus, Pliny. How conſiderable a city it was, appears by the ſlaughter of ſix thouſand, and the captivity of thirty thouſand, of its inhabitants, by Alexander, Aelian. It is ſaid to have been built by Cadmus; from whom the adjoining citadel retained the appellation, *Cadmea*, as the beginning or ground-plan of the future city; raiſed by the ſound of Amphion's lyre, Mythology, Horace. Epaminondas, a man who would not utter a lie, even in jeſt, Nepos, and under whom the *Thebans* roſe to the higheſt reputation, and with whom they ſunk again to their former obſcurity, was the great ornament, as Alexander, ſon of Philip, the pupil of Epaminondas, proved the ruin of *Thebes*, which he razed to the ground; but which afterwards Caſſander reſtored, Diodorus Siculus. Of this city was Pelopidas, a famous *Theban* general, who recovered the liberty of his country, and the citadel *Cadmea*, out of the hands of the Lacedaemonians; as was alſo Pindar, whoſe houſe and family Alexander ſpared, out of reſpect to the poet, Arrian. It is ſaid to have had ſeven gates, and hence to be ſurnamed ἑπτάπυλος, Heſiod, Juvenal. *Thebaeus*, Greeks; *Thebanus*, Romans; the gentilitious name. A fourth *Thebae* of Phthiotis in Theſſaly, Ptolemy, Stephanus, Strabo; called *Thebae Phthiae*, Polybius, Livy; *Thebae Theſſalae*, Pliny; placed by Ptolemy near the mouth of the Sperchius; by Strabo, to the north of Halos, almoſt on the confines of the Phthiotis.

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But on whatever ſpot the city ſtood, it was a mart or trading town on the ſea, formerly very beneficial to the people of Theſſaly; but Philip, ſon of Demetrius, diverted the commerce to Demetrias, Livy; and ordered *Thebae* to be called *Philippopolis*, Polybius. A fifth, called *Lucanae*, Pliny; extinct, Cato. A ſixth in the Ager Sabinus, on the Via Salaria, near Reate, Varro.

THEBAIS, *idos*, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of the Higher Egypt, to the ſouth of the Heptanomis; the higheſt part of Egypt, bounding on Ethiopia, Pliny; taking its name from Thebae, the capital, and extending on both ſides the Nile, in length from the Heptanomis to Ethiopia, beyond Egypt; and divided in breadth by the Nile into two parts, the weſt and eaſt *Thebais*, Ptolemy.

THEBASA, Pliny; a town of Lycaonia, ſituate in Mount Taurus; in other reſpects little known.

THEBE, or *Thebes Campus*, Herodotus, Strabo, Livy; a plain near the ancient town Thebe, mentioned by Homer; but afterwards become extinct; ſituate in the Cilicia Hypoplacia, near Troy, Stephanus.

THEBESTE, Auguſtin; *Theveſte*, Ptolemy, Itinerary, Peutinger; a town of Numidia, lying to the eaſt of Naraggara. A colony, Itinerary.

THEBEZ, Hebrew; *Thebes*, Septuagint, Vulgate; *Thebae*, Joſephus; a village in Jerome's time, on the confines of Neapolis or Sichem, on the road to Scythopolis, at the diſtance of thirteen miles. At the ſiege of this place Abimelech was ſlain by a piece of a mill-ſtone, thrown by a woman, Judges ix. 50. 53.

THECOA, *Thecoe*, *Thecoe*, Joſephus; *Thecua*, Jerome; the country of the prophet Amos; a town of Judah, diſtant ſix miles to the ſouth of Bethlehem, giving name to a deſart or wilderneſs, 1 Maccabbees ix. 33. It ſtood therefore on the road leading from Jeruſalem to Hebron.

THEGANUSA. See TEGANUSA.

THELASSAR, 2 Kings xix. a diſtrict of Syria.

THELBENCANE, Ptolemy; a town of Babylonia, to the north of Babylon, near Sipphara.

THELLA, Joſephus; Thalla, Hegeſippus; a village on the Jordan in the borders of Galilee.

THELPUSA. See TELPHUSSA.

THEMA. See THEMMA.

THEMAN, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Amos; the capital of Idumaea, and the royal reſidence; whence the circumjacent country was called Theman, from the grandſon of Eſau: and in Jerome's time there was a village of this name, at the diſtance of fifteen miles from Petra; where was a Roman garriſon; of this place was Eliphaz, Job.

THEMENOTHYRAE. See TIMENI VENATIONES.

THEMISCYRA, Ptolemy; a Greek city of the Regio Pontica; *Scylax*, Herodotus; *Themiſcyrium*, Mela; and a plain, Strabo; of extraordinary fertility, id. reaching from Chadiſia quite to the river Thermodon, Hecataeus, Stephanus: nothing hinders but that a town and diſtrict might be cognominal. Hercules, ſailing to the mouth of the Thermodon, encamped near the town *Themiſcyra*, where ſtood the palace of the Amazons, Diodorus. The Thermodon runs through the plain of *Themiſcyra*, Strabo, Mela. Appollonius calls the plain *Campus Doeantis*, from *Doeas*, one of two brothers, who ſettled there, Scholiaſt. But the ſtory of the Amazons is ſo involved in fable, that nothing can with certainty be determined about their towns and habitations.

THEMISCYREUM PROMONTORIUM, Apollonius; a promontory on the Euxine, at the mouth of the Thermodon.

THEMISONIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, above Laodicea, a little to the weſt of Cibyra. The name alſo of a diſtrict; *Themiſonii*, the people.

THEMISSUA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana to the ſouth of Mount Cirna.

THEMMA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Deſerta, thought to be the *Thema* of Job, Iſaiah and Jeremiah; ſo called from a ſon of Iſmael, Moſes.

THENA. See THAENA.

THENAR,

THENAE, Callimachus; a town and grove, Scholiaſt; near Cnoſſus of Crete. *Theneis*, Coin, or *Thenenſes*, the people.

THENATH. See THAANATH.

THEODONIS VILLA, in Belgica; how ancient, not ſo well known; perhaps more truly to be referred to the lower geography; it is contracted to *Totonis Villa*, Paullus Diaconus. Now *Thionville*, in Luxemburg on the Moſelle. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 49° 32′.

THEODOSIA, Mela; a town of the Taurica Cherſoneſus, ſituate to the ſouth of Panticapaeum, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the peninſula. Now *Caffa*, in the peninſula of Crim Tartary. E. Long. 35° 21′, Lat. 44° 55′.

THEOPOLIS, *Antioch* thus called in the lower age; becauſe there the profeſſors of Chriſtianity were firſt called Chriſtians.

THERA, Ptolemy; a town of Caria, ſituate in the Peraea Rhodiorum, on the river Calbis.

THERA, Strabo; an iſland in the ſea of Crete; anciently called *Calliſte*, Herodotus; the metropolis or mother town of the Cyreneans, a colony of Lacedaemonians; near the iſlands Anaphe and Therafia. Theſe are the iſlands, of which it is ſaid, there was a time when they did not exiſt; but that at length ſome of them came to emerge or appear, Pliny, Seneca.

THERAPNAE, Statius, Scholiaſt on Pindar; *Therapne*, Pauſanias, Mela; a town of Laconica, on the other ſide the Eurotas, not far from Sparta; where ſtood a temple of the Dioſcuri. Viciouſly written *Theramne*.

THERAPNAE, an inland town of Crete, Pliny; one of its principal towns, Solinus, Mela.

THERASIA. See THERA.

THERMA, Herodotus, Aeſchines, Thucydides; a town of Pieria in Macedonia; which, when afterwards enlarged, came to be called *Theſſalonica*, Strabo, Scholiaſt on Thucydides; which many think was done by Caſſander, who called it *Theſſalonica*, after his wife, daughter of Philip, Strabo; but Stephanus, from a victory gained over the Theſſalians by Philip, ſon of Amyntas. Under the Romans it was a principal city of Macedonia, and the reſidence of the preſident and quaeſtor, Cicero; nor is it the leaſt honour to this city, that St Paul wrote two epiſtles to the people of it. A city of free condition, Pliny. Its name is now mangled to *Salonichi*, capital of Macedon. E. Long. 24°, Lat. 41°.

THERMAE, hot baths, or bagnios; luxury and extravagance were in nothing carried to ſuch heights as in the *Thermae* of the Roman emperors; Ammian complains, that they were built to ſuch an extent as to equal whole provinces; from which Valeſius would abate, by reading *piſcinae* inſtead of *provinciae*. And yet, after all, the remains of ſome, ſtill ſtanding, are ſufficient teſtimonies for Ammian's cenſure; and the accounts tranſmitted of their ornaments and furniture, ſuch as being laid with precious ſtones, Seneca; ſet round with ſeats of ſolid ſilver, Pliny; with pipes and ciſterns of the ſame metal, Statius; add to, rather than take from, the cenſure. The moſt remarkable bagnios were thoſe of Dioclefian and Caracalla at Rome, great part of which remains at this day; the lofty arches, ſtately pillars, variety of foreign marble, curious vaulting of the roofs, great number of ſpacious apartments, all attract the curioſity of the traveller. They had alſo their ſummer and winter baths.

THERMAE HIMERENSES. See HIMERENSES.

THERMAE ONESIAE. See ONESIAE.

THERMAE SELINUNTIAE, or ſimply *Thermae*, Diodorus; a town on the ſouth ſide of Sicily, built by the Carthaginians; a colony, Pliny; ſituate to the eaſt of Selinus. The waters ſaid to be brackiſh, Strabo.

THERMAEUS SINUS, Greeks, Tacitus; *Thermaicus*, Mela; a bay of Macedonia, thence called *Macedonicus*, Pliny; at the head of which, to the north, ſtood *Therma*, whence the bay takes its name, the ancient appellation of *Theſſalonica*. Now *Golfo di Salonichi*.

THERMIDA, Ptolemy; a town of the Carpetani

Carpetani in Spain, a people on the Tagus.

THERMIDAVA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Dalmatia; in other reſpects obſcure.

THERMISSA. See HIERA.

THERMODON, *ontis*; a river of the Regio Pontica; famous on account of the Amazons, who are thought to have dwelt upon it, Virgil, Diodorus, Lyſias, Ovid, Apollodorus; running firſt north-weſt, then north, and falling into the Euxine near Polemonium. *Thermodonteus*, the epithet, Propertius; *Thermodontiacus*, Statius; the river ſurnamed *Amazonius*, Ovid. *Haemon*, a river in Boeotia, alſo called *Thermodon*.

THERMOPYLAE, *arum*, Livy, Herodotus; a narrow paſs or defile, between the wash of the Sinus Maliacus, on the eaſt and ſteep mountains, reaching to Oeta, made dreadful by unpaſſable woods, on the weſt, leading from Theſſaly to Locris and Boeotia, Herodotus. Theſe mountains divide Greece in the middle, in the ſame manner as the Apennin does Italy, Livy; forming one continued ridge from Leucate on the weſt to the ſea on the eaſt, with thickets and rocks interſperſed; that perſons even prepared for travelling, much leſs an army encumbered with baggage, cannot eaſily find a commodious paſſage In the valley, verging towards the Sinus Maliacus, the road is only ſixty paces broad; the only military way for an army to paſs, if not obſtructed by an enemy; and therefore the place is called *Pylae*, and by others, on account of its hot waters, *Thermopylae*, id. Herodotus. Ennobled by the brave ſtand made by Leonidas and three hundred Spartans, againſt the whole army of Perſia; and by the bold reſolution of blind Euthycus, chuſing rather to fall there in fight, than return to Sparta, and eſcape the common danger, Cicero. Famous alſo for the amphyctiones, the common council, or ſtates general of Greece, aſſembling there twice a year, ſpring and autumn, Strabo.

THERMUM, Polybius; *Thermus*, Stephanus; an opulent town and ſtrong; the citadel, as it were, of Aetolia; ſituate to the weſt of the river Evenus; in which yearly fairs and games were kept and performed, and the general aſſembly of the Aetolians was holden, Polybius.

THERMUTHIS; a town of the Delta, only conjectured to have exiſted, becauſe Ptolemy mentions the *Thermuthiac* branch of the Nile, the third in order from the weſt, and Joſephus ſays, that Pharoah's daughter, who brought up Moſes, was called *Thermuthis*.

THERSA. See THARSE.

THERSITAE, Stephanus; a people of Iberia.

THESBE or *Thiſbe*; the country of Elias, called thence *Thiſbita*, or *Theſbites*, Vulgate; *Theſbone*, Joſephus; a town of Gilead. Reland takes it to be a town in the tribe of Naphthali, the country of Tobias; of which Elias might have been, and afterwards have reſided in Gilead. *Thoſab*, Targum.

THESPIA, *ae*, Homer; *Theſpiae*, *arum*, Strabo; a town of Boeotia, ſituate at Mount Helicon, to the ſouth of it, hanging over the Sinus Criſſaeus, as Helicon itſelf does. In Strabo's time this and Tanagra were the only towns ſtanding of Boeotia. A free city, Pliny. The native place of Phryne the courteſan, who dedicated the famous Cupid, executed by Praxiteles; to ſee which many reſorted to *Theſpiae*, Strabo, Cicero; removed thence to Rome by Caligula, reſtored by Claudius, and again removed by Nero to Rome, where it periſhed in the flames, Pauſanias. Phryne was ſo rich, that ſhe offered to rebuild the walls of Thebes, if it might be inſcribed, that they were deſtroyed by Alexander, and reſtored by Phryne, Athenaeus. *Theſpius*, the epithet, Catullus; *Theſpiacus*, Val. Flaccus. One of thoſe places conſecrated to the Muſes, thence called *Theſpiades*.

THESPIS. See THASPIS.

THESPROTIA, Stephanus; *Theſprotis*, Thucydides; *Theſprotae* and *Theſproti*, the people, Strabo, Ptolemy, Lucan, Propertius; a diſtrict of Epirus, having the Sinus Ambracius to the eaſt, to the ſouth and weſt

the

the ſea. *Theſprotus*, the epithet, Lycophron; who called Alexander, *Theſprotus Leo*, his mother Olympias being of that country.

THESSALIA, a term, at one time denoting the whole of the country going by that name; at another, a part of it only, called *Theſſalia Propria*, and *Theſſaliotis*, Strabo; bounded on the eaſt by a line drawn from Thermopylae to the mouth of the Peneus; on the ſouth having a ridge of mountains, extending from Oeta to Pindus; and on the weſt the Aetoli, Acarnanes, and Amphilochii; but to the north its limits leſs diſtinct; however, if a line be drawn from the mouth of the Peneus, along the above ſaid ridge, its north boundary may be determined. Strabo divides the whole into four parts; namely, the *Phthiotis*, *Eſtiaeotis*, *Theſſaliotis*, and *Pelaſgiotis*; to which, if you add Magneſia on the eaſt ſide, you have *Theſſaly* divided into five parts. *Theſſali*, the people, Cicero, Caeſar; they firſt began to break horſes, Pauſanias. They are ſaid to be great eaters; hence the proverb, *Theſſala bucca*, Athenaeus; and are charged by all the poets with being given to ſorceries and inchantments.

THESSALIS, Pliny; the ancient name of Bithynia.

THESSALONICA. See THERMA.

THESTIA, Polybius; a town of Aetolia, ſituate between the Achelous and Evenus, northwards; *Theſtieis*, id. or *Theſtienſes*, the people.

THESTIUS, Plutarch; the ancient name of the river Achelous.

THEUDALE, Ptolemy; *Theudalis*, Pliny; a town of Africa Propria, above the Lacus Siſara, Ptolemy; near Hippo Diarrhytus, more diſtant from the ſea, a town with immunities, Pliny; if near the ſea, it is removed too far to the ſouth by Ptolemy.

THEUDURUM, Antonine; a town of Belgica; now *Tudder*, Cluverius; a village in the weſt of Juliers.

THEVESTE. See THEBESTE.

THEUPROSOPON. See DEI FACIES.

THIA, Pliny; an iſland that roſe in Pliny's time out of the Cretan Sea.

THIBILIS, *Tibilis*, Auguſtine; a town of Numidia; ſituate to the eaſt of the Aquae Thibilitanae, Peutinger; or *Tibilitanae*, lying to the north-eaſt, between Cirta and Hippo.

THIBRUS See THINGRUS.

THICATH, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Tingitana, beyond the Atlas Minor, on the river Cuſa. *Oecath*, Peutinger.

THIGANUSA. See TEGANUSA.

THIGE, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the Nigir.

THIGIBA, Ptolemy; a colony, Pliny; a town of Numidia, to the north of Tuburſica; *Thigibenſe oppidum*, Pliny.

THIMNA. See THAMNA.

THINAE, Ptolemy; *Thina*, Periplus; the metropolis of the Sinae, beyond the equator.

THINGE, Stephanus. See TINGIS.

THINGRUS, Lycophron; called *Thibrius*, Stephanus; a town of the Dorians, who inhabited mount Lacmon of Perrhaebia.

THINIAS, Ptolemy; *Thynias*, Arrian; *Thynia*, Mela; a promontory of Thrace; a town of Thrace, Pliny, on the Euxine, lying to the eaſt of Halmydeſſus.

THINISSA. See TUMSA.

THINITES NOMOS, Ptolemy; a Nomos of the Thebais; ſo called from the town *This*, Stephanus; ſuppoſed a faulty reading for *Thinis*, near Abydus; hence *Thinites*, the gentilitious name.

THINTIS, Ptolemy; a town of Cyrenaica, to the weſt of the Lacus Paliuri.

THIPSACH. See THAPSACUS.

THIRMIDA, Salluſt; a town of Numidia, where Hiempſal was ſlain; of unknown ſituation.

THIRZA. See THARSE.

THIS. See THINITES.

THISBE, the country of Elias. See THESBE.

THISBE, Homer, Pliny, Pauſanias; *Thiſbae*, Strabo; a town of Boeotia, ſituate between Creuſis, or Creuſa, and Siphae, at ſome, but no very great diſtance from the ſea, near Theſpiae and Coronea, on the ſouth ſide of Mount Helicon, with a rocky ſtation for ſhips, abounding in pigeons, Homer, Strabo. Of this place was the famous piper or minſtrel, Iſmenias; of whom Antiſthenes the Cynic, in whoſe preſence

fence he was commended as a moſt excellent performer, ſaid, he muſt have been good for nothing; had he been good for any thing, he never would have been a piper.

THISOA, Pliny; *Thiſſoa*, Pauſanias; one of the decayed towns of Arcadia, near Orchemenus; and one of thoſe reckoned to this laſt, Pauſanias; alſo the name of a ſmall diſtrict of Arcadia, near a town called Teuthis.

THISOAEA, Pauſanias; a diſtrict of Arcadia, ſituate to the north of Mount Lycaeus.

THIZIBI, Ptolemy; a mountain in the ſouth of the Regio Syrtica, lying towards the Cinyphus.

THMUIS, Joſephus, Stephanus; a barbarous name, denoting a goat, moſt of the Egyptian towns taking their names from the animals that were the objects of worſhip, Jerome; a conſiderable town of the Delta, ſituate midway between the Athribitic and Buſiritic branches of the Nile. In the lower age it was ſurnamed, *Auguſtonice*, *Auguſtanice*, and *Auguſtamnica*, from a particular province, in the extremity of which it ſtood, Notitiae. *Thmuites*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

THMUITES NOMOS, Herodotus; a diviſion of the Delta, taking its name from *Thmuis*.

THOAE, Homer, Strabo; ſome of the Echinades iſlands ſo called, ſituate to the eaſt of Cephallenia.

THOANA. See TYANA.

THOANTEUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of the iſland Carpathus.

THOANTIUM, Strabo; the beach or ſhore of the city Rhodes, before which lie the Sporades, towards Chalcia.

THOAR, Pliny; a town on the north ſide of the iſland Meninx.

THOARIS, Arrian; a river of the Regio Pontica, running to the eaſt of the Thermodon.

THONIS, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo; an ancient trading town of the Lower Egypt, to the eaſt of Alexandria, where the Nile falls into the ſea, at the Canopic mouth, Stephanus; ſo called from *Thonis*, the king, who entertained Menelaus and Helena, Strabo.

THONITES, Dionyſius Periegetes, Strabo; *Thoſpites*, Pliny; a lake on the confines of Meſopotamia, the middle of whoſe breadth the Tigris traverſes, and being come to the farther bank, ſinks into the earth with a great whiſtling noiſe.

THORA. See DOR.

THORAE, *arum*, Stephanus; a Demos of the tribe Antiochis; the country of the orator Andocides, a man of noble deſcent, Plutarch; though he queſtions whether he was of *Thorae*, or of Cydathenaeum.

THORAX, Strabo; a mountain near Magneſia in Ionia, on which Daphitas the grammarian is ſaid to have been crucified, for lampooning and abuſing the kings of Pergamus. Hence the proverb, beware of *Thorax*. Another *Thorax*, a mountain on the north-eaſt ſide of Sicily, ſituate between Meſſana to the north, and Tauromenium to the ſouth, hanging over the Campus Mylaeus, Diodorus Siculus: but undiſtinguiſhable at this day, Cluverius.

THORICUS, Mela, Stephanus; a Demos of the tribe Acamantis, famous for its emeralds and ſilver mines, Pliny; ſituate at a promontory of that name in Attica; extinct in Mela's time. *Thoricius*, the epithet, Inſcription.

THORNAX, Pauſanias; a mountain of Laconica, near Sparta; on the deſcent of which there preſents a view of Sparta.

THORSUS. See THYRSUS.

THOSAB. See THESBE.

THOSPITES. See THONITES.

THRACES MOESI, Pliny; a people of Moeſia Inferior; probably from Thrace, occupying the parts next their country.

THRACIA, Romans; *Thrace*, Greeks, Roman poets; a country ſituate between Mount Haemus and the Egean ſea to the north-weſt and ſouth; the Propontis and Euxine to the eaſt. In many places rugged and mountainous, and barren and bleak, except on the ſea-coaſt; and the people, in their character, partake much of the nature of their climate and ſoil. *Thraces*, the people, deſcendants of *Tiras*, ſon of *Japhet*, and hence their name; a warlike people, and therefore Mars

was

was ſaid to be born, Sophocles, and to have his reſidence among them, Euripides. Herodotus gives the following ſhort character of them. To lead an idle life is the very top of happineſs; to drudge at the plough tail, highly diſhonourable; to live by war and plunder, the very pinacle of honour. *Thracius*, Ovid; *Threicius*, Virgil, the epithet; *Threiſſa*, Virgil; *Threſſa*, Horace, female. Now called *Romania*, from *Conſtantinople*, or *New Rome*.

THRACIUM MARE, Strabo; that part of the Egean ſea waſhing Thrace on the ſouth.

THRACIUS BOSPORUS. See BOSPORUS.

THRAMBUS, Stephanus; a promontory of the peninſula *Pallene* in Macedonia.

THRASCIAS, Vitruvius, Pliny; a wind blowing between due north and north-weſt.

THRASIMENES. See TRASIMENUS.

THRIA, Stephanus; a Demos of the tribe Oeneis, near Eleuſis, Strabo; remarkable only for being the birth-place of Crates the philoſopher, called therefore *Thriaſius*, Diogenes Laertius. It alſo gave name to the *Campus Thriaſius*, and to the *Pylae Thriaſiae*, one of the gates of Athens.

THRIASIAE PYLAE. See DIPYLON.

THRIASIUS CAMPUS, Herodotus, Thucydides; a plain lying along the Cephiſus.

THRONI, Ptolemy; a town and promontory on the eaſt of Cyprus, near Ammochoſtum,

THRONIUM, Homer, Aeſchines, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Locris, ſituate on the Boagrius, at the diſtance of twenty ſtadia from its mouth.

THRYON, Homer, Statius, Pliny; a town of Meſſenia; but its ſituation unknown; it muſt have ſtood at ſome ford of the Alpheus, Homer; called alſo *Thryoeſſa*, id. and in Strabo's time, *Epitalium*.

THUBUNA, Ptolemy; which ſeems to be the *Tubunae* of Auguſtine; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis.

THUBURNICA COLONIA, and *Thuburſica*, Ptolemy; *Tuburnicenſe oppidum*, Pliny; a town of Numidia, to the ſouth of Hippo Regius.

THUBURSICA, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, diſtant a great way to the ſouth of Hippo Regius.

THUBUSCUM, Tacitus; *Tubuſuptus*, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, near the Mons Ferratus, which extends from Ruſuccurum almoſt to Saldae; the town ſituate between Leſbi and Saldae.

THUCCABORI. See TUCCA TEREBENTINA.

THULCAS. See TULCIS.

THULE, Strabo, Ptolemy, Virgil, Seneca; *Thyle*, Tacitus; authors diſagree about its ſituation; Strabo frankly owns, that it lies in obſcurity, and that what Pytheas of Marſeilles ſays about it, is not to be depended on. Pliny ſeems to have known a little more; namely, that it is the outmoſt, or laſt, of all the known iſlands, in which there are no nights at the ſummer-ſolſtice; and hence the appellation *Tuli*, ſhades or darkneſs, Bochart. Ptolemy makes the longeſt day there twenty-four hours, and aſſigns it ſixty-three degrees of north latitude. Stephanus allows but twenty for the longeſt day. From all which it plainly appears, that the ancients could not mean Iceland, but either Shetland or Fero, as agreeing tolerably well with the degrees and hours mentioned; confirmed by Agricola, in ſailing round Britain; who ſays, he alſo had a proſpect of *Thyle*, lying then in ſnow, and involved in winter; whereas Iceland lies at too great a diſtance to be ſeen in ſailing round Britain. Nor is it certain, whether they took it for ſome ordinary iſland, or for the great peninſula of Scandinavia; that is, Sweden and Norway, which very many authors formerly took for an iſland. Pliny, however, ſeems to have diſtinguiſhed Norway from *Thule*; who places beyond it, at the diſtance of a day's ſail, the frozen ſea, called Cronium by ſome, and Pigrum by Tacitus. All the knowledge, either Greeks or Romans had of this iſland, Bochart imagines, was derived from the Phoenicians; Antonius Diogenes, a very ancient author, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and who wrote concerning

the iſland *Thule*, profeſſes he drew his tale or his ſtory from the *Tabulae Cypariſſinae*, dug up at Tyre, when taken by Alexander, from the tomb of Tyrian adventurers, who ſailed thither.

THUNUBA, Ptolemy; a town of Zeugitana, at Mount Mampſarus.

THUNUDROMUM, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia.

THUNUSDA, Antonine; a town of Numidia, ſituate between Hippo Regius and Tabraca, a little farther landwards. The *oppidum Thunuſidenſe* of Pliny.

THURIA, Strabo; a town of Meſſenia, in the neighbourhood of Pherae, anciently called *Aepea*, which ſee. *Thuriatae*, the people; whom Auguſtus, incenſed at the Meſſenians, the allies of Antony, allotted to the Lacedaemonians, Pauſanias.

THURII, *Thurium*. See SYBARIS.

THURIUM, Polybius; *Thyreum*, id. Cicero; *Thyrium*, Livy, Stephanus; a town of Acarnania, not far from the ſea and the city Leucas, to the north of which laſt it lay. Another *Thurium* of Laconica, Ptolemy; ſituate almoſt midway between Sparta and the ſea; mentioned by no other author.

THUSCI. See TUSCI.

THUZICATH. See UZICATH.

THYAMIS, *ios*, Ptolemy; a promontory of Theſprotia, a diſtrict of Epirus; with a cognominal river, Strabo, Thucydides, Athenaeus, Cicero; having its mouth at this promontory.

THYATIRA, *orum*, Strabo, Livy, Polybius; a town of Lydia, to the north of Sardes, on the road to Pergamus. *Thyatira*, *ae*, Livy, Pliny; anciently called *Pelopia* and *Euhippia*, Pliny; alſo *Semiramis*, Stephanus; a colony of Macedonians, Strabo; called by ſome, the laſt town of Myſia, id. becauſe on its borders. Pliny, Ptolemy, and Stephanus, allot it to Lydia; one of the ſeven churches to which St. John wrote, Apocalypſe. *Thyatirenus*, the gentilitious name, Coins, Inſcription. Of this place was Nicander, who wrote de Populis, Stephanus, Harpocration. Now called *Ak-hiſſar*, Spon.

THYLE. See THULE.

THYMAENA. See TEUTHRANIA.

THYMBRA, a town of Troas, Stephanus; a plain, Strabo; thro' which the Thymbris runs into the Scamander, near the Fane of Apollo Thymbraeus, thence denominated, Virgil. The plain takes its name from the herb *Thymbra*, ſavory, growing there in great plenty, Servius. In this temple of Apollo, Achilles was ſlain by Paris, and thence ſaid to be ſlain by Apollo, id. Others ſay, that *Thymbra* is a place in the iſland of Delos, ſacred to Apollo, id

THYMBRIS, *Thymbrius*. See TEMBROGIUS. Alſo the name of the *Tiberis*, Stephanus.

THYNI, a people of Thrace, near the promontory Thinias. See BITHYNIA.

THYNIA, *Thynias*. See THINIAS.

THYNIA. See BITHYNIA.

THYNIA, Strabo; *Thynias*, *adis*, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Euxine, oppoſite the coaſt of Bithynia, and the mouth of the Sangarius.

THYREA, Thucydides, Stephanus; a town in the Ager Cynurius, a limitaneous territory, between Laconica and Argolis; which gave riſe to a diſpute between the Lacedaemonians and Argives, about the time of Romulus, Solinus; who agreed to refer the matter to be decided by three hundred men of a ſide in the field; in this action Othryades, the Lacedaemonian, the only ſurviving perſon of the whole, though covered all over with wounds, yet, while almoſt in the pangs of death, made a ſhift to ſtrip the dead, and raiſe a trophy, which he inſcribed with his own blood to Jupiter Tropaeuchus. This victory the Lacedaemonians yearly celebrated with a feſtival, in which the preſidents wore crowns, called *Coronae Thyreaticae*, Athenaeus.

THYREUM of Acarnania. See THURIUM.

THYRIDES, Pliny; three iſlands in the Sinus Aſinaeus, at the point of the promontory of Taenarus, Strabo, Pauſanias. From theſe probably Pliny denominated the ſubjacent iſlands or rocks.

The top of *Taenarus*, ſo called Pauſanias.

THYRSUS, a river of Sardinia; *Thorſus*, Pauſanias; perhaps faultily; Ptolemy places its mouth above Uſellis; Antonine; its head in the road from Olbia to Caralis; taking its courſe through the heart of the iſland, Pauſanias.

THYSDRUS. See TISDRA.

THYSSUS, Thucydides, Pliny; *Thyſſus*, Herodotus; a town at mount Athos, in Chalcidice, a diſtrict of Macedonia.

TIABA, ſaid to be a vicious reading in Strabo, for *Tabae*, which ſee.

TIARJULIA, Ptolemy; and hence the *Tecari Julienſes* of Pliny; which if it be not the *Traia Capita* of Antonine, ſituate between Tarraco and Dertoſa, in the Hither Spain, as Surita ſuſpects, its ſituation cannot otherwiſe with certainty be determined.

TIASUM, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth of Dacia, towards the Danube.

TIBARANI, Cicero; a people of Cilicia Campeſtris, neighbours to the Eleutherocilices, and equally ſworn enemies to the Romans.

TIBARENI, Strabo, Xenophon; a people of the Regio Pontica, to the north of the Chalybes. They made their whole happineſs conſiſt in jeſting and laughter, Ephorus, Mela. *Tiberenia* their country, Stephanus.

TIBERIACUM, Antonine; a town of Belgica, ſituate midway between the Rhine and the Roer: now *Berchem*, Cluverius; or *Bergem*, a ſmall town in the eaſt of the duchy of Juliers, on the rivulet Erpe.

TIBERIADIS MARE. See CINERETH.

TIBERIAS, Coin, Joſephus; the laſt town of Galilee, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the lake of Tiberias; built by Herod the Tetrarch, and called *Tiberias*, in honour of Tiberius; diſtant thirty ſtadia from Hippus, ſixty from Gadara, and an hundred and twenty from Scythopolis: whence it appears to have been at no great diſtance from where the Jordan runs out of the lake. It is a number of times mentioned by John the Evangeliſt; Pliny places it on the weſt extremity of the lake, commending the ſalubrity of its hot waters. Jerome ſays, the ancient name was *Chenereth*, which, if true, will account for the name of the lake. *Tiberieis*, Coins; or *Tiberienſes*, the people.

TIBERII FORUM. See FORUM.

TIBERINA INSULA SACRA, Rutilius; an iſland at the mouth of the Tiber, formed by its dividing into two horns or branches; conſecrated to Aeſculapius, after that the dragon from Epidaurus, which was deemed a deity, went out of the ſhip, in which it came, into this iſland, Livy. Its manner of formation. See under SACRA INSULA.

TIBERINUS CAMPUS. See CAMPUS MARTIUS.

TIBERIOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of Phrygia Magna, to the ſouth of, and not far from, Eumenia.

TIBERIS, Romans; *Thymbris*, and *Teberis*, Stephanus; a celebrated river running by Rome, which, riſing from the Apennin, runs by Tifernum and Peruſia, and ſwelled by the Tinia, Clanis, and Nar, and now come nearer Rome, receives the Fabaris, Allia, Cremera, and at length the Anio, and pours at two mouths into the Tuſcan ſea, at twelve miles below the city. It not only ſeparates Latium, but alſo the territory of the Sabines, and the Ciſapennine Umbria from Etruria, in contact with its right bank, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus, Strabo. The hiſtory or origin of its name is doubtful: ſome there are who pretend it took its name from a petty prince of the Veientes, called Dehebris; others, that its ancient name was *Albula*, and more laterly changed to *Tiberinus*, from the name of a king of the Latins, who periſhed there, Varro. It is obſerved by Servius, that on ſacred or ſolemn occaſions, it is called *Tyberinus*, on ordinary or common occaſions, *Tyberis*, and in poetry *Tybris*. Now *il Tevere*.

TIBERTINA VIA. See VIA.

TIBIGENSE OPPIDUM, Pliny. See THIGIBA.

TIBILIS, } See THIBI-
TIBILITANAE AQUAE, } LIS.

TIBISCUS, Ptolemy; *Tibiſſus*, Inſcription; *Pathyſſus*, Pliny; a river of Dacia, running down from the Carpathian mountains into the Danube, to the north of the confluence of the Savus. Now commonly call-

ed the *Teiſs*, a river of Hungary, riſing not far from the borders of Poland and Tranſylvania, in the Carpathian mountains, and running into the Danube to the north-weſt of Belgrade.

TIBULA, *ae*, Ptolemy; *Tibulae, arum*, Antonine; a town on the north-weſt ſide of Sardinia; a common landing place for thoſe from Corſica, Antonine. Now *Caſtro Aragoneſe*, Cluverius.

TIBUR, *is*, a town of Latium, ſituate on the Anio, as it is very ancient, ſo it is very pleaſant, built by Greeks, Ovid, Virgil, Horace; its ſituation on a declivity, yet moiſt, Horace, Ovid; from its ſprings, and a cataract of the Anio, which falls from a great height into a deep valley below, planted with a grove near the town, Strabo; called *Lucus Tiburni*, Horace: the town was ſurnamed *Superbum*, from its power formerly, Virgil; *Pomiferum*, Sil. Italicus; *Pomoſum*, Columella; from its orchards. Here Horace had his villa and houſe, Suetonius; and here himſelf wiſhed to end his days: here Adrian built an extraordinary villa, called *Tiburtina*, inſcribed with the names of the provinces, and of the moſt conſiderable places, Spartian; near which Zenobia had a houſe, called Zenobia, Trebellius Pollio. Hither Auguſtus often retreated, on account of its ſalubrity, Suetonius; for which it is greatly commended, Martial. Anciently, when the Romans had not extended far their territory, it was the outmoſt place of baniſhment, Ovid. It had a temple of Hercules Strabo; and therefore called *Herculeum*, Propertius; in the temple was a library, A. Gellius, *Tiburs, tis*, and *Tiburtinus*, both the gentilitious names and the epithets, Cicero, Pliny, Livy, Martial. Now *Tivoli*, in the Campagna di Roma, on the Teverone. E. Long. 13° 35′, Lat. 42°.

TIBURTINA VIA. See VIA.

TICELIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, lying to the ſouth of Carthage.

TICER, Mela; *Tichis*, Pliny; a river of the Hither Spain, riſing in the Pyrenees, and running by Rhoda into the Mediterranean.

TICHASA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, ſituate to the ſouth of Carthage.

TICHIS, Mela. See TECUM.

TICHIUM, Thucydides; an inland town of Aetolia, of unknown poſition.

TICHIUS, *umis*, Livy; the name of one of the tops of mount *Oeta*.

TICHOS, Polybius, Stephanus; a citadel of Achaia, ſituate between Patrae and Dyme, ſaid to have been built by Hercules, Mythology.

TICINUM, Pliny; *Ticinus*, Stephanus; a town of Inſubria, built by the Gauls, ſituate on the river Ticinus, near its confluence with the river Po; a municipium, Inſcription; famous under the Caeſars; thus far Auguſtus proceeded to meet the dead corpſe of Druſus, Tacitus. Now *Pavia*, in Milan, from its name *Pabia*, or *Papia*, in the middle age. E. Long. 9° 40, Lat. 45° 15′.

TICINUS, Livy, Stephanus; a river of Inſubria, riſing in mount Adula, traverſing the Lacus Verbanus ſouthwards, and falling into the Po, near Ticinum: between this river and the Po happened Hannibal's firſt victory over the Romans, the Roman general himſelf with difficulty eſcaping, and that by the bravery of his ſon, then very young, the firſt Scipio Africanus, Livy, Florus. Now *Teſino*, riſing in mount Godard, running ſouth through the Lago Maggiore, and Milan, by Pavia into the Po.

TIDON, a river of Italy, which Cluverius makes the eaſt boundary of Liguria, running from the Apennine into the right or ſouth ſide of the Po, to the weſt of the Trebia; for which there appears no ancient authority but that of Phlegon of Tralles. See VELEIA.

TIFATA, *orum*, Livy; a mountain of Campania, hanging over Capua; here in a retired valley Hannibal encamped, id. while the cenſors at the foot of it ſold the territory of Capua, id. This mountainous tract was accounted ſacred, having two temples on it, that to the weſt dedicated by Sylla to Diana, after his victory over C. Norbanus, Velleius, Peutinger; and that to the eaſt inſcribed *Jovis Tifatini*, Peutinger.

TIFERNUM METAURENSE, Livy; *Ti-*

ferna-

fernates Metaurenſes, the people, Pliny; a town of Umbria, towards the head of the river Metaurus. Another, ſurnamed *Tiberinum*, from its ſituation in the Tiber, in the Ciſapennine Umbria, Pliny Epiſt. *Tifernates Tiberini*, Elder Pliny; a municipium Pliny Epiſt. Inſcription. It is alſo called plurally, *Tiferna Tiberina*, Inſcription.

TIFERNUS, Livy; a mountain of Samnium. A river, Mela, Pliny. Now called *il Biferno*, Cluverius; others, *Tiferno*, riſing in the Apennine, and running from weſt to eaſt into the Adriatic, at Termini, in the Capitanata of Naples.

TIGAVA, Ptolemy; *Tigavae*, Pliny; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, at the confluence of the Savus with the Toemphoembius.

TIGIS, Ptolemy; *Tigiſi*, Antonine; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between the rivers Naſabath and Serbes.

TIGISIS, Inſcription; a town of Numidia; *Tigiſitanus*, the epithet, Notitia, Auguſtine; and *Tigiſenſis*, Inſcription. Some refer hither the *Tigenſe Oppidum* of Pliny; if not a faulty reading for *Tigiſenſe*.

TIGRANA, Ptolemy; a town of the diſtrict Atropatene, in Media.

TIGRANOCERTA, *ae*, or *orum*, Plutarch, Tacitus, Appian; a town of Armenia Major, built by Tigranes, in the time of the Mithridatic war, Appian; ſituate beyond the ſprings of the Tigris, towards mount Taurus, Ptolemy; on a high mountain, Pliny; in the ſouth of Armenia, as appears from the emperor Claudius drawing the line of breadth of Armenia from *Tigranocerta* to Iberia, id. and from its vicinity to Niſibis of Meſopotamia, Tacitus. The appellation denotes *Tigranopolis*, in the Parthian language, Stephanus; or rather in the Armenian or Syrian, the term *kerta* or *karta*, denoting a town, Heſychius. It was a town of great compaſs and ſtrength, a part of the walls being encompaſſed with the river Nicephorius, of no inconſiderable breadth, with a large ditch, where the river was leſs ſecure: a town abounding in riches and ornaments, Plutarch.

TIGRES, Apollodorus; a river of Peloponneſus, afterwards called *Harpys*, from one of the Harpies being drowned in it.

TIGRIS, one of the two great rivers which break forth from Armenia, in the Montes Uxii, Diodorus; and run down to the Perſian Gulf; riſing on the ſouth ſide of mount Taurus; together with the Euphrates it forms Meſopotamia, Strabo; but here is not its original riſe, only its renaſcence, after having before run down a great way under ground: Pliny more plainly ſays, that it riſes in a diſtrict of Armenia Major, from a conſpicuous fountain, lying in a plain, called Elegoſine: where the river runs ſloweſt it is called *Diglito*; where quickeſt, and beginning to rouze and quicken its pace, *Tigris*; thus the Medes call an arrow; it runs into the lake Arethuſa, which ſuſtains all heavy bodies, and exhales in natrous clouds; after which, meeting mount Taurus, it ſinks into a cave, and running underneath, it burſts forth at the farther, or other ſide, at a place called Zoroanda; that it is the ſame is manifeſt, becauſe it carries through the bodies ſwallowed up in it: thus far Pliny. Ptolemy places its ſprings in the heart of Armenia, in thirty-nine one third degrees of north atitude: It terminates Meſopotamia and Babylonia on the eaſt, and Aſſyria on the weſt, and on it ſtand Ninus and Cteſiphon. Some derive the appellation from the animal of that name; others from the Perſic term for an arrow; the reaſon of each being the quickneſs and violence of this river in its courſe; though Pietro della Valle, who both ſaw and ſailed it, denies this, and avers, that it moves ſlower than the Euphrates. Bochart derives the name from *Hidekel*; and we have *Diglito*, Pliny; and *Diglath*, Joſephus. It divides into two channels at Seleucia, which afterwards unite into one channel at, or below Apamea, forming an iſland, Ptolemy: called Meſene by others. And there is another iſland called Meſene, formed at its mouth, Philoſtorgius.

TIGULIA, Pliny, Itineraries; a town of Liguria, on the Via Aurelia. Now in ruins.

TIGU-

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TIGULIORUM SEGESTA. See SEGESTA.

TIGURINUS PAGUS, Livy, Caesar; a division or canton of the Helvetii, in Gallia Belgica, situate between the Rhine, by which it was separated from Vindelicia, and the river Limagus, or Limat, by which it was separated from the Pagus Tugenus; and thus it lay in that tract, now comprising the cantons of *Zurich*, *Schwitz*, *Scaffhausen*, and the abbey of *St. Gall*, Cluverius; so called from *Tigurum*, its capital.

TILATAEI, Thucydides; a people of Thrace, bordering on the Triballi, to the north of mount Scomius, and extending westward to the river Oscius.

TILAVEMPTUS, Ptolemy; *Tilaventum Majus* and *Minus*, Pliny; two branches from two sources, afterwards uniting; a river of the Veneti, rising in the Alpes Carnicae, and running south into the Adriatic, between Aquileia to the east, and Concordia to the west. Now *il Tagliamento*, or *Tajamento*, a river of Friuli, in the territory of Venice, this is the *Majus*; the *Minus* is said to be called *Stella*.

TILIUM, or *Tillium*, Ptolemy; a town of Sardinia, to the south-west of Tibula. Now *Argentera*, Cluverius.

TILOGRAMMUM, Ptolemy; the fourth mouth of the Ganges, reckoning from the west.

TILOX, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north-west side of Corsica. Now *Capo Martello*, or *Punta Martella*, Cluverius.

TILPHOSSA, Pindar, Strabo; *Tilphusa*, Pausanias; a fountain of Boeotia, so called from the *Mons Tilphossius*, where it springs, id. or *Tilphusion*, Pausanias; at which was the sepulchre of Tiresias, Aristophanes; near Haliartus and Alalcomenae, Strabo; distant, at most, fifty stadia from Haliartus, Pausanias.

TILURI PONS, Antonine; in Illyricum, lying between Salonae and Dyrrhachium.

TIMACHI, Pliny; a people of Moesia Inferior, situate along the river Timachus, or Timacus, running from south to north into the Danube, with a cognominal town, *Timacum*, Ptolemy.

TIMACUM, *Majus* and *Minus*, Peutinger; a twofold inland town of Moesia Superior, lying between Ratiaria and Naissus.

TIMAEA, Ptolemy; a town in the east of Bithynia.

TIMAGENIS INSULA, Ptolemy; an island in the Arabian Gulf.

TIMAVUS, a fountain, Virgil; a lake, Livy; a river Mela; rising in nine heads from the lake, and discharging itself at one mouth, between Aquileia and Tergeste, into the Adriatic, Virgil, Mela, Claudian; with only seven heads, Strabo; which directly become broad and deep rivers; memorable for the temple of Diomedes, called *Timavum*, and a fine grove, id. The poets, whose geography is generally looser, place this river near Patavium, in the Veneti, Lucan, Statius: but all the geographers, Greek and Latin, between Aquileia and Tergeste, in the country of the Carni. Still called *il Timavo*, a river of Friuli, scarce three miles in its course, but very broad, the place where it rises is called *San Giovanni*.

TIMENI VENATIONES, Notitia; a faulty reading for *Themenothyrae*, restored by Holstenius from a Coin; in the council of Chalcedon it is written dividedly, *Themana Thyrae*; a place in Phrygia; in Lydia, Pausanias; therefore on the confines.

TIMETHUS, Ptolemy; a river of Sicily, running between Agathyrnum to the west, and Tyndarium to the east, both extinct, from south to north into the Tuscan sea.

TIMICA, Ptolemy; a town of Zeugitana, lying between Tabraca and the river Bagrada, to the south of Carthage.

TIMICI, Ptolemy, Pliny; an inland town of Mauretania Caesariensis.

TIMOLUS. See TMOLUS.

TIMNATH, Judges; remarkable for Samson's falling in love with a woman of that place; probably the same that is called *Timna*, and *Timnatha*, Joshua; first assigned to the tribe of Judah, but afterwards to that of Dan: whither probably the patriarch Judah went up to his sheep-shearers, Moses.

TIMNATH-SERAH, Joshua; whose inheritance

heritance it was; ſituate in mount Ephraim, on the north ſide of the hill Gaaſh, and in the ſouth of that tribe, next the tribe of Dan: it is alſo called *Timnath-heres*, Judges ii.

TIMNUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Myſia.

TIMOLUS. See TMOLUS.

TIMONIUM, Stephanus; a citadel of Paphlagonia, mentioned by no other author; only *Timonites*, a tract of Paphlagonia, on the borders of Bithynia, by Strabo. *Timoniacenſes*, Pliny, the people.

TIMPORIUM. See TEMPYRA

TINA, Ptolemy; a river of Britain, ſtill retaining its name, the *Tine*, formed by two rivers, the one the *North Tine*, riſing in Scotland on the borders; and the other the *South Tine*, riſing on the confines of Cumberland; the firſt running ſouth-eaſt, and the other north-eaſt, join at Hexham, and continuing their courſe eaſt, paſs by Newcaſtle, and fall into the German ſea at Tinmouth.

TINGE, Mela; a very ancient town of Mauretania Tingitana, lying beyond the promontory Ampeluſia to the eaſt, built by Antaeus: of this there is extant a monument, namely, a buckler cut out of the hide of an elephant, ſo large as to be unweildy for any of Mela's cotemporaries; yet by the tradition of the people ſaid to have been wielded by Antaeus, and therefore held in great veneration. The town called *Tingi*, Pliny, indeclinable; *Tingis*, Ptolemy. Afterwards called by the emperor Claudius, on making it a colony, *Traducta Julia*. Now *Tangier*, a port-town of Morocco. W. Long. 7°, Lat 35° 40′.

TINGENE, Ptolemy, one of the diviſions of Meſopotamia to the ſouth, on the Tigris.

TINGENTERA, *Tingitera*, or *Tingi Cetraria*, Mela; who mentions it as his native place; in other reſpects an obſcure town of Baetica, ſituate near Baeſippo and Mellaria; and would have remained in its original obſcurity, if not mentioned by this its ſon, Mela.

TINGIS. See TINGE.

TINGITANA, or TINGITANIA. See MAURETANIA.

TINGITERA. See TINGENTERA.

TINIA. See TENEAS.

TINNETIO, *onis*, Antonine; a hamlet of Rhaetia, ſituate between Curia and Munus. Now *Tintſchen*, in the diſtrict of the Griſons, called *Gotteſpunt*.

TINNOCELLUM, Notitia Imperii; a Roman garriſon in Britain, at the mouth of the Tine; now *Tinmouth* Camden.

TINODES, Ptolemy; a mountain of Marmarica, to the ſouth-eaſt of Aſpis.

TINURTIUM, Spartian; a town of Gallia Celtica, on the Arar.

TION, } See TIUM.
TIOS, }

TIPARENIUS, Pliny; a ſmall iſland of Peloponneſus, in the Sinus Argolicus, oppoſite to Hermione.

TIPASA, Ptolemy, Pliny; a town and colony of Mauretania Caeſarienſis. Now extinct. Another *Tipaſa* of Numidia, Antonine; ſituate between Tagora and Cirta.

TIPHA, Pauſanias; a ſmall maritime town of Boeotia, near Thiſbe; the *Tiphaceenſes* applied themſelves much to naval affairs; of this town was Tiphys, pilot of the Argo; and without the town a place is ſhewn where the ſhip, after her return home, arrived.

TIQUADRA, Pliny; one of the Baleares, near Ebuſus; called alſo *Triquadra* in ſome copies, from its figure: now *la Conejera*, or *Coniglera*, the warren.

TIRACIA, *Trinacia*, in the common copies of Diodorus Siculus; probably for *Tiracia*, becauſe Pliny has *Tiracienſes*, the people, tributary to the Romans: *Tyracinae*, Stephanus; a ſmall, but opulent city of Sicily; though the *Trinacia* of Diodorus was a principal and powerful city, taken and deſtroyed by the Syracuſians; afterwards reſtored, as appears from Pliny, who mentions the people.

TIRALLIS, Ptolemy; a town in the weſt of Cataonia, a diſtrict of Cappadocia.

TIRAMBAE, Pliny; a people on the Palus Maeotis.

TIRIDA, Pliny; a town of Chalcidica, a diſtrict in Thrace; called *Turris Diomedis*, Mela; in the diſtrict of

Maronea, Solinus; where ſtood the ſtables of Diomedes, a ſhocking king of Thrace, who fed his horſes with human fleſh, Ovid; but conquered by Hercules, was himſelf laid before, and devoured by his horſes, id. And both horſes and owner deſtroyed by Hercules, id. In Solinus's time ſome traces of the tower were remaining, not far from Abdera to the north-weſt.

TIRISTASIS, Philip's Letter, Pliny; a town of the Cherſoneſus Thracia, on the borders of Thrace.

TIRYNS, *this*, Homer; a maritime town of Argolis, in Peloponneſus; a citadel built by the Cyclops of large blocks of rough ſtone, Pauſanias, Strabo, Mythology. It was deſtroyed by the Argives, who removed the people to Argos, Pauſanias; anciently called *Halieis*, becauſe inhabited by fiſhermen. From this place the Grecian Hercules is ſurnamed *Tirynthius*, Ovid; though alſo called *Thebanus*. *Tirynthii*, the people; ſo given to jeſting and laughter, as to conſult the oracle at Delphi, how to be delivered from this phrenzy, Athenaeus.

TIRZAH. See THARSE.

TISAEUM, Polybius; a mountain of Theſſaly; alſo a promontory there, Apollonius Rhodius.

TISARCHI, Ptolemy; a town of Marmarica, beyond Selinus.

TISDRA, *Tiſdrus*, Hirtius; *Thyſdrus*, Ptolemy; *Tuſdrus*, or *Tuſdrum*, Antonine; *Oppidum Tuſdritanum*, Pliny; a town of Byzacium, to the weſt of Achola. *Tiſdritani*, the people, Hirtius.

TISEBARICA, Arrian; a diſtrict of Ethiopia beyond Egypt; the ſea-coaſt was occupied by the Ichthyophagi.

TISIAUS, Strabo; a town of Numidia, deſtroyed by Scipio.

TISOBIS, or *Toeſobis*, Ptolemy; a river of Britain; the *Conway*, Camden; a river of Wales.

TISSA, *ae*, Ptolemy; *Tiſſae*, *arum*, Stephanus; *Tiſſe*, Silius Italicus; a ſmall town of Sicily, near mount Aetna, ſituate on the ſame ſpot, where now ſtands *Randazzo*, on the river Aſines, or Cantara, Cluverius. *Tiſſacus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus; *Tiſſenſes*, Cicero.

TISURUS, Ptolemy; an inland town of Byzacium; in the Lower Writers called *Tuſurus*, and *Tuzirus*.

TITANA, *orum*, Stephanus; *Titanus*, Homer; *Titane*, Pauſanias; afterwards called *Teutanion*, Stephanus; a ſmall town of Sicyonia.

TITANUS, Pliny; a river of Aeolia.

TITARESIUS, Homer; *Titareſus*, Lucan; a river of Theſſaly, called *Eurotas*, or *Europus*, Strabo; running from mount *Titarus*, in contact with mount Olympus, into the neighbourhood of Tempe, where it mixes with the Peneus, Strabo; ſeparating Macedonia from Theſſaly, id.

TITARISSUS, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, otherwiſe unknown.

TITENUS, Apollonius Rhodius; a river of Colchis, running weſtward into the Euxine.

TITHOREA, Pauſanias; a town of Phocis, on the other ſide mount Parnaſſus, in going from Delphi, from which, in croſſing the mountain, it is about eighty ſtadia. The ridge of *Parnaſſus*, called *Tithorea*, Herodotus.

TITHRONE, TITHRONIUM, } See TETHRONIUM.

TITIANUS, Ptolemy; a river and port of Corſica; the river running from eaſt to weſt into the port, and called *Fiuminale d'Ornano*, Cluverius; the port ſituate on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland, and called *Golfo di Tallavo*, id.

TITIENSES. See TATIENSES.

TITIENSIS VICUS, Inſcription; a hamlet of Umbria, ſituate between Sarſina and mount Feretrus, on the left or north ſide of the river Ariminus.

TITIUS, Pliny, Florus; called *Titas*, Ptolemy; a river of Illyricum, diſcharging itſelf at Scardona, and forming the boundary between Liburnia and Dalmatia, from north to ſouth. Now the *Kerka*, or *il Cercha*, running from north to ſouth into the Adriatic.

TITONEUS, Lycophron; a ſmall river of Latium, near Circaeum, ſwallowed up by the earth.

TITTHI, Appian; a branch of the Celiberi, in the Hither Spain, in other reſpects obſcure.

TITUACIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Carpitani

Carpitani, in the Hither Spain.

TITULCIA, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, ſituate between Complutum and Toletum.

TITUS, Ptolemy; a river of Gallia Celtica, ſaid by ſome to be the *Trieu* in Brittany; by others, the *Coeſnon*, running between Brittany and Normandy, into the Channel.

TITYRUS, Strabo; a lofty mountain of Crete, lying in the territory of Cydonia, with a temple called Dictynnaeum.

TIUM, Pliny; *Tion*, Ptolemy; *Teion*, Strabo; *Tios*, Stephanus, Hierocles; a ſmall town of Bithynia, of little or no conſideration, famous only for being the birth-place of Philetaerus, progenitor of the royal family of the Attali, Strabo; at the diſtance of twenty ſtadia from the river Billaeus, Arrian; *Tiani*, and *Tianeis*, or *Tianenſes*, the people, Coins.

TLOS, Strabo, Ptolemy; one of the ſix principal towns of Lycia, lying towards Cibyra.

TMARUS. See TOMARUS.

TMOLUS, a mountain of Lydia, called *windy*, Homer; becauſe of its height; commended for its vines, Virgil, Ovid; its ſaffron, Virgil, Columella, Solinus; ſaid to have been formerly called *Timolus*, Pliny, Ovid. At its ſide ſtood Sardes, Euripides. On or near the mountain ſtood a cognominal town, *Tmolus*, Inſcription; deſtroyed by an earthquake, and reſtored by Tiberius, Tacitus, Euſebius. It appears to be the *Meſotimolus* of the Notitiae; hence Pliny's *Meſotimolitae*, as if occupying the middle of mount *Timolus*. Strabo only mentions a watch-tower of white ſtone, built by the Perſians, on the top of mount *Tmolus*.

TOB, Judges xi. a place or diſtrict, if not in Gilead, yet in its neighbourhood, or on its borders, whither Jephtha fled from his kindred; thought to be the *Tobi*, or *Tubin*, of 1 Maccab. v. 13. and the *Iſh-tob* 2 Sam. x.

TOBATA, Ptolemy; a town of Paphlagonia, near mount Olgaſis.

TOBENDA, Ptolemy; a town of the Pontus Galaticus.

TOBIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Britain; now the *Tovy*, Camden; riſing in the ſouth of Cardiganſhire, running through Carmarthenſhire, and falling into the Iriſh ſea, a little below Carmarthen.

TOBOLICUM. See TRITIUM.

TOBROS, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria.

TOCHARI, Dionyſius Periegetes; a people of Scythia Aſiatica, on the Jaxartes. Now a part of *Turcheſtan*, in Tartary; ſuppoſed to take their name from *Togarma*, Ezekiel xxvii. by which name the Jews uſually denote the *Turks*.

TOCOLOSIDA, Ptolemy, Antonine; an inland town of Mauretania Tingitana, to the ſouth of Volubilis.

TOCOSANNA, Ptolemy; a river of the Farther India, beyond the Ganges.

TOEMPHOEMBIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, which pours into the Savus, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, and runs by Laudia, or Labdia.

TOESOBIS. See TISOBIS.

TOGATA. See GALLIA.

TOGISONUS, Pliny; a river of the Veneti, which with the Atheſis forms the port Brundulum. Now *la Foſſa Paltana*, Cluverius; a ſmall river of Padua.

TOLASTA, Ptolemy; a diſtrict of Galatia, to the ſouth of Peſinus.

TOLBIACUM, or *Tolpiacum*, Tacitus; a town of Belgica. Now *Zulpich*, or *Zulch*, a ſmall town in the ſouth of the duchy of Juliers.

TOLENUS. See TELONIUS.

TOLERIUM, a town of Latium, of unknown ſituation; *Tolerienſes*, the people, Pliny; *Tolerini*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus.

TOLETUM, Pliny, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, ſituate on the Tagus. *Toletani*, the people, Pliny, Inſcriptions. Now *Toledo*, capital of New Caſtile. W. Long. 4° 12′, Lat. 39° 45′.

TOLIAPIS, Ptolemy; an iſland at the mouth of the Thames; now *Sheppey*, Camden.

TOLISTOBOGI, Pliny, Florus, Ptolemy, Strabo; *Toliſtoboii*, Livy; as if deſcendents of the Boii, in Gaul; a people of Galatia, bordering weſt and north on Bithynia, and Phrygia Epicletos.

TOLLENTINUM, a town of the Picenum; a municipium, Inſcription; *Tollentinates*, the people, Pliny; *Tollentinus*, the epithet, Balbus. Now *Tolentino*, a town in the March of Ancona, on the *Chiento*. E. Long. 14° 45′. Lat. 43° 15′.

TOLMIDESSA, Ptolemy; a town of Chalcidene of Syria.

TOLOPHON, *onis*, Thucydides; a town of the Locri Ozolae; *Tolophonii*, the people, id.

TOLOSA, Caeſar; called alſo *Urbs* and *Civitas Toloſatium*, Sidonius, Notitia; a colony, Ptolemy; ſurnamed *Palladia*; doubtful whether from their ſuperſtitious worſhip of that deity; their produce of oil, the tree being called *palladia arbor*, Sil. Italicus; or from their application to learning, which is the more received opinion, Martial: though the firſt ſuſpicion appears well grounded, from Sidonius Apollinaris. That it was a grand city appears from its having had a capitol; a proof of the worſhip of Minerva, the aſſociate of Jupiter Capitolinus, Sidonius: there an ancient temple ſtood, had in high veneration among the neighbouring people, and therefore very rich; the treaſure accounted ſacred and inviolable; which Servilius Caepio, daring ſacriligiouſly to touch, his calamities are ſaid to have given riſe to a proverbial ſaying, *Aurum Toloſanum*, A. Gellius, Juſtin; tho' the ſtory is differently told by this laſt. *Toloſates*, the people, Caeſar; *Toloſani*, Pliny. Now *Toulouſe*, capital of Languedoc, on the Garonne. E. Long. 1° 5′, Lat. 43° 40′.

TOLPIACUM. See TOLBIACUM.

TOMADAEORUM INSULAE, Ptolemy; two iſlands in the Arabian Gulf.

TOMAEUS, Stephanus, Thucydides, a mountain of Meſſenia, near Coryphaſium of Pylos.

TOMALA, Pliny; a town of Arabia Felix, the ſtaple for their ſpices, on the Red Sea.

TOMARUS, or *Tmarus*, Strabo; a mountain of Theſprotia in Epirus, at the foot of which ſtood the temple of Dodona. This mountain was ennobled by an hundred ſprings at its foot, Theopompus, Pliny: and thus ſome learned men pretend, we ſhould read in Virgil's eighth Eclogue, concerning love, *Aut Tmarus, aut Rhodope.*

TOMERUS, Arrian; a brook or torrent of Gedroſia; the *Tuberus* of Pliny.

TOMI, *orum*, Mela, Ptolemy; *Tomis*, *eos*, or *idos*, Strabo, Ovid, Coin; a town of Moeſia Inferior, on the Euxine, the place of Ovid's baniſhment; a colony of Mileſians, and therefore called *Miletis*, Ovid; called *Tomis*, from Medea's mangling here the body of her brother Abſyrtus, Ovid, Mythology; Apollodorus ſays, from Aetes, the father, burying here the parts of the body he could recover. No inconſiderable town, called *Metropolis*, Coin; with the enſigns of a noble and eminent town in Peutinger; *Tomitae*, the people, Ovid; *Tomitanus*, the epithet, id. Now ſaid to be *Babba*, a town of Bulgaria, on the Euxine, towards the mouth of the Iſter, where there is a lake ſtill called by the natives, *Ouvidouve Jeſero*, the lake of Ovid.

TONGRI. See TUNGRI.

TONICE, Ptolemy; a mart-town of Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Sinus Barbaricus.

TOORNAE, Ptolemy; a branch of the Sacae.

TOPAZUS, Strabo; an iſland in the Arabic Gulf; formerly called *Ophiodes*, which ſee.

TOPHETH. See BEN-HINNOM.

TOPIRIS, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Topirus*, Coins, with the ſurname *Ulpia*; *Toperus*, *e* ſhort, Procopius; who calls it a maritime town in Thrace, with a garriſon; an inland town, Ptolemy.

TOR. See TYRUS.

TOREATAE, Strabo; *Toretae*, Mela; a branch of the Maeotae.

TORGIOS, Diodorus Siculus; a mountain of Sicily, of uncertain ſituation; that *Torgios* is the true reading, and not *Gorgios*, appears from Helycnius; who ſays, that vultures neſtle on it, whence they are alſo called *Torgi*, the Sicilian name for vulturs.

TORNADOTUS, a river of Aſſyria, mentioned by Pliny, but by no other author.

TOROCCA, Ptolemy; a town of Sarmatia

matia Europea, on the Hypacaris.

TORONAEUS SINUS, Tacitus; *Toronaicus*, Livy, Ptolemy; a bay of Macedonia, in the Egean ſea; lying between the Sinus Thermaicus to the weſt, and the Singiticus to the eaſt, its mouth extending from the promontory Canaſtraeum to Derris; called alſo *Mecybernaeus*, Pliny; from *Mecyberna*, a town ſtanding on it; as it is called *Toronaeus*, from *Torone*. Now *Golfo di Rampa*.

TORONE, Scylax, Thucydides, Mela, Ptolemy; a town on the borders of Chalcidice, a diſtrict of Macedonia, giving name to the *Sinus Toronaeus*, and ſituate on the north-eaſt ſide of it. Another *Torone*, Ptolemy; of Epirus, ſituate on the coaſt, between Sybota, and the mouth of the Acheron.

TORRENS AEGYPTI. See SIHOR.

TORRENTES IGNEI, one of the fabulous circumſtances mentioned by Hanno in Libya Interior, with muſical concerts, in the night time.

TORUS, Polybius; a mountain in the ſouth of Sicily; ſituate between Agrigentum and Heraclea.

TOTONIS VILLA. See THEODONIS.

TOUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Thebais, to the eaſt of, and at ſome diſtance from, the Nile, to the north of Ombi.

TOVOLA, Ptolemy; a river of Corſica, running from weſt to eaſt; Mariana is ſituate near its mouth.

TOXANDRI, Pliny; afterwards called *Taxandri*, a people of Belgica, whoſe ſituation is doubtful. Some imagine from the mangled remains of the name of a town, called *Teſſenderlo*, the *Toxandria* or *Taxandria* of Ammian; in the weſt extremity of the biſhoprick of Liege, not far from Dieſt, in Brabant, that it was a originally a town of this people; and therefore they place them between the Scheldt and the Meuſe, to the north of the Menapii.

TRACHAS, Ovid; the ſame with *Tarracina* or *Anxur*; ſo called becauſe of its ſituation on a rugged eminence.

TRACHE, Pliny; a ſmall iſland, like a rock, in the Ionian ſea, near Corcyra.

TRACHEA, a diviſion of Cilicia, which ſee.

TRACHIN, Strabo; *Trachis*, *inos*, Scylax; the ancient name of *Heraclea*, in the Phthiotis, a diſtrict of Theſſaly, built by Hercules at mount Oeta; *Trachin*, or *Trachinia*, is alſo the name of the diſtrict, in which *Heraclea* ſtood, Diodorus; *Trachinii*, the people, id. *Trachinius*, the epithet, Ovid. Alſo a town of Phocis, near Lebadia, Strabo.

TRACHINA. See TARRACINA.

TRACHIR. See STACHIR.

TRACHON, or *Trachonitis*, Joſephus; an appellation denoting a rough and craggy country, ſituate on the other ſide Jordan, in the neighbourhood of the province of Lyſanias, which was in Syria; and from the two mountains, called *Trachones*, Strabo; which gave name to this country, hanging over the territory of Damaſcus. *Trachonitae*, the people, Joſephus; *Trachonitae Arabes*, Ptolemy; who had neither towns nor fields, but large caves, in which they lie hid, and from which they ſally forth to rob and plunder; one of which caves could contain four thouſand men, Strabo.

TRADUCTA JULIA. See JULIA.

TRAEIS, *entos*, Diodorus Siculus; a river of the Bruttii, running from weſt to eaſt into the Sinus Tarentinus, to the north of the Hylia.

TRAGAEA, Stephanus; *Tragia*, Thucydides; an iſland near Samos, Scholiaſt. Of which was Theogiton, the Peripatetic, Ariſtotle's familiar acquaintance, Stephanus; *Trageates*, the people, id.

TRAGASAE, Stephanus; a diſtrict of Epirus, where ſalt ſpontaneouſly ſhot, called *Sal Tragaſaeus*. Strabo mentions ſalt pits, called *Salinae Tragaſaeae*, near Hamaxitus in Troas, where ſalt concreted in the ſame ſpontaneous manner at the blowing of the Eteſian winds; and the field was called Campus Halſius.

TRAGURIUM, Pliny; a town of Roman citizens in Dalmatia, famous for its marble. Now *Trau*, a port-town of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic. E. Long. 17° 30′, Lat. 43° 10′. Strabo, Mela, and Ptolemy place it in a cognominal iſland; but in this

this caſe Pliny's authority is preferable; confirmed by modern travellers, who ſay, that the ſpot is peninſular, though by a factitious trench, it may ſeem to be an iſland.

TRAJA CAPITA. See TIARJULIA.

TRAJANA COLONIA. See COLONIA.

TRAJANI FLUVIUS, Ptolemy; a cut by which the Nile was derived from Babylon in Egypt to Heroopolis.

TRAJANI FORUM. See FORUM.

TRAJANI MUNIMENTUM. See TAUNUS.

TRAJANI PONS. See PONS.

TRAJANOPOLIS of Cilicia. See SELINUS.

TRAJANOPOLIS, Ptolemy; a town of Myſia Major, ſituate between Antandros and Adramyttium; but others remove it more eaſterly, and place it in Phrygia Major. Called *Tranopolis*, in the Lower Writers; ſuppoſed to be a contraction of *Trajanopolis*.

TRAJONOPOLIS, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Thrace. Now called *Trajanopoli*, ſituate on the river Maritza, in the ſouth of Romania, and to the ſouth of Adrianople.

TRAJANUS PORTUS. See CENTUMCELLAE.

TRAJECTUS, Antonine; the paſſage of the ſtrait of Meſſina ſo called.

TRAJECTUS, the paſſage from Italy to Greece, two-fold, viz. one from Brunduſium to Dyrrhachium, Pliny; the longer but the ſurer paſſage; the other from Hydrus to Apollonia, the ſhorter, id.

TRAJECTUS MOSAE, of uncertain ſituation and antiquity; unleſs it be the *Moſae Pons* of Tacitus; which ſee.

TRAJECTUS RHENI, Antonine; a town of Belgica; diſtant fifteen miles by the Itinerary, but ſcarce ſix from Mannaricium. Its name and ſituation ſhew it to be what is now called *Utrecht*, capital of the province of that name. E. Long. 5°, Lat. 52° 7'. The appellation *Utrecht* is from *Oud-trecht*, the old paſſage, *Vetus Trajectus*, as it was called in Charlemagne's days; whence ſome barbarouſly form *Ultrajectum*, more elegantly called *Trajectus Rheni*, or *ad Rhenum*.

TRALITAE, Ptolemy; a people of Ethiopia, beyond Egypt, to the weſt of the Nile.

TRALLES, *ium*, Strabo, Cicero, Caeſar, Livy; *Trallis, is*, Pliny, Ptolemy, Stephanus; a very populous and rich city of Lydia, on the road from Magneſia, which has Mount Meſogis on the left, and the plain of the Meander on the right, Strabo; ſituate near the Meander, Stephanus. Its ruins are now to be ſeen on a mountain, diſtant half a league from the Meander, on the road from Laodicea to Epheſus, Wheeler; which agrees with Strabo, who places it on an eminence, with a top naturally ſtrong, as are all the circumjacent parts. The agreeableneſs of this city appears from its epithets, as *Antheia*, its original name, and *Euanthia*. *Tralliani*, the people, Coin; ſome of whom were in the ſtation of Aſiarchae in the province, Strabo. Of this place were Pithodoris the famous Queen of Pontus, and Alexander Trallianus the phyſician; who flouriſhed about, or not long after, the time of Julian.

TRALLIA, Stephanus; a part of Illyricum; *Tralli* and *Tralles*, the people, whom Plutarch places in Thrace; but both theſe countries were mutually adjoining.

TRAMPE, Stephanus; a town of Ionia.

TRAMPYA, Stephanus; a town of Epirus.

TRANOPOLIS. See TRAJANOPOLIS of Phrygia.

TRANSACINCUM. See CONTRA-ACINCUM.

TRANSALPINA GALLIA. See GALLIA.

TRANSDUCTA. See JULIA.

TRANSMONTANI ASTURES. See ASTURICA.

TRANSPADANA GALLIA, the country contained between the Po and the Alps; called alſo *Tranſpadana Italia*, Pliny, and *Tranſpadana Regio*, Tacitus.

TRANSTIBERINA, Martial; that part or quarter of Rome, where ſtood the Mons Vaticanus.

TRAPEZA, Pliny; a promontory of Troas, where the Helleſpont aſſumes the violence of its impetuous flow.

TRAPEZUS, *untis*, Pauſanias; a town of Arcadia, exhauſted of inhabitants, in order to people Megalopolis;

polis; though a part of them retired to *Trapezus* in Asia; where they were received as countrymen and namesakes. In Pausanias's days its ruins were to be seen beyond the Alpheus. Another *Trapezus*, an ancient town of the Regio Pontica; a colony from Sinope, their customs and institutions Grecian; situate on the Euxine, on the borders of Colchis, Xenophon, Diodorus, Scylax, Tacitus; a free city under the Romans, after the defeat of Mithridates, Pliny; a radiated Apollo, or an Apollo with a glory round his head, impressed on their coins, an indication of their Greek original and institutions, and of their application to learning, which continued to the last, till taken by the Turks; Mela commends its splendor and magnificence; Eustathius, its commerce, calling it a great staple-town. It is seated in a peninsula, and locked round with mountains, Pliny. It was at the extremity of the Regio Pontica, towards Colchis. *Trapezontii*, the people, Coins. Now *Trapezond*, or *Trebizond*, a city and port-town of Asia the Less on the Black sea. E. Long. 40°, Lat. 44° 3′.

TRASIMENUS LACUS, Pliny; *Trasumenus*, Livy; *Trasymenes*, Strabo; *Thrasimenes*, Polybius; *e* long, Ovid, Silius, Statius; a lake of Etruria, near Perusia, and not far from the Tiber; fatal to the Romans in the Punic war, Livy. Now *il lago di Perugia*, in the Ecclesiastical State.

TREA. See TREIA.

TREBA, Pliny; a town of Umbria, near the springs of the Anio, surnamed *Augusta*, Frontinus; but after what Prince, unknown. *Trebani*, Pliny; the people.

TREBIA, a river of the Cispadana, running down from the Apennin into the right or south side of the Po, from south to north, by Placentia, and thence surnamed *Placentinus*, Strabo, Pliny; rendered famous by a defeat of the Romans in the second punic war, Polybius, Livy, Florus. *Trebias*, Strabo, Polybius.

TREBIA, a town of Umbria; *Trebiates*, the people, Pliny. Now *Trevi*, situate on an eminence between Fuligno and Spoleto, but nearer the former. E. Long. 13° 35′, Lat. 43°.

TREBULA, a town of the Sabines, surnamed *Mutusca*, Virgil; *Mutuesca*, Inscription; to distinguish it from the Trebula Suffena, or Suffenatis; the former distant sixty stadia from Reate, situate on a moderate eminence, Dionysius Halicarnassaeus, who calls it *Tribola*; whence it is conjectured to be *Monte Lione della Sabina*: a municipium, Frontinus; having Roman citizenship, Livy; *Trebulani*, the people, id. *Trebulani Mutuscaei*, Pliny. The other, surnamed *Suffena*, or *Suffenatis* of the Sabines, is thought to be *Montorio* on the Curensis, or Correse.

TREBULA, a town of Campania, situate on the Clanius, below Acerrae; *Tribula*, Ptolemy; *Trebulani*, the people, surnamed *Balinienses*, Pliny; *Trebianus*, the epithet, Livy; which Cluverius and Gronovius read *Trebulanus*. The town now called *Trebbia*, Holstenius, who thither refers the *Tribianus collis* of Polybius, thus corrected from *Eribianus*.

TRECAE,
TRECASES,
TRECASSES,
TRECI, } See TRICASSES.

TREIA, Inscription; *Trea* Antonine; a town of the Picenum, situate between Septempeda and Anximum; a municipium; *Treensis ager*, the territory, Frontinus; *Treienses*, the people, Pliny, Inscription; now extinct.

TREMILE, Panyasis, Stephanus; *Lycia* so called from *Tremilus*, who married the nymph Ogygia, called Praxidica; by whom he had Tlous, Xanthus, Pinarus and Cragus, sons of violence and rapine, Panyasis. *Tremilenses*, the people, Stephanus.

TREMITHUS. See TRIMETHUS.

TRERUS, Strabo, Plutarch; a small district of Thrace, on the confines of Macedonia and Moesia Inferior. *Trerees*, the people, Calimachus.

TRERUS, Strabo; a river of Latium, running by Fabrateria into the Liris, from north to south. Now *il Trero*, in the Campagna di Roma; rising towards Agnania, running south, and falling into the Garigliano.

TRES

TRES ARAE. See ARAE SESTIANAE.

TRES TABERNAE, Cicero, Luke; a place in Latium, lying on the Via Appia, on the left or ſouth ſide of the river Aſtura, to the north of the Paludes Pomptinae. Its ruins now ſeen near Ciſterna, a village in the Campagna di Roma, Holſtenius; twenty-one miles from Rome, whence the Chriſtians went out to meet St. Paul.

TRES TABERNAE. See TABERNAE TRIBOCORUM.

TRETA, Strabo; a town on the weſt ſide of Cyprus; of which nothing farther is known.

TRETUM, Ptolemy; *Tritum*, Strabo; a promontory of Numidia, next Ruſicade. Now *il Capo Ferrato*, on the coaſt of Algiers.

TRETUM or *Tretus*, Diodorus, Pauſanias; a mountain of Argolis in Peloponneſus, near Mycenae, and the Sylva Nemea, where Hercules ſlew the lion; whoſe den was ſtill ſhewn, Pauſanias.

TREVA, Ptolemy; a town near the Elbe; which in name agreeing with the river *Trava*, called *Chaluſus*, Ptolemy; prompts many to place it on this river; as if Lubec, a noble city, aroſe either from the beginnings or ruins of *Treva*. A city and port-town in the duchy of Holſtein. E. Long. 10° 35′, Lat. 54° 20′.

TREVENTUM, Frontinus; a town of Samnium, on the confines of the Frentani; a municipium; its territory ſhared and parcelled out to Caeſar's ſoldiers, id. *Treventinates*, as if from *Treventium*, the people, Pliny. Now called *Trivento*, a town of the territory of Moliſe, in Naples. E. Long. 15° 30′, Lat. 41° 50′.

TREVERI, Mela, Inſcriptions, Tacitus; though the laſt and Lucan have *Trevir*, ſingularly; *Treviri*, Cicero, Caeſar, Ptolemy; an ancient, and a powerful people, both in horſe and foot, Caeſar; extending far and wide between the Meuſe and the Rhine, ſeparated from the Rhemi to the weſt by the Meuſe; and to the ſouth having common boundaries with the Mediomatrici; their limits to the north not ſo certain. In Caeſar's time the Rhine formed their eaſt boundary; the moſt illuſtrious of the Belgae, Mela; formerly a free people, before the revolt of Civilis, for which Veſpaſian deprived them of liberty, Pliny: Affected to be thought of German original, in order by this means to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the Gauls; and from their vicinity to the Germans, reſembled theſe laſt in fierceneſs and manner of living, Hirtius. Under Auguſtus, Agrippa removed the Ubii to this ſide the Rhine, aſſigning them a part of the territory of the *Treviri*, at leaſt on the Lower Rhine, Pliny. In the Lower Age their capital, called *Auguſta Trevirorum*, aſſumed, after the manner of thoſe times, the name of the people, *Treviri*. Now *Triers* or *Treves*, capital of the electorate of that name, ſituate on the Moſelle. E. Long. 6° 10′, Lat. 49° 55′.

TRIARE, Pliny; a diſtrict of Iberia.

TRIBALLI, Strabo, Pliny; a people occupying the parts of Moeſia Inferior, lying to the weſt of the river Ciabrus; whoſe ſight was faſcinating and killing to thoſe whom they viewed in their rage and paſſion, with ſteady eyes, Pliny. Now the *Bulgarians*, and their country, *Bulgaria*; others ſay, *Servians*, and their country, *Servia*. The *Dardani* are ſaid to have ſettled among them, who ſwallowed up the appellation, *Triballi*.

TRIBIANUS COLLIS. See TREBULA in Campania.

TRIBOCCI, Ptolemy; *Tribochi*, Pliny; *Tribocchi*, Strabo; *Triboci*, Caeſar; *Triboces*, id. a people of Belgica; originally Germans, who ſettled on the Hither ſide of the Rhine, Strabo; thence called *Germania Ciſrhenana*, Dio. Their name is ſuppoſed to be derived from three beech trees, held in religious veneration by them; and this is the more probable, becauſe in the territory they occupied, there is a village ſtill extant, called *Zur dreyen Buchen*, at the three beech trees. It is difficult to fix their limits; they were neighbours to the Treviri, Strabo, Caeſar; ſeparated from the Sequani by the Mons Vogeſus; ſettled among the Mediomatrici;

or

or between theſe laſt and the Treviri, Strabo. Others place them between the Nemetes to the north, the Mediomatrici and Leuci to the weſt, the Rauraci to the ſouth, and the Rhine to the eaſt. Now *Alſace*, Cluverius.

TRIBOLA SABINORUM. See TREBULA.

TRIBULA, See TREBULA in Campania.

TRIBULIUM, Pliny; a town of Dalmatia, ennobled by Roman battles. Now *Trebigni*, ſituate near the Adriatic, to the eaſt of Raguſa. E. Long. 19°, Lat. 42° 40'.

TRICALA, *orum*, Stephanus; *Triocala*, Diodorus, Ptolemy, Sil. Italicus, Pliny; a citadel in the ſouth of Sicily, ſituate to the north of the river Iſburus; ſo called from having three good things; namely, firſt, water-ſprings of extraordinary ſweetneſs; the adjacent fields planted with olive yards and vineyards, and extremely adapted for agriculture; and thirdly, from being extraordinarily ſtrong, ſituate on a great impregnable rock, Diodorus; *Triocalini*, the people, Pliny.

TRICASSES, Pliny; *Tricaſii*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Celtica, ſituate immediately to the eaſt of the Senones, almoſt between the Seine and the Marne. They are called *Trecaſſes*, Pliny; *Trecaſſi* and *Tricaſes*, alſo *Tricaſſini*, Ammian, Inſcription. Having the Catalauni to the north, the Lingones to the eaſt and ſouth. Now *Champagne*.

TRICASSES, *ium*, the name of the capital in the Lower Age; alſo *Trecae* and *Treci*. In the Notitia Galliae, called *Civitas Tricaſſium*. Now *Troyes*. See AUGUSTOMANA.

TRICASTINI, Livy, Pliny; the penult long, Sil. Italicus; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, towards the Rhone; with the Helvii to the weſt, the Segelauni to the north, the Vocontii to the eaſt, and the Cavares to the ſouth. Now a ſmall diſtrict, ſometimes called the *Tricaſtin*, *Trecaſtinorum Civitas*, Notitia; the ſame with *Auguſta Tricaſtinorum*, which ſee.

TRICCA, Homer, Livy, Pliny, Ptolemy; a town of the Eſtiaeotis, a diſtrict of Theſſaly, ſituate on the left or north bank of the Peneus, to the ſouth of Gomphi; famous for its breed of horſes, Homer; and where ſtood a very ancient and noble temple of Aeſculapius, Strabo; who ſays, the river called Lethaeus ran near it, on which Aeſculapius is fabled to have been born; whoſe ſons, Podalirius and Machaon, went as commanders to Troy, and acted as ſurgeons or phyſicians. *Triccaeus*, the gentilitious name, Stephanus.

TRICESIMAE. See COLONIA TRAJANA.

AD TRICESIMUM, (*Lapidem* or *Milliarium* underſtood), Antonine; a town of the Carni, ſituate between Aquileia and Julium Carnicum. Now *Trigeſimo*, a village of Friuli, near the river Turris, or il Torre.

TRICHONIUM, Polybius; *Trichone*, Pliny; a town of Aetolia, ſituate between Lyſimachia and Phoeteum. *Trichonitae* and *Trichonii*, the people, Stephanus.

TRICOLONI, *orum*, Pauſanias, Stephanus; a town of Arcadia, built by Lycaon's ſons, diſtant ten ſtadia from Chariſia; decayed in Pauſanias's time. It had a temple of Neptune, and a ſquare ſtatue, with a grove round the temple. *Tricoloneus*, Stephanus, or *Tricoloneuſis*, the gentilitious name.

TRICOMIA, Ptolemy; mentioned by no other author; a town of Phrygia Magna, to the eaſt of Synaus.

TRICORII, Livy, Strabo; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, to the eaſt of the Vocontii. Now the *Greſivaudan*, a valley in the north eaſt of Dauphiné, Cluverius.

TRICORNIUM, Ptolemy, Peutinger; *Tricornia Caſtra*, Jeruſalem Itinerary; a town of Moeſia Superior, diſtant fourteen miles from Singidunum, at the mouth of the Moſchius. Now ſaid to be called *Galumbatz*, a town of Servia, on the Danube, between Singidunum to the weſt, and Severinum to the eaſt. *Tricorneſii*, the people, Ptolemy.

TRICORYTHUS, Strabo; *Tricorythum*, Diodorus; a town of Attica beyond Marathon; one of the towns which concurred to form the Tetrapolis Attica, which ſee. *Tricoryſius*, the epithet, Ariſtophanes;

who mentions the water-ſpinners of that place, which was moiſt and woody, and where theſe flies are apt to breed.

TRICRENA, *orum*, Pauſanias; three fountains near Mount Geronteum in Arcadia; which is the reaſon of the name. Here Mercury, after his birth on Mount Cyllene, ſituate in the neighbourhood, is ſaid to have been waſhed, and therefore accounted ſacred to Mercury.

TRIDENTUM, Pliny, Antonine; *Tridénte*, Peutinger; a town of Rhaetia, next to Italy, ſituate on the Atheſis. *Tridentini*, the people, Strabo, Pliny. Now *Trent*, ſituate on the Adige, in a valley, ſurrounded with very high mountains, in the ſouth-eaſt of Tyrol. E. Long. 11°, Lat. 46° 5'.

TRIERES, Polybius, Strabo; *Trieris*, Pliny; a town of Phoenicia, ſituate between Tripolis and Dei Facies, the extremity of Mount Lebanon.

TRIFANUM, Livy, Diodorus Siculus; a place in the extremity of Latium, lying between Sinueſſa and Minturnae, but nearer the former.

TRIFOLINUS, Pliny; a mountain of Campania, hanging over Naples; ſo called from the quantity of trefoil growing there. Hence *Vinum Trifolinum*, Martial.

TRIGARIUS, Pliny; a place near the Campus Martius in Rome.

TRIGEMINA PORTA, Livy; a gate of Rome; ſo called from the three Horatii, who went out at this gate to fight the three Curiatii; at the foot of Mount Aventine, near the Tiber. From this gate begins the Via Oſtienſis, Ammian. Now the gate is called *San Paolo*, from a church of that Apoſtle, ſtanding without it.

TRIGISANUM, Peutinger; a town of Noricum; thought to be *Traſmaur*, a ſmall town in the eaſt of Auſtria, ſituate on the rivulet Draſan, which ſoon after falls into the Danube, to the weſt of Vienna, Cluverius.

TRILEUCI, Ptolemy; three rocks in the Oceanus Cantabricus, or Bay of Biſcay, and on the coaſt of Gallicia; ſo called from the promontory *Trileucum* over-againſt them. Now *el Cabo de Ortegal*.

TRIMMANIUM, or *Trimammion*, Antonine; a town of Moeſia Inferior, on the Danube. Now *Drimago*, Ortelius.

TRIMETHUS, *untis*, Ptolemy; *Tremithus*, Stephanus; a town of Cyprus, near Cytium, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland.

TRIMONTIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Selgovae in Britain, on the north-weſt ſide Now *Atterith*, Camden. *Trimontium* is alſo the name of *Philippopolis* in Thrace, which ſee; ſo called from its ſituation, Pliny.

TRINACIA. See TIRACIA.

TRINACRIA, Pliny; one of the ancient names of the iſland *Rhodes*.

TRINACRIA, Pliny; a name of Sicily, more commonly uſed by the poets; *Trinacris*, Ovid, from its three promontories. *Trinacia*, Dionyſius Periegetes; *Trinacis*, Strabo, from τριναξ, a trident; which term, becauſe written indifferently, either with τ or θ, Homer has Θρινακίη, Stephanus. *Trinacrius*, Virgil; *Trinacris*, Ovid, the epithet.

TRINASUS, Ptolemy; ſo called from three oppoſite iſlands, a ſtation for ſhips; a citadel, Pauſanias; ſituate between Gythium and the mouth of the Eurotas in Laconica.

TRINEMEIS, Strabo, Stephanus; a Demos of Attica, where the river Cephiſſus takes its riſe. *Trinemea*, Callimachus.

TRINIUM, Pliny; a river running through the territories of the Samnites and Frentani from weſt to eaſt, into the Adriatic, after riſing in the Apennin. Now *il Trigno*, riſing in the county of Moliſe, and running through Abruzzo Citra into the Gulf of Venice.

TRINOBANTES, Caeſar, Tacitus; *Trinoantes*, Ptolemy; a people of Britain, ſuppoſed to have occupied Middleſex and Eſſex.

TRIOCALA. See TRICALA.

TRIOPIUM, Herodotus, Thucydides; a promontory of Caria, ſacred to Apollo. *Triopon*, Scholiaſt on Theocritus; where games, ſacred to the nymphs, to Apollo and Neptune, were celebrated, called the Dorian games, Ariſtides; mentioned alſo by Herodotus: To which all the Dorians were not admitted, but only the Pentapolis Dorica, formerly

the Hexapolis; four of which were in the iſlands Rhodus and Cos, and Cnidus alone on the continent; Halicarnaſſus, which made the Hexapolis, being afterwards excluded from partaking in the ſacred games. *Triopium*, Diodorus; *Triopia*, Pliny; a town near the promontory; whether the ſame with *Cnidus*, as Pliny thinks; or whether exhauſted by Cnidus of inhabitants, nothing certain can be affirmed.

TRIPHYLIA, Strabo, Livy; *Triphylis, idos*, Dionyſius Periegetes; *Tryphalia*, Polybius; a diſtrict of Peloponneſus on the coaſt towards Africa, lying between the territories of Elis and Meſſenia, id. The name *Triphylia*, according to Strabo, is derived from the coalition of three people, who occupied that diſtrict; and that of *Tryphalia* from *Tryphalus*, an Arcadian, Polybius.

TRIPOLIS, Pauſanias; a diſtrict of Arcadia; ſo called, becauſe conſiſting of the three towns, *Calliae*, *Dipoenae*, and *Nonacris*.

TRIPOLIS, a city on the Meander, Coin; of Caria, Ptolemy; afterwards called *Neapolis*, Stephanus; of Lydia, Pliny.

TRIPOLIS, Livy; a place in Laconica, next the territory of Megalopolis; whether one or three towns is left undetermined; more probably, it was a ſmall diſtrict, compriſing three ſmall towns, from the circumſtances related about it, id.

TRIPOLIS, Livy; a town of Perraebia in Theſſaly, to the north of Malloea.

TRIPOLIS, Diodorus, Stephanus, Ptolemy; a town of Phoenicia; its name ſuitable to what it is, as conſiſting of three towns, diſtant a ſtadium from each other; the firſt named from the *Aradii*; the ſecond from the *Sidonians*; the third from the *Tyrians*; the ſeveral founders of each; which is confirmed by Strabo and Mela; and by Scylax, an older writer than any of them; who adds, that it was ſituate in a peninſula. *Tripolitae*, the people, Coins.

TRIPOLIS, Solinus; a diſtrict of the Regio Syrtica, containing three towns; namely, *Oea*, *Sabrata*, and *Leptis Magna*; and is the ſame with the *Regio*, or *Provincia Tripolitana*; though the antiquity of the appellation cannot be determined; and more uncertain, and later ſtill, is the time when the name *Tripolis* came to be applied to a town of that diſtrict, in common with the province.

TRIPOLIS, Livy; *Tripolitis*, Strabo; a diſtrict in the weſt of the Pelatgiotis of Theſſaly, containing three towns, *Doliche*, *Azorium*, and *Pythium*, near to, or at the foot of Mount Olympus.

TRIPONTIUM, Antonine; a town of the Coritani in Britain. Now *Towceſter*, to the ſouth of Northampton, towards Oxford.

TRIQUADRA. See TIQUADRA.

TRIQUETRA, Horace, Pliny; a name of Sicily; a Latin tranſlation of the Greek *Trinacria*, Servius, Martianus Capella; or from its triangular figure, Pliny; or as conſiſting of three quadrae, or ſquares, Martianus Capella.

TRISANTO, *onis*, Ptolemy; a river, with a cognominal town of the Belgae in Britain. Now *Hampton-water*, otherwiſe *Southampton*, Lhuyd, Camden.

TRISMIS, Ptolemy; *Troſmis*, Ovid; a town of Moeſia Inferior, ſituate on the right or eaſt ſide of the Danube, to the ſouth of Noviodunum, and north of Axiopolis.

TRISTOLUS, Thucydides; a town of the Regio Sintica in Macedonia, towards Moeſia, to the weſt of Heraclea.

TRITAEA, Pauſanias; a town of Achaia, ſituate to the north of Pharae.

TRITIUM, ſurnamed *Metallum*, Ptolemy; *Tobolicum*, Mela; a town of the Hither Spain, ſituate between Deobrigula and Viroveſca.

TRITON, Herodotus, Mela; a river of the Regio Syrtica, falling into the lake *Tritonis*, from which Minerva takes her name *Tritonia*, as being ſuppoſed to have been born there, Mela; and called *Pallantias*, Callimachus. The river riſing in Mount Vaſaletus, and falling from ſouth to north into the Palus Libya, and then into the Palus Pallas, before coming to the *Tritonis*; it then runs into the Syrtis Minor, below Tacape, Ptolemy.

TRITUM, a promontory. See TRETUM.

TRITURITA, Rutilius; a village of Etruria, at the mouth of the Arnus.

TRIVIAE LACUS, Virgil; *Stagnum Dianae*, Ovid; *Lacus Nemorenſis*, Suetonius; a lake of Latium. Now called *il Lago di Nemi*, from a cognominal adjoining citadel, in the Campagna di Roma; eighteen miles to the eaſt of Rome, Baudrand, an eye witneſs.

TRIVIAE LUCUS, Virgil; a grove near the Lacus Triviae.

TRIVICUM, Horace; penult long, a town of the Hirpini. Now *Trevico*, in the Principato Ultra of Naples.

TRIUMPHALIS ARCUS, Triumphal Arch; an arch erected in honour of thoſe who procured ſignal victories to their country; at firſt built ſimple and plain; afterwards the monuments or memorials of the victory, and the whole proceſſion of the triumph were expreſſed in ſculpture; at firſt built of brick, then of rough ſquare ſtone, and laſtly of marble: Of a ſemicircular figure, whence it took the name of vault, Cicero; afterwards ſquare, ſo as in the middle to have a large vaulted or arched gate, with others leſs on each ſide of it. Within the vault of the middle gate hung winged victories, which being let down, ſet a crown on the head of the conqueror as he paſſed. In the upper part of the arch there were ſpaces or niches, in which appear to have ſtood thoſe who ſounded trumpets, or exhibited to view the trophies or enſigns of victory.

TRIUMPILINI, Pliny; a Tranſpadane people to the ſouth of the Euganei, and thought to have dwelt in the valley, cut by the river Mela, now called *Troppia*, which ſeems to be from *Trompia*, for *Trampla*, after the Italian manner, and this laſt a corruption of *Triumpilini*.

TRIUMVIRORUM INSULA. See RHENUS, a river of the Tranſpadana.

TROAS, *ados*, a diſtrict compriſed between the two Myſiae, and therefore diſtinct from the kingdom of Troy, and the poſſeſſions of Priam, and was the *Troas Propria*; for, according to Homer, both the Myſiae were under the empire of the Trojans, from the neighbourhood of the river Aeſepus, and that of Cyzicene, to the river Caycus, Strabo; called Phrygia Minor, Ptolemy. *Alexandria*, a town in this diſtrict, was alſo called *Troas*, a Roman colony, Pliny.

TROCMI, Ptolemy; *Trocmeni*, Stephanus; *Tregmi*, Pliny; a people to the eaſt of the Toliſtobogi, and dwelling on the river Halys; or, according to Strabo, occupying the parts of Galatia towards Pontus and Cappadocia.

TROEZEN, *enis*, Greeks and Romans; *Troezene*, Ptolemy; a town and port of Argolis, between Corinth and the Promontorium Scyllaeum, Scylax; ſacred to Neptune, and therefore called *Poſidonia*, Strabo; *Alta*, from its ſituation, Ovid; the territory, *Troezenis*, Thucydides; taking its name from *Troezen*, the brother of Pittheus, and therefore Ovid calls it *Pittheia*, and *Pittheá*; the country of Theſeus; thence called *Troezenius*, Ovid; *Troezenii*, the people, Mela; who ſays, that they became illuſtrious for their faithful obſervance of the Athenian alliance. *Troezen* was alſo called *Anthia* and *Hyperia*, Pauſanias; *Apollonia* and *Aſtrodiſias*, Stephanus.

TROGILIAE, Pliny; three ſmall iſlands near Samos; ſo called from the promontory *Trogilium*.

TROGILIORUM PORTUS. See TROGILUS.

TROGILIUM, Strabo; *Trogylium*, Ptolemy; *Trogyllium*, Luke; a prominent foot of Mount Mycale in Ionia, Strabo; lying between Epheſus and the mouth of the Meander; oppoſite to Samos; diſtant from Sunium, a promontory of Attica, one thouſand ſix hundred ſtadia, id. alſo the name of a ſmall iſland near it, which ſeems to be the *Trogyllium* of Luke; beſides the *Trogiliae* of Pliny, which were probably only rocks.

TROGILUS, Thucydides; a village on the river Pantacius, near Syracuſe, on the ſea; *Trogilii*, the people, Stephanus; hence *Trogiliorum Portus*, Livy.

TRO-

TROGLODYTAE, Ptolemy; a people of Moeſia Inferior, to the ſouth of the Peucini, towards Thrace.

TROGLODYTICE, the country of the *Troglodytae*, in Egypt, on the Arabian Gulf, ſo called from the caves or dens, in which they dwelt; nor were ſuch people confined to Egypt and the Arabian Gulf alone, but were common in other countries, as in Ethiopia, in Ammoniaca, in the Eaſt, and in Scythia. Thoſe on the Arabian Gulf were indeed better known, and principally ſo called. All are not agreed as to their limits. Strabo begins with them at Heroopolis, the head of the Arabian Gulf, down to the Sinus Avalites in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, Ptolemy, Pliny. Others again remove the *Troglodytae* beyond the tropic of Cancer, and make them *Amphiſcii*, that is, their ſhadow falling at different times of the year to oppoſite points, Eratoſthenes. To reconcile theſe different opinions, it is to be obſerved, that in a looſe ſenſe, the weſt ſide of the Arabic Gulf is called *Troglodytice*; but in a proper ſenſe, only from the tropic to the Sinus Avalites.

TROGLODYTICUS SINUS, Pliny; a bay in the Arabian Gulf, on the coaſt of Troglodytice.

TROGMI. See TROCMI.

TROGYLIUM, TROGYLLIUM, } See TROGILIUM.

TROIA, a celebrated name, denoting a diſtrict; at firſt called *Idaea*, Stephanus, Servius, and the city, *Ilium*. But the cuſtom has prevailed to call both diſtrict and city, *Troia*; and this laſt more commonly *Troia* than *Ilium*, and both with the epithet, *Vetus*. See ILIUM. *Trojani*, the people, often called *Phryges*, Virgil; and *Troes* from *Tros*, Stephanus; *Trojanus*, *Troius*, and *Phrygius*, the epithets, Virgil; *Troicus*, Ovid. Whether the Phrygians, before the Trojan times, or after the deſtruction of Troy, occupied that country, is hard to determine in ſuch a diſtant antiquity.

TROICUS CAMPUS, Strabo; a plain reaching from the coaſt of Troy to Mount Ida.

TROICUS MONS, Strabo; a mountain in Egypt, named from *Troia*, a town of Egypt, Stephanus.

TROPAEA, monuments of victory, or of putting the enemy to flight; as the term, ſo the cuſtom is of Greek original; at firſt only the trunk of a tree; of an oak, Virgil; of an olive, Dionyſius; lopt of its branches, fixed in the earth on an eminence, and adorned with the armour taken from the enemy, Virgil. Afterwards the *Trophies* were pillars of braſs or ſtone; but ſuch were in diſrepute among the Greeks, as ſerving to perpetuate contention, which ought to be buried in oblivion, Plutarch. They were accounted inviolable; none was to remove or deſtroy them; but if conſumed by length of time, it was thought an invidious act, and a renewal of grudge, to reſtore them, id. On every trophy there was an inſcription, ſetting forth the cauſe of the war, and manner of the victory; with an account of the ſpoils with which they were adorned. Some of the ſpoils taken from the enemy were alſo hung up in the temples, and theſe too were called *Trophies*, and *Anathemata*, becauſe ſuſpended, or hung up in view.

TROPAEA AUGUSTI, Ptolemy; a town of Liguria, towards the ſea-coaſt; taken by ſome to be *Torbia*, a village in the county of Nice; but Holſtenius thinks the *Tropaea Auguſti* ſtood at *Seguſio*, or *Suſa*, in the weſt of Piedmont, on the river Doria; which is a triumphal arch, on which the inſcription is hardly legible; but that it is the ſame with that mentioned by Pliny, appears from its beginning, the only legible part. It now ſtands in a private garden, and is worth ſeeing on account of its ſtructure, the admirable joining of the ſtones, and the elegant ſculpture of ſacrifices upon it.

TROPAEA DRUSI, Ptolemy; a place in Germany between the Rhine and the Sala, where Druſus died, Strabo, and Tiberius was ſaluted Emperor by the army, Tacitus.

TROPAEA POMPEII, Strabo, Salluſt, Pliny; ſtone monuments erected in the Pyrenees, at the common boundary of France and Spain, on each ſide the public road, in memory of the victory gained in the Sertorian war; at the foot

foot of Bellaguardia, a citadel in Rouſſilion, and on the very borders of Catalonia. Strabo calls them *Anathemata*.

Ad TROPAEA. See AD TROPAEA.

TROPAEUM AEMILIANI. See AEMILIANI.

TROPHONIUM ANTRUM, or *Oraculum*, a cave near Lebadia in Boeotia, between Helicon and Chaeronea, Strabo; ſo called from Trophonius, an enthuſiaſtic diviner, who, deſcending into this cave, pretended to give anſwers, and pronounce oracles, and was hence called *Jupiter Trophonius*. Such as went down to this cave never after ſmiled; hence the proverbial ſaying of a perſon who has loſt his mirth, that he is come out of *Trophonius's* cave. Tho' Pauſanias, who writes from experience, contradicts this, affirming that perſons came out of the cave, indeed, affected with a kind of ſtupor, but that they ſoon after recover themſelves.

TROSMIS. See TRISMIS.

TROSSULUM, Pliny; a town of Etruria, ſituate between the lake Traſimenus and the Tiber; from it the Roman horſe came to be called *Troſſuli*, becauſe taken by them without the foot, Feſtus, Pliny, Perſius. Now extinct, but the ſpot is called *Troſſo*, or *Vado di Troſſo*, Holſtenius.

TROTILUM, Thucydides; a very ancient town of Sicily, ſituate at the mouth of the Pantagies, and built ſeven hundred years before Chriſt, or about the firſt year of the thirteenth Olympiad.

TRUCONES, Mela; ſmall iſlands on the coaſt of Illyricum.

TRUENTINORUM FORUM. See FORODRUENTINUM.

TRUENTINUM CASTRUM. See CASTRUM.

TRUENTUM, Pliny; *Truentinum oppidum*, Strabo; a town of the Picenum, at the mouth of the Truentus.

TRUENTUS, Pliny; *Truentinus amnis*, Strabo; a river of the Picenum, running from weſt to eaſt into the Adriatic. Now *Tronto*, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, riſing in the Appenine, on the confines of Umbria, and running into the Gulf of Venice.

TRULLA, Ptolemy; a port of Arabia Felix, without the mouth of the Arabian Gulf.

TRYBACTRA, Ptolemy; a town of Sogdiana.

TRYPHALIA. See TRIPHYLIA.

TUAESIS, or *Tueſis*, Ptolemy; a river of Britain. Now ſaid to be the *Tweed*.

TUBANTES, Tacitus; *Tubantii*, Strabo; *Tubanti*, Ptolemy; a people of Germany, whoſe firſt ſeat appears to have been on the Rhine, between the Sigambri and Marſi, Tacitus. Their new ſeat beyond the river Ems, is but conjecture, thought to have ſome foundation in Tacitus. On this ſide the Ems there are ſeveral places whoſe names ſeem to retain ſomething of the *Tubantes*, as *Bentheim*, *Bentlage*, and *Bentdorp*. That the *Tubantes* ſucceeded the Marſi in the ſeat they occupied appears from Tacitus; who expreſsly places the *Tubantes* in the middle between the Catti and Uſipii. And in this ſecond ſituation their memory is ſtill kept up in the village of *Benteſlo*, near the ſprings of the Lippe, and in *Bentburen*, *Benthuſen*, and *Bentfeld*, villages not far from thence.

TUBERUS, Pliny; ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Tomerus* of Arrian.

TUBIN. See TOB.

TUBUCCI, Antonine; a town of Luſitania, ſituate between Scalabis and Fraxinus.

TUBUNAE. See THUBUNA.

TUBURBO, Ptolemy; *Tuburbo Majus*, Peutinger; a town of Zeugitana in Africa Propria, to the ſouth of Carthage. *Tuburbo Minus*, Itinerary; a town of Africa Propria to the weſt of Carthage, on the weſt or left ſide of the river Bagrada. *Tuburbiminus*, Peutinger.

TUBURNICENSE OPPIDUM. See THUBURNICA.

TUBUSUPTUS. See SUCCUBAR. THUBUSCUM.

TUCABATH, Ptolemy; a town of the Melanogaetuli, in Libya Interior.

TUCCA, Pliny; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Ampſaga.

TUCCA TEREBENTINA, Coin, Antonine; a town of Africa Propria,

on

on the left or weſt ſide of the river Bagrada, and to the eaſt of Theudale. Suppoſed to be the *Tuccabori* of Cyprian, and the *Thuccabori* of Auguſtine.

TUCCI, Antonine; a town of Baetica, ſituate midway between Ilipa and Italica. Another *Tucci* of Baetica, Pliny; ſurnamed *Auguſta Gemella*, which ſee.

TUCCITORA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Marmarica.

TUCIA, Sil. Italicus; a ſmall rivulet near Rome, falling into the Tiber. In ſome copies it is *Turia*.

TUCMA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, in Africa Propria, to the eaſt of Tuburbo.

TUCRUMUDA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, near the river Gir.

TUDE, Antonine; *Tudae*, Ptolemy; *Tyde*, a citadel, Pliny; of the Callaici, in the Hither Spain. Now *Tuy*, a town of Galicia, on the Minho, on the confines of Portugal. W. Long. 9°, Lat. 42° 10′.

TUDER, *eris*, (*hoc*) Strabo, Pliny; *Tyderta*, Stephanus; a town of the Hither Umbria, ſituate between Vetona and Ameria, Antonine; called *Colonia Fida*, Frontinus; and *Tudertum* by the Lower Writers; *Tudertes* the people, Inſcription, Pliny; from *Tuders, tis*, and *Tudertini*, Inſcription. Now *Todi*, in the duchy of Spoletto, on an eminence, on the Tiber. E. Long. 13° 15′, Lat. 42° 45′

TUEROBIS, Ptolemy; a river of Britain; now the *Tivy*, Camden; a river of Wales, running below Cardigan into the Iriſh Sea.

TUESIS. See TUALSIS.

TUSICUM, Ptolemy; a town of Ciſapennine Umbria; hence the *Tuſcum* of Pliny, the people. Cluverius places it with ſome doubt, on the Tiber; Holſtenius imagines, he has diſcovered its ruins on the river Ceſanus, in the Tranſapennine Umbria.

TUGENUS PAGUS, Caeſar; one of the four *Pagi*, or cantons of the Helvetii, mentioned by Caeſar; taking its name probably from *Tugum*, or *Tugium*, one of their towns, tho' not mentioned in any ancient author; now *Zug*, in Swiſſerland. They are thought to be the ſame with the *Ambrones*, Livy; *Ambronicus Pagus*, Strabo, Livy; from *Brunnen*, a place in the canton of Switz; *Ambrunnen* denoting a place at the well or ſpring.

TUGIA, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, ſituate at the diſtance of thirty five miles from Caſtulo to the eaſt. It gave name to the *Saltus Tugienſis*, where the river Baetis riſes, Pliny. It is now *Alcaraz*, a ſmall town in the ſouth of New Caſtile. W. Long. 3°, Lat. 38° 3′.

TUGMA, Ptolemy; a metropolis of the Farther India.

TUGULUS. See TAGULIS.

TULCIS, Mela; a ſmall river running by Tarraco, in the Hither Spain, and falling below it into the Mediterranean. Now *el Francoli*.

TULINGI, a people of Belgica, Caeſar; who joins them with the Helvetii, without mentioning on what ſide or hand. Cluverius places them between the Hither and Farther Rhine, or its two confluent ſtreams, above the Lacus Brigantinus; others, between this lake and mount Abnoba, in the ſouth of Suabia.

TULLIANUM, Salluſt; a part added by Servius Tullius to the public priſon, built by Ancus Martius, near the Forum, Livy; it was a place under ground, a dungeon, into which notorious criminals were thruſt.

TULLUM, Antonine, Ptolemy; a town of the Leuci, in Belgica. Now *Toul*, in Lorrain, on the Moſelle. E. Long 5° 42′, Lat. 48° 45′.

TUMARRA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, lying to the ſouth of Sitifi.

TUMSA, Peutinger; a town of Africa Propria, ſituate between Utica and Hippo Diarrhytus; called *Tunuza*, Antonine; *Thunuſſa*, Ptolemy.

TUNDIS, Peutinger; *Tyndis*, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither India, on a cognominal river.

TUNES, *etis*, Polybius, Livy, Diodorus; *Tunis*, Strabo; if not a faulty reading, a town of Africa Propria, near a lake, diſtant an hundred and twenty ſtadia to the eaſt of Carthage, Polybius; fifteen miles, Livy; on the ſame bay of the Mediterranean on which Carthage ſtands, Strabo; at the mouth of the Catada,

Catada, Ptolemy. Near this place the Romans were totally defeated by the Carthaginians, under Xantippus, the Lacedaemonian, and Regulus their commander taken priſoner, Polybius. Now *Tunis*, capital of the kingdom of that name. E. Long. 10°, Lat. 36° 20′.

TUNGRI, Pliny, Ptolemy; *Tongri*, Antonine; the *Eburones* of Caeſar, Strabo; *Eburoni*, Dio; *Eburonia*, their country. id a people of Belgica, called *Germani*, Caeſar; *Primi Germani*, Tacitus; compriſing ſeveral people, all at length ſwallowed up in the appellation *Tungri*, occupying both ſides of the Meuſe, from the Scheld, to the weſt, Ptolemy. Their principal town Atuatuca, aſſumed the name of the people, *Tungri*, Pliny. See ATUATUCA.

TUNGRORUM FONS, Pliny; a remarkable ſpring, ſparkling with many bubbles, of a ferrugineous taſte; this farewel, or twang, was only perceived after drinking it: it purges, diſcuſſes tertian fevers, and the diſorders of the ſtone; placed on the fire, it turns turbid, and at laſt reddens: from this deſcription of Pliny, it is not doubted, but the *Spaw Waters* are meant, in the dioceſe of Liege, five leagues from that city, to the north-eaſt towards Triers.

TUNIZA. See TUMSA.

TUNNOCELUM, Notitia Imperii; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Tinmouth*, Camden; a port-town of Northumberland, on the German Sea, at the mouth of the Tine, nine miles to the eaſt of Newcaſtle.

TUOLA, Ptolemy; a river of Corſica: Now *Golo*, Leander.

TUPHIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Nomos Thebaicus, next to Thebae, in the Higher Egypt.

TUR. See TYRUS.

TURARIUS, Aſconius; the name of a ſtreet of Rome.

TURBA, Notitia Galliae; a town of the Bigerri, in Aquitania, on the river Aturus. Now *Tarbes* in Gaſcony, on the Adour. W. Long. 3′, Lat. 43° 16′.

TURBA, Livy; probably the *Turbula* of Ptolemy; a town of the Baſtitani, in Baetica. Now ſaid to be *Tobaria*, a village of Andaluſia.

TURCAE, or *Turci*, Mela; ſuppoſed to be the *Tuſci* of Ptolemy; whom he places between the Caucaſus and the Montes Ceraunii. The name is ſaid to denote, *to deſolate* or *lay waſte*. Herodotus places them among the wild or barbarous nations of the North. There is a very rapid river, called *Turk*, running into the Caſpian ſea, from which ſome ſuppoſe the *Turks* to take their name. They made no figure in the world till towards the ſeventh century; about the beginning of which they ſallied forth from the Portae Caſpiae, laid waſte Perſia, and joined the Romans againſt Choſroes, king of Perſia. In 1042, they ſubdued the Perſians, in whoſe pay they ſerved, and from whom they derived the Mahometan religion: and afterwards pouring forth overran Syria, Cappadocia, and the other countries of the Hither Aſia, under diſtinct heads or princes, whom Ottoman ſubduing, united the whole power in himſelf, which to this day continues in his family, and who fixed his ſeat of empire at Pruſa, in Bithynia. His ſucceſſors ſubdued all Greece, and at length took Conſtantinople in 1453; which put a period to the Roman empire in the Eaſt, under Conſtantine, the laſt emperor. It is a ſtanding tradition or prophecy among the *Turks*, that their empire will at length be overturned by the Franks or Chriſtians; which ſeems now to be drawing on apace towards accompliſhment.

TURDETANI, } See BAETICA.
TURDITANIA, }

TURDETANORUM URBS, Livy; the particular name not expreſſed; a town of Baetica, in the neighbourhood of Saguntus, deſtroyed by the Romans, becauſe they joined againſt the Saguntini. Now thought to be *Teruel*, above the ſprings of the Turias, or Guadalaviar, in Arragon. W. Long. 1° 20′, Lat. 40° 35′.

TURDULI, Ptolemy, Mela; a people of Baetica, ſituate between the Cuneum and the Anas. Now the country called *Algarva*, the ſouth-weſt part of Portugal.

TURIA. See TUCIA.

TURIAS, Mela, Vibius; a river of the

the Hither Spain, running by Valencia; near which Sertorius was defeated by Pompey, Livy. Now *Guadalaviar*, riſing on the borders of New Caſtile, at the diſtance of a league from the ſprings of the Tagus, running through Arragon and Valencia, and falling into the Mediterranean, a little below the city of Valencia; commended by Claudian for its flowery and roſy banks.

TURIASO, Coin, Ptolemy; *Turiaſſo*, Pliny; a town of Celtiberia; a municipium, Coin; famous for its ſteel, Pliny; owing to its water; *Turiaſonenſes*, the people, Pliny; Now *Tarazona*, a city of Arragon, on the confines of Old Caſtile.

TURISSA. See ITURISA.

TURMEDA. See AMPHIPOLIS of Syria.

TURMODIGI, Pliny; a people, or town of the Hither Spain.

TURONES, Caeſar; *Turoni*, id. Lucan; a people of Aquitania, inhabiting along the eaſt ſide of the Ligeris. *Caeſarodunum*, their capital, called alſo *Turoni*, Sulpicius Severus. Whence the modern name *Tours*, capital of the Tourain, in the Orleanois. E. Long. 45', Lat. 47° 26'.

AD TURREM. See TURRIS LIBYSONIS.

TURRIS CAESARIS, Peutinger; a place in Apulia Peucetia, twenty miles from Barium.

TURRIS DIOMEDIS See TINDA.

TURRIS LIBYSONIS, Pliny; *Libyſonis*, Ptolemy; a town of Sardinia; now extinct; the bare port only remaining, called *Porto Torre*, in the north-weſt of the iſland: ſuppoſed to be the *Ad Turrem* of the Itinerary.

TURRIS OCTAGONA VENTORUM, Vitruvius, Pliny; a tower with eight ſides, erected at Athens, to expreſs eight winds or points of the compaſs, by the inſertion of one point between each of the four cardinal points, the firſt and original number of points; and yet the eight points but the fourth part of the modern diviſion.

TURRIS STRATONIS. See CAESAREA STRATONIS.

TURRUS, Pliny; a river of the Carni, which, ſwelled by the Natiſo, falls into the Adriatic, to the eaſt of Aquileia. Now called *il Torre*, riſing in Carnea, a diſtrict of Friuli.

TURUNTUS, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Europea, which riſing in Muſcovy and traverſing lakes, falls into the bay of Finland, at Narva; and is called *Weliko* by the Ruſſians.

TURZO, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, to the ſouth of Promontorium Mercurii.

TUSCA, Pliny; a river of Africa Propria, running from ſouth to north into the Mediterranean, at Tabraca, and ſeparating Numidia from the Zeugitana.

TUSCI. See TURCAE.

TUSCI, Pliny; the villa of the Younger Pliny, in Tuſcany, ſituate near the ſource of the Tiber.

TUSCI, Inſcriptions; *Thuſci*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus, Pliny; the people of Etruria, ſo called from their knowledge of religious ceremonies and ſacrifices. *Tuſcus*, the epithet, Virgil. There ſeems to be no ancient authority for *Tuſcia*, to denote the country; a name of the lower age.

TUSCLUM. See TUSCULUM.

TUSCUBIS, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, to the ſouth of Carthage.

TUSCULANUM, Cicero; whoſe villa it was, near Tuſculum, where he wrote his Quaeſtiones Tuſculanae, ſo named from the place, thus become famous as well for the productions of genius as of nature: formerly the villa of Sylla, Pliny. Now called *Grotta Ferrata*. Another *Tuſculanum*, Inſcription; a town of the Tranſpadana, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Lacus Benacus. Now ſaid to be called *Toſcolano*, in the territory of Breſcia, ſubject to Venice. Here many monuments of antiquity are dug up.

TUSCULUM, Cicero, Tacitus, Suetonius, Ptolemy; *Tuſclum*, Strabo, Plutarch; *Tyſclum*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; *Tyſclos*, Stephanus; a town of Latium, to the north of Alba; on an eminence, Strabo; and therefore called *Supernum*, Horace: in ſight of Rome, at about the diſtance of an hundred ſtadia, or twelve miles, Strabo; adorned with

plantations and princely edifices; the ſpot remarkable for the goodneſs of the ſoil, and its plenty of water, id. Built by Telegonus, who ſlew his father Ulyſſes, Ovid, Horace; called the grandſon of Ulyſſes, Sil. Italicus. A municipium, Cicero; the birth place of the Elder Cato, Nepos, Cicero. *Tuſculanus*, the gentilitious name, Cicero. Now *Freſcati*, in the Campania of Rome. E. Long 13° 12′, Lat. 42° 9′.

TUSCUM MARE, Mela; the ſame with the *Tyrrhenum*.

TUSCUS, Horace; a ſtreet in Rome, inhabited by the Tuſci, who remained after the retreat of Porſenna.

TUSDRUM, TUSDRUS, } See TISDRA.

TUSURUS. See TISURUS.

TUTELAE ARA. See ARA.

TUTIA, Plutarch, Florus; a town of the Hither Spain, of unknown poſition.

TUZIRUS. See TISURUS.

TYANA, *orum*, Strabo; *Thoana*, Arrian; from *Thoas* king of the Tauri; a town of Cappadocia, towards Cilicia, ſituate at the Portae Ciliciae, or defiles of mount Taurus. The birth-place of the impoſtor Apollonius, thence ſurnamed *Tyanaeus*; the town erected on the bank or cauſeway of Semiramis. Secured well with walls, id. Taken to be the *Dana* of Xenophon, the fault of the tranſcriber, for *Tyana*, Cellarius; from the conſideration of the courſe of the route. *Tyaneis*, or *Tyanenſes*, the people.

TYANITIS, *idos*, Strabo; the territory of Tyana, lying along the foot of mount Taurus; called alſo *Euſebia ad Taurum*, a fertile, and for the moſt part level diſtrict, id.

TYBERIS, TYBRIS, } See TIBERIS.

TYCHE. See SYRACUSAE.

TYDARIDAE, Arrian; a town of Bithynia, ſituate between Heraclea and Pſyllium.

TYDE. See TUDE.

TYDERTA. See TUDER.

TYLE. See TYLIS.

TYLESSUS, Lycophron: a mountain of the Bruttii.

TYLIS, *eos*, Stephanus; *Tyle*, Polybius; the royal reſidence of the Gauls in Thrace, near mount Haemus.

TYLOS, Theophraſtus; an iſland in the Arabian Gulf.

TYLOS. See OETYLOS.

TYMBRIA, Pliny; *Tymbrion*, Xenophon; a town of Piſidia; *Tymbriani*, the people, Pliny. Another, a village of Caria, near the Meander, and four ſtadia from Myus, Strabo.

TYMPHA, TYMPHAEI, } See STYMPHA.

TYMPHRESTUS, Strabo; a mountain of the Phthiotis, adjoining to Othrys. Called alſo *Typhreſtus*.

TYNA, Ptolemy; a river of the Hither India, running into the Indian Ocean, between the Indus and Ganges.

TYNDAREI SCOPULI, Strabo; *Tyndarii*, Ptolemy; four ſmall iſlands or rocks, over-againſt Menelaus, in Marmarica.

TYNDARIS, *idos*, Pliny; a town of Colchis, on the Phaſis.

TYNDARIS, Strabo, Pliny; *Tyndarium*, Ptolemy; a town of Sicily, at the mouth of the Helicon, in the north eaſt of the iſland; a Roman colony, Pliny, originally aſſigned by Dionyſius the Tyrant to the people of Meſſana, who called it *Tyndaris*, Diodorus Siculus; ſituate to the weſt of Meſſana. More than half the town was ſwept away by the ſea, Pliny; and there a large and horrid gulf is ſtill to be ſeen; the time when it happened is uncertain, Cluverius. Now *Santa Maria di Tindaro*, id.

TYNDIS. See TUNDIS.

TYPHON, *onis*, Strabo; the ancient name of the river *Orontes*; which laſt it took from the perſon who built a bridge on it.

TYPHONES, Strabo, Pliny; violent hurricanes, which have no ſtated direction, are thus called by the Greeks. Hence the *Typhonicus* of St. Luke, a high, tempeſtuous wind, blowing from no fixed point; but limited by Luke, by the addition of the term *Euroclydon*.

TYPHRESTUS. See TYMPHRESTUS.

TYR. See TYRUS.

TYRA, Pliny; *Tyras*, Mela, Ptolemy, Scymnus Chius; *Tyres*, Herodotus; the ſloweſt of rivers, Ovid; it comes from the north, out of a large lake, terminating the country of Scythia and the Neuris, Herodotus; diſtant about three hundred ſtadia from the northmoſt mouth of the Iſter, Strabo; which ſhews that it

is the river now called *Nieſter*, or *Dnieſter*, a name formed from the *Danaſter* of Jornandes, and the lower age; riſing from a ſmall lake near Lemburg in Poland, and running ſouth-eaſt into the Black ſea, near Belgorod. Ptolemy obſerves, that it divides Dacia from Sarmatia.

TYRA, Strabo, Pliny; a town of Sarmatia Europea, ſituate on the right or ſouth bank of the river *Tyras*, at the diſtance of one hundred and forty ſtadia from its mouth; anciently called *Ophiuſa*, iid. taking its later name from the river; was a colony of Mileſians, Scymnus Chius; who ſays, that the river is deep, full of herbs, fit for feeding fiſh, commodious for traffic, and ſafe for ſhips of burden. *Tyritae*, Herodotus, the people, who dwelt at the mouth of this river, of Greek original; *Tyrrhegetae*, Strabo; *Tyragetae*, Pliny, inhabiting a ſpacious iſland; which does not now appear unleſs the *Tyras* formerly diſcharged itſelf at two mouths.

TYRACA. See SYRACO.

TYRACINAE. See TYRACIA.

TYRAGETAE, TYRAS, TYRES, } See TYRA, a town.

TYRICTECA, Ptolemy; mentioned by no other writer; a town of the Taurica Cherſoneſus, ſituate between Nymphaea or Nymphaeum, and Panticapaeum.

TYRISSA, Ptolemy; a town of Macedonia, on the confines of Lyncestis and Daſſaretis. *Tyriſſei*, the people, Pliny.

TYRITAE, TYRRHEGETAE, } See TYRA.

TYRRHENI, TYRRHENIA, } See ETRURIA.

TYRRHENI, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus, Plutarch; the iſlands of *Lemnos*, *Imbrus*, and the other iſlands on the coaſt of Thrace, ſo called.

TYRUS, a very famous and ancient city of Phoenicia, built by the Sidonians, Juſtin; conſequently of a later date than it. No mention made of Tyre before David's time; none by Homer, who mentions Sidon and the Sidonians, Strabo. Tyre was a very large, rich city, and powerful at ſea, the rival of Sidon; formerly ſituate on an iſland, but after the time of Alexander, on the continent, or in a peninſula, formed by Alexander's mole or cauſeway, thrown up at the ſiege of it, Curtius, Ovid, Strabo. Famous for its colonies, both within and without the pillars of Hercules, Strabo, Pliny; and its purple die; with two ports, the one locked or walled round; the other open, and called Portus Aegyptius, Strabo; diſtant thirty ſtadia from Palaetyrus, id. In Hebrew called *Zor* or *Sor*; and according to another dialect, *Syr*, *Sar*; whence the adjoining country was called *Syria*; and by the Armenians or Syrians, *Tor*, *Tur*, *Tyr*, and with a Greek termination, *Tyros*; alſo *Sarra*, A. Gellius, Servius. From *Sar* is formed *Sarranus*, Virgil, Juvenal, Sil. Italicus. Their principal deity was Hercules, which Nonnus ſays was the Sun; called *Hercules Tyrius*, Diodorus; and *Tyre* itſelf was called *Tyrus Eraclia*, Coins; out of a regard to its fame and antiquity, it enjoyed its liberty both under the Seleucidae and the Romans, Strabo; it alſo received a Roman colony, and was then called *Colonia Septimia*, Coins. *Tyrii*, the people, Stephanus; *Tyrius*, the epithet, for which the poets uſe *Sarranus*. Of *Tyre* were Porphyry, the famous antagoniſt of Chriſtianity; Maximus, the Platonic philoſopher; and Ulpian, the celebrated civilian. Now commonly called *Tyre*, a port-town on the coaſt of the Levant. E. Long. 36°, Lat. 32° 32′.

TYRUS, Stephanus; a town of India, Lydia, and Piſidia, of this name. From the laſt are the *Tyrienſes* of Pliny.

TYSCLOS, TYSCLUM, } See TUSCULUM.

TZITZI, Antonine; a town of the Higher Egypt, ſituate between Parembole and Taphis.

TZUR, the name of the *Porta Caucaſia*, Procopius.

V.

VABAR, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between Ruſazus to the weſt, and Salde to the eaſt.

VACCA, Hirtius; a town of Africa Propria, near Zetta. Another *Vacca* of Numidia, Salluſt; the great market-town of the whole kingdom, near Sarſura; *Vaccenſes*, the people, id. the ſame with the *Vaga* of Ptolemy, and *Baga* of Plutarch.

VACCA, Pliny; *Vacua*, Strabo; *Vacus*, Ptolemy; a river of Luſitania; running from eaſt to weſt into the Atlantic, between the Munda and Durius. Now *la Vouga*, Baudrand.

VACCAEI, Sil. Italicus, Livy; a people of the Hither Spain, ſituate to the eaſt of the Callaeci.

VACOMAGI, Ptolemy; a people of Britain. Now *Stirlingſhire*, Hector Boetius; *Murrayſhire*, Camden.

VACORIUM. See VOCARIUM.

VACUA. See VACCA.

VACUATAE, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, ſituate beyond the Atlas Minor.

VACUNAE FANUM. See FANUM.

VACUS. See VACCA, a river.

VADA. See VATA.

VADA SABATIA. See SABATIA.

VADA VOLATERRANA. See VOLATERRANA.

VADASSI, Ptolemy; an obſcure people of Media.

VADICASSES, Pliny; *Vadicaſſi*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Celtica, towards Belgica, or on the confines of the Belgae.

VADIMONIS LACUS, Livy, Seneca, the two Plinys; a lake in the territory of the Caſtellum Amerinum, in Etruria, near the Tiber, on the right or north ſide; remarkable for its floating iſlands; where the remainder of the Galli Senones, were cut to pieces by Dolabella, Florus; as were, in the year of Rome ſix hundred and forty-five, the Etruſci by the Romans, Livy.

VAGA, Ptolemy; Sil. Italicus; *Vagenſe oppidum*, Pliny; a town of Numidia, ſituate to the ſouth eaſt of Cirta; called *Baga*, a great city, Plutarch; the *Vacca* of Salluſt.

VAGAE, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between the rivers Cartennus and Mulucha.

VAGEDRUSA, Sil. Italicus; a river of Sicily, mentioned by no other author. Cluverius takes it to be the river running between the Gela and Achates, from north to ſouth. Now called *Manumuzza*.

VAGENSE OPPIDUM. See VAGA.

VAGIENNI, Pliny; *Vagienni*, Velleius; a branch of the Ligures, near Mount Veſulus and the ſprings of the Padus; *Bagienni*, Inſcription. Now the Marquiſate of *Saluzzo*.

VAGORITUM, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Celtica, to the ſouth-weſt of Rothamagus.

VAGUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Corſica, lying to the ſouth of the Promontorium Sacrum.

VAHALIS, Caeſar, Tacitus; in both the reading is various; it was written *Vachalis* in the lower age, from the cuſtom then prevailing of pronouncing the *h* between two vowels, not as an aſpirate, but as a guttural; as *mihi*, pronounced *michi* gutturally. The *Vahalis*, now the *Waal*, was the ſouthmoſt branch of the Rhine, Caeſar; in whoſe time there were only two branches or mouths.

VALA, Ptolemy; a town of Thrace, at the foot of Mount Haemus.

VALA, Ptolemy; an obſcure river of Mauretania Tingitana.

VALCUM, Antonine; a town of Pannonia Inferior, to the ſouth of Mogetiana.

VALDASUS, Pliny; a river of Pannonia Inferior, running from weſt to eaſt, into the confluence of the Dravus and Danube. Now thought to be the *Walpo*, in the ſouth of Hungary.

VALENTIA. See HIPPO of the Bruttii.

VALENTIA of Calabria. See BALESIUM.

VALENTIA, Pliny, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Valence* in Dauphiné. E. Long. 4° 50′, Lat. 45°. Another of the Hither Spain, on

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on the river Turias, at ſome diſtance from the ſea; the town and territory aſſigned by Junius Brutus to the ſoldiers, who ſerved under Viriatus; deſtroyed by Pompey in the Sertorian war, Salluſt; reſtored by Julius Caeſar; with a colony, ſurnamed *Julia Valentia*, Coins, Pliny. Still called *Valencia*, capital of Valencia in Spain. W. Long. 35′, Lat. 39° 20′. A third *Valentia*, a town in the ſouth-eaſt of Sardinia, between the river Thyrſus and the ſprings of the Saeprus; *Valentini*, the people, Pliny.

VALERIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Celtiberi; ſuppoſed to have ſtood near the ſprings of the Sucro; *Valerienſes*, the people; a colony, Pliny. Now *Cuença* in New Caſtile. W. Long. 2° 40′, Lat. 40° 12′.

VALERIA VIA, Strabo; a road of Italy, leading from Tibur through the Marſi, to Corfinium, the metropolis of the Peligni. Another, of Sicily, reaching from Meſſana to Lilybaeum, Strabo; leading along the ſea-coaſt, for an extent of two hundred and forty miles.

VALETIUM CALABRIAE. See BALESIUM.

VALI, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate between the Montes Ceraunii and the river Rha.

VALIDUS MURUS, Ptolemy; a place of the Suanocolchi, on the Euxine in the Regio Boſporana.

VALLA. See MURI.

VALLATA, Antonine; a town of the Vaccaei, in the Hither Spain.

VALLATUM, Antonine, Notitia Imperii; a town of Vindelicia; which, from the Itinerary numbers, Cluverius gathers, to have ſtood on the river Hargus, near the town now called *Gauſenfeld*; a ſmall town of the Higher Bavaria.

VALLI, Antonine; a town of Africa Propria, to the ſouth-weſt of Carthage, ſituate on the left or weſt ſide of the river Bagrada.

VALLIS CASIS, Joſhua xviii, a town of Benjamin.

VALLIS GARAMANTICA. See GARAMA.

VALLIS JEHOSOPHAT. See SION.

VALLIS PALMARUM, Moſes; the valley of Jericho.

VALLUM SCIPIONIS. See CASTRA.

VALO, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, falling into the Atlantic, to the ſouth of Tingis.

VANDALII, } See VINDILI.
VANDALI, }

VANGIONES, Caeſar, Tacitus; *o* ſhort, Lucan; a people of Belgica, occupying the left or weſt ſide of the Rhine, below the Nemetes, as far down as the Nava, Cluverius; originally from Germany. Their chief town, *Borbetomagus*, was in the lower age called *Vangiones*. Now *Worms*. See BORBETOMAGUS.

VANIUS, Pliny; a town of Libya Interior, towards Mount Girgiris and the ſprings of the Cinyphus.

VANNIA, Ptolemy; a ſmall town of the Tranſpadana, ſituate on the river Ollius, above the Lacus Sebinus; it appears to have been a municipium, from the remains of an amphitheatre; *Vannienſes*, the people, Pliny. Now *Civita*, or *Cividad*, in the territory of Breſcia, on the right or eaſt ſide of the Oglio.

VAPINCUM, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. *Civitas Vappincenſium*, Notitia. Now *Gap* in Dauphiné. E. Long. 5° 46′, Lat. 44° 32′.

VARAR, Ptolemy; a frith or arm of the ſea of Britain. Now *Murray-frith* in the north eaſt of Scotland, Buchanan. Though Ptolemy ſeems to place it on the oppoſite ſide.

VARCIANI, Pliny; *Verciani*, Ptolemy; an obſcure people of Pannonia.

VARDAEI, Pliny; a people of Illyricum; formerly the ravagers of Italy, id.

VARDANUS, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Aſiatica, running from eaſt to weſt through the Boſporani, part into the Palus Maeotis, and part into the Euxine; and ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Atticites*, or *Anticita*, of Strabo.

VARDULI, Ptolemy; a people of the Hither Spain, ſituate between the Autrigones to the weſt, and the Vaſcones to the eaſt.

VARIA, Peutinger; a town of Latium. Now *Varo*, ſituate on the right or eaſt ſide of the Anio. Another of the Cantabri in Spain, ſituate on the Iberus, Strabo. A third of Calabria, Pliny; the territory, *Varinus*, Frontinus.

VARIANA,

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VARIANA, Itinerary; a town of Moeſia Inferior, twelve miles from Auguſta. Another, of Pannonia Inferior, ſituate between Sciſſia and Murſa, Itinerary.

VARIANUS, Antonine; a village between Patavium and Bononia. Now *Frigaroſa*.

VARICA, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth-eaſt of Iberia.

VARINI, Ptolemy; a branch of the Vandali, ſituate beyond the Cimbri, in Scandinavia, Tacitus.

VARIS, Antonine; a town of the Ordovices in Britain, ſituate between Conovium and Deva. The place now called *Bod Vari*, Camden.

VARISTI. See NARISCI.

VARRAMUS, Pliny; a river of the Tranſpadana, falling into the Tilaventus, from north to ſouth, in the territory of the Veneti, to the weſt of Aquileia, and both together into the Adriatic.

VARRONIS VILLA, Cicero; called alſo *Vicus Valerius*, or *Varronis*, ſituate in the territory of the Sabines, on the Anio, nine miles to the eaſt of Tibur. Now *Vicovaro*.

VARUARIA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Liburnia; *Varuarini*, Pliny, Inſcription, the people.

VARUS, a river, the common boundary of Gaul and Italy, Mela, Pliny; ſo called from its oblique winding courſe. Now *il Varo* riſing in the Alps, in the eaſt of Provence, and falling into the Mediterranean to the weſt of Nice.

VARUTHA, Ptolemy; an obſcure town of Armenia Major.

VASADA, Hierocles; *Onaſada*, Notitiae, a town of Laconia.

VASAEDA, Ptolemy; a town of Iberia, to the eaſt of Aginna, on the borders of Colchis.

VASALETUS. See USALETUS.

VASANA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between the rivers Serbes and Savus.

VASATES, or *Vaſatae*, Auſonius; a people of Aquitania, to the ſouth of the Garumna; *Vaſates*, the name alſo of their capital, Coſſio; called too *Civitas Vaſatium*, and *Civitas Vaſatica*, in the manner of the lower age. Now *Bazas*. See COSSIO. Conjectured to be the *Vocates* of Caeſar.

VASBARIA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate between the rivers Malucha and Maiva.

VASCONES, *o* long, Strabo, Ptolemy; *o* ſhort, Juvenal; a people of the Hither Spain, extending themſelves to the Pyrenees, and even beyond, into Gaul. Though the *Vaſconia* of Gaul, now *Gaſcony*, is of the lower age; on the irruption of the barbarians into Spain, the *Vaſcones* paſſed over the Pyrenees, into Aquitain, deſerted by the Romans, and not yet occupied by the Franks. The *Vaſcones* were reduced to ſuch ſtraits by Metellus, as to eat human fleſh, Juvenal.

VASIO, Mela, Pliny; a town of the Vocontii, in Gallia Narbonenſis; in the lower age called *Vaſionenſe oppidum*, the moſt illuſtrious and opulent of the whole province, but at length reduced to a petty village, called *Vocontiorum Forum*, Cicero. Now *Vaiſon*, half in ruins, ſituate in Provence. E. Long. 5°, Lat. 44° 18′.

VATA, Strabo; a town of Numidia, deſtroyed in the war with Juba: ſuppoſed to be the *Vada* of the Notitia.

VATICANA VALLIS, Tacitus; a valley ſituate at the Mons Vaticanus.

VATICANUS CAMPUS, Cicero; a plain beyond the Tiber, whither Caeſar wanted to transfer the comitia, till the buildings of the Campus Martius were finiſhed.

VATICANUS COLLIS, Feſtus; *i* ſhort, Horace; long, Juvenal; *Vaticani Montes*, Cicero; eminences on the other ſide the Tiber; called *Vaticanus Mons*, Horace; on the eaſt, looking to the Campus Vaticanus; having to the ſouth the river the Janiculum to the weſt, and the Prata Quintia to the north. Here ſtood the ſepulchre of Scipio. It took its name from the god *Vaticanus*, or *Vagitanus*, of infants, who had here a temple, Varro; or from the *vaticinia*, or anſwers of conjurers, or fortune-tellers, given to vaſt crowds of people, that reſorted thither, Feſtus. A. Gellius.

VATRACHITES, Ammian; *Vatradites* in ſome copies; an obſcure river of Perſis, running into the Perſian Gulf.

VATRENUS,

VATRENUS, Pliny; a river of the Cifpadana; waſhing Forum Cornelii or Imola on the eaſt, and falling into the Po; remarkable for its ſlowneſs, Martial. Now the *Saterno*, riſing in the Apennine.

VAZUA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Zeugitana, to the ſouth of mount Cirna.

UBII, Caeſar, Strabo; a people of Germany to the weſt of the Catti, and ſituate on the right or eaſt ſide of the Rhine, a people more humane than the other Germans, from their vicinity to Gaul, and their commercial intercourſe, Caeſar; they had the Sicambri to the weſt, and the Helvetii to the ſouth, ſeparated from them by the river Maine. They were afterwards, under Auguſtus, removed by their own conſent by Agrippa, who built a bridge for their paſſage, to the weſt ſide of the Rhine, to avoid the oppreſſions of the Catti, Strabo; and were called *Agrippenſes*, Tacitus; after Agrippa, their patron, who removed them, rather than *Agrippinenſes*; a ſingular inſtance of barbarians aſſuming a Roman name, which expoſed them to the hatred of the other Germans, Tacitus. Their limits on this ſide the Rhine are not fully determined by any ancient authors; ſome moderns have indeed attempted to ſettle them from conjecture, placing them between the Rhine and the Roer, ſo that the confluence of this laſt with the Meuſe, of the other Roer or Rhur with the Rhine, on the oppoſite ſide, formed the north boundary, the Aar on the ſouth ſeparating them from the Treviri and Tungri.

UBIORUM ARA. See ARA UBIORUM.

UBIORUM OPPIDUM, Tacitus; without aſſigning any particular name to it, and before any colony was there ſettled, after which it came to be called *Colonia Agrippina*, after the empreſs Agrippina, who procured the colony to her native place, Coins, Antonine; *Agrippinenſis*, Ptolemy. Now *Cologne*, capital of the archbiſhoprick of that name. E. Long. 6° 37′, Lat. 50° 44′.

UBISCI. See VIVISCI.

UCECIA, or *Ucetia*, Notitia; where we have *Caſtrum Ucenſe*; thought by Adr. Valeſius to be the *Vindomagus* of Ptolemy; a town of the Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Uzes* of Languedoc, near Nimes. E. Long. 4° 30′, Lat. 44°.

UCENA, Ptolemy; a town of the Trocmi in Galatia.

UCECENSE CASTRUM, } See UCE-
UCETIA, } CIA.

UCIBI, Ptolemy; a town of Numidia, lying to the ſouth of Naraggara.

UCUBIS, Hirtius; a town of Baetica, between which and Ategua young Pompey encamped, in order to raiſe the ſiege of this laſt place, carried on under Caeſar; *Ucubenſes* the people, Caeſar. Now *Lucubi*, a village of Granada in Spain, ſituate between Alcala Real and Ategua, or Teivela.

UDAE, Pliny; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, ſituate on the Montes Ceraunii and the river Rha.

UDINA, a town of the Carni, for which Cluverius reads *Vedinum*, *i* ſhort; becauſe Pliny has *Nedinates*, which he corrects *Vedinates*. Now *Udene*, or *Udine*.

UDITTA, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth of the Regio Syrtica.

UDON, Ptolemy; a river of Sarmatia Aſiatica, running into the Caſpian ſea, near the mouth of the Rha.

UDURA, Ptolemy, a town of the Lacetani in the Hither Spain. Now thought to be *Cordona*, in Valencia.

VECHTUS, or *Vechta*, names unknown to antiquity; a river of the Bructeri; ſome have erroneouſly thought it to be the *Vidrus* of Ptolemy. Now the *Vecht*, a rivulet running into Zuider-Zee.

VECTA, Eumenius; *Veſtis*, Pliny, Suetonius, Ptolemy; an iſland on the ſouth of Britain, conquered by Veſpaſian, under Claudius. Now the *Iſle of Wight*; in Britiſh, *Gwydh*.

VECTONES. See VETTONES.

VECTURIONES, *Veſturiones*, and *Verturiones*, different readings, Ammian; the firſt ſeems the juſter; the *Uachtaranach*, a branch of the Caledonians, occupying the Drum Uachtar, the upper back or ridge, a part of the *Grampian hills*, the *Brae-*

Brae Albin, the heights of *Albin*; commonly called *Broad-Albin*.

VEDIANTII, Pliny; *Veſtiantii*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis; ſituate between the Alpes Maritimae to the eaſt, and the Varus to the weſt. Now the county of *Nice*.

VEDINUM, *i* ſhort. See UDINA.

VEDRA, Tacitus; a river of the Brigantes in Britain; now the *Were*, or *Tees*, riſing on the confines of Cumberland, dividing Durham from Yorkſhire, and falling into the German ſea, below Stockton.

VEGETI, Mela; a people of Aſia.

VEGIA. Ptolemy; *Vegium*, Pliny; an iſland in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Liburnia. Now *Veglia*, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice.

VEGISTUM. See VETESTUM.

VEIENTANUM, Suetonius; a villa of Livia, near Veii, where an eagle dropt a white pullet into her lap, which ſhe rearing, produced a large breed of pullets; ſo that the place came to be called *Ad Gallinas*.

VEII, *orum*, Livy; a city of Etruria, the long and powerful rival of Rome, Florus; diſtant about an hundred ſtadia, or twelve miles, to the north weſt, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; ſituate on a high and ſteep rock, id. Taken after a ſiege of ten years by Camillus, Plutarch, Florus; ſix years before the taking of Rome by the Gauls, Cicero; and thither the Romans, after the burning of their city, had thoughts of removing, but were diſſuaded from it by Camillus, Livy. It remained ſtanding after the Punic war, and a colony was there ſettled, Frontinus; and its territory aſſigned to the ſoldiers, id. But after that, it declined ſo gradually, as not to leave a ſingle trace ſtanding; famous for the ſlaughter of the three hundred Fabii on the Cremera, Ovid. *Veientes*, Livy; *Veientani*, Pliny, the people; *Veiens*, *tis*, Cicero, Livy; *Veiantanus*, Horace, Martial; the epithet. The ſpot on which it ſtood lies near Iſola, in St. Peter's Patrimony, Holſtenius.

VELABRI. See VELLABORI.

VELABRUM, Plautus, Horace, Martial; a place between the Mons Palatinus and Capitolinus, where the Tiber overflowed, or, according to Varro, lakes formerly ſeparated the Aventine from the other hills. There was a greater and a leſs *Velabrum*, Varro; in which caſe they were obliged to uſe paſſage-boats, Propertius, Tibullus. Others ſay, becauſe in it oil and the like things were ſold, under ſails or tents, Plautus *Velabrenſis*, the epithet, Martial.

VELAUNI, Caeſar, Ptolemy; *Vellavi*, Strabo; a people of Aquitania, towards the ſprings of the Ligeris. Now *Velay*, a north eaſt diviſion of Languedoc.

VELDIDENA, Antonine; a town of Rhaetia, not far from Aenipons. Now *Wilten*, a village of Tirol, on the Inn, Cluverius.

VELEA. See ELEA of Lucania.

VELEIA. See BELEIA.

VELIA. See ELEA of Lucania.

VELICER, a faulty reading for *Vel Nicer*, Sidonius.

VELINUS PORTUS. See ELEA of Lucania.

VELINUS LACUS, Tacitus; *Velini Lacus*, Pliny; becauſe divided into many, but mutually communicating, fed by the river Velinus, or its ſprings, Virgil; a lake of the Sabines, in Latium, to the north of Caſperia. Now *il Lago di Rieti*, ſo called from the adjoining town.

VELIOCASII. See VELLOCASSES.

VELITRAE, Livy; the firſt town of the Volſci, in Latium, beyond the Mons Albanus, twenty miles to the eaſt of Rome: afterwards a colony, which was ſoon after increaſed, id. Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; of this place was the family of Auguſtus, and one of the principal in it, Suetonius. *Veliternus*, the gentilitious name, Livy, Pliny, Suetonius, Inſcription. Now *Velletri*, in the Campania of Rome. E. Long. 13° 20′, Lat. 41° 40′.

VELLABORI, Ptolemy; a people of Ireland, next the Promontorium Notium; *Velabri*, Oroſius.

VELLANIS, Ptolemy; a town of Moeſia Superior, ſituate on the borders of the Inferior.

VELLAVA, Lower Writers; a town of the Velauni; called alſo *Vellavorum Civitas*,

Civitas, Notitia; not far from Anicium.

VELLAVI. See VELAUNI.

VELLAUNODUNUM, Caeſar; a town of the Senones in Gallia Celtica. Now *Chateau Landon*, a ſmall town in France, in the Gaſtinois, half way between Nemours and Montargis.

VELLAVORUM CIVITAS. See VELLAVA.

VELLEGIA, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, on the river Nigir.

VELLICA, Ptolemy; *Belgica*, a vitious reading, Florus; a town of the Cantabri, in the Hither Spain, taken by Auguſtus.

VELLOCASSES, Pliny; *Velocaſſes*, Caeſar; *Veliocaſii*, Ptolemy; *Bellocaſſes*, or *Bellocaſſii*, Hirtius, Caeſar; a people of Gallia Celtica, on the limits of the Belgica, on the Sequana, Pliny; placed by Caeſar between the Caletes and Veromandui. Now a part of *Normandy*.

VELPI, Ptolemy; mountains of Cyrenaica, on the weſt ſide.

VELUCA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain, twenty-five miles to the weſt of Numantia, Antonine.

VEMANIA, Antonine, Peutinger; *Vimania*, Notitia; a town of Vindelicia. Now *Wangen*, a ſmall town in Suabia, Cluverius; on the rivulet Arg, about three German miles to the north-weſt of the Boden-zee, and the town of Lindau.

VEMPSUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Latium, to the ſouth-eaſt of Rome.

VENAFRUM, Cato, Cicero; the laſt town of Campania to the north, a colony, Pliny; famous for its oil, Strabo, Horace, Pliny; hence *Venafranum* is put abſolutely for the beſt oil, Juvenal. Now *Venafro*, in the Lavoro of Naples. E. Long. 14° 50′, Lat. 41° 30′.

VENARIA, Pliny; a ſmall iſland in the Tuſcan ſea; but which it is now unknown.

VENDELIA. See VINDELEIA.

VENDENIS, Ptolemy; a town of Moeſia Superior, to the ſouth-eaſt of Timacum.

VENDO. See AVENDO.

VENDOBONA. See VINDOBONA.

VENEDI, Pliny; *Venedae*, Ptolemy; *Winidae*, or *Vinidi*, Jornandes; a name preſerved in their diſperſed ſucceſſors, the Wends; people in the Germania Tranſviſtulana; not originally German but Sarmatian; their language, their inveteracy againſt the Germans, their manners, and public inſtitutions being a ſufficient proof of this: they formerly dwelt on the Sinus Venedicus, but were thence expelled by the Aeſtii. They penetrated into Germany, and occupied almoſt all the Tranſalbine parts, between the fifth and ſixth century, as it is conjectured. Jornandes diſtinguiſhes them into *Sclavi*, or *Slavi*, *Antes*, and *Venedi* properly ſo called.

VENEDICI MONTES, Ptolemy; mountains of Sarmatia Europea, lying to the north-eaſt of the Mons Carpatus.

VENEDICUS SINUS, Ptolemy; a part of the Sinus Codanus, or Baltic, adjoining to the mouth of the Viſtula. Called by ſome the *Gulf of Dantzick*, Baudrand; by the Germans the *Curiſch Haff*.

VENELI. See UNELLI.

VENERIA. See { NEBRISSA. / SICCA.

VENERIS INSULA, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Arabian Gulf, next to Egypt.

VENERIS INSULA. See LAEA.

VENERIS PORTUS, in the Arabian Gulf. See MYOSHORMOS. Another *Portus Veneris* of Liguria, Maritime Itinerary; now *Porto Venere*, in the Eaſt, or Levante, of the territory of Genoa, on the Gulf, and to the ſouth of the town of Sezza.

VENERIS PORTUS AD PYRENAEUM, Mela; a port to the north of the Pyrenaea Venus, in the Sinus Salſus, on the ſouth-weſt borders of Gaul. Now *le Port Vendres*, in the county of Rouſſillon, on the Mediterranean.

VENERIS URBS, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Nomos Aphroditopelites, or at a diſtance from the Nile, in the Thebais.

VENETI, Strabo, Caeſar; a people of Gallia Celtica, next the Namnetes, an ancient people, famous for their navigation, the moſt powerful ſtate on the coaſt, being poſſeſſed of a great number of ſhips, and excel-

lent in the ſkill and practice of navigation, and to them the other ſtates, who uſe the ſea, are tributary, id. *Veneticus*, the epithet, Caeſar. In the lower age their principal city was called *Veneti*, *Civitas Venetum*, and *Venetica*. Now *Vannes*, in the ſouth of Brittany. W. Long. 2° 37′, Lat. 47° 40′.

VENETI, Romans; *Heneti*, Greeks; an ancient people of Italy, whom Livy makes to be of Aſiatic and Trojan original; Strabo, of Gauliſh, or a branch of the Veneti of Gaul. But neither opinion is thought to be well grounded, as reſting only on bare ſimilarity of ſound; this, however, is certain, that from what part ſoever they came, their arrival in Italy was very early, and prior to any migration of the other Gauls to the parts beyond the Alps; Livy mentioning, that when the Tuſci, before the Roman empire had any being, occupied the countries beyond the Po, the corner or diſtrict of the *Veneti*, who inhabited round the gulf, was excepted Their limits to the ſouth were the Po and the Adriatic, to the weſt the Euganei, and the river Atheſis, before it bends to the eaſt, their boundary to the north varied according to the times, on the eaſt it bounded on Iſtria, the utmoſt limits of Italy, Scylax, Scymnus Chius. From which it appears that the ſea coaſt extending from the Po to Iſtria was ſubject to the *Veneti*. Afterwards the Carni, an Alpine people, either by conqueſt or tranſplantation by the Romans, occupied the farther or eaſtern parts on the coaſt, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy, Pliny; who make the river Tilaventus the weſt boundary of the Carni.

VENETIA, Caeſar; the territory of the Veneti, in Gaul. *Venetia*, is alſo the name of the country of the Veneti in Italy, Livy, Pliny. *Venetia*, the name of the city is of the lower age, after the irruption of the barbarians into the Roman empire.

VENETICAE INSULAE, Pliny; iſlands on the coaſt of the Veneti in Gaul, near the mouth of the Ligeris, or Loire.

VENETUS LACUS, Mela; one of the two lakes through which the Rhine is tranſmitted near its riſe. The reaſon of the appellation does not appear. From the order in which Mela mentions them, the *Venetus* is that longer lake, which begins at Brigantia, and extends to Conſtantia, and farther to a town now called Bodmen; whence the *Venetus* is the ſame lake with the *Brigantinus*, the *Conſtantienſis*, and the *Bodamicus*; now the *Bodmen*, or *Boden-zee*, ſituate in the ſouth-weſt of Germany, between Suabia and Swiſſerland.

VENICIUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Corſica, a little to the eaſt of Talcinum.

VENNENSES, Mela; a people of the Hither Spain.

VENNICINII, Ptolemy; a people of Ireland, to the north of the Vellabori.

VENNICNIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Ireland, ſituate between the promontories Boreum and Rhobogdium, taking name from, or giving name to the *Vennicnii*. Now *Ramſhead*, Camden.

VENNONAE, Antonine; a town of Britain. Now *High croſs*, in Leiceſterſhire, Camden.

VENNONES, a people of the Rhaetian Alps, ſituate to the north of Comus, or Lacus Larius, inclining a little to the eaſt, called *Venonii*, *o* long, Dio Caſſius; *Venones*, *o* ſhort, Strabo; *Vennonetes*, Pliny; *Vinnones*, *o* long, Ptolemy; from which difference of appellations, the true one is ſuppoſed to be *Vennones*.

VENTA, Ptolemy, Antonine; *Caer-Gwent*, in Britiſh; a town of the Belgae in Britain; whoſe name is preſerved in *Wincheſter* in Hampſhire. W. Long. 1° 24′, Lat. 51° 6′. Another *Venta*, of the Iceni, in Britain, now in ruins, from which aroſe *Norwich*, in the neighbourhood, Plice, *Venta Silurum*, Antonine; a town of Britain; *Caer-Went*, Lhuyd, Camden; in Monmouthſhire, over againſt Briſtol, on the other ſide of the Severn.

VENTI, winds or points of the compaſs; there were ſome who imagined only two, north and ſouth, Strabo; but ſuch were few and in-

conſiderable; the moſt conſiderable ancient writers admitted four principal winds, according to the four quarters of the world: and nature herſelf has eſtabliſhed ſo many; two formed by the equator, eaſt and weſt, and as many by the axis of the world, north and ſouth, ſo that by common conſent, there are four principal winds, called *cardinal*, Servius; becauſe blowing from the four cardinal points, *general*, Achilles Tatius; Homer, and the poets in general have no more, as Ovid, Manilius. But ſuch as wanted greater accuracy in this matter, diſtinguiſhed eight winds, by interpoſing one between two cardinal; thus Ariſtotle, Poſidonius, Timoſthenes and Strabo; and thus the Athenians erected an octagonal, or eight ſided tower, to exhibit the points and number of the winds, which is approved by Vitruvius and Pliny; which laſt prefers it to all other diviſions, as the moſt commodious. There is a third opinion, which eſtabliſhes twelve winds, very ancient, but rejected by Pliny, as too ſubtle and nice; and approved by Seneca, and the later Authors, Agathamerus, Vegetius, and Iſidorus. There are winds peculiar to particular countries, Seneca: there are alſo anniverſary winds, ſtated, or returning at certain periods; others are irregular, as hurricanes, &c.

VENTISPONTE, Author of Bellum Hiſpanienſe; a town of Spain, in other reſpects unknown

VENUS PYRENAEA. See PYRENAEA.

VENUSIA, Pliny, Strabo, Ptolemy; *Benuſia*, Plutarch; a town of the Daunii, on the confines of the Apuli and Lucani, Pliny; to which of theſe people it belonged doubtful, Horace; a colony, Pliny, Velius, on the road to Tarentum, Cicero, Itineraries; *Venuſini*, Livy, Horace, the people; the native place of which laſt it was; hence called *Venuſinus*. Now *Venoſa*, in the Baſilicate of Naples. E. Long. 16° 36′, Lat. 41°.

VEPILLIUM, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth of Zeugitana.

VEPITENUM, Peutinger; *Vipitenum*, Itinerary; a town of Rhaetia. Now *Sterzingen*, Cluverius; a village of Tirol, ſituate between Inſpruck, and Brixen.

VERA, Strabo; a ſtrong place on an eminence in Media Atropatene; in vain attempted by Antony in his Parthian expedition, id.

VERAGRI, Caeſar; an Alpine people of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate between the Allobroges and the Alps.

VERBANUS LACUS. See LACUS.

VERBICAE, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, ſituate to the ſouth of the Maſices.

VERBIGENUS. See URBIGENUS.

VERBINUM, Antonine; a town on the confines of the Veromandui, in Gallia Belgica. Now *Vervins*, a ſmall town in the eaſt of Picardy.

VERCELLAE, Ptolemy, Sil. Italicus, Pliny, Tacitus; a town of the Libici, in the Tranſpadana, on the right or weſt ſide of the river Seſſites, near the Campi Raudii, where Marius gave a ſignal defeat to the Cimbri, Plutarch. Now *Vercelli*, in Piedmont, ſituate on the river Seſia. E. Long. 8° 20′, Lat. 45° 15′.

VEREDUNA. See VIRODUNUM.

VERESIS, Strabo; a ſmall river of Latium, running through the territory of Praeneſte into the Anio. Now the *Oſa*, Holſtenius.

VERETUM, penult long. See BARIS.

VERGAE, Livy; a town of the Bruttii in Italy. Now *Regiano*, Holſtenius; a citadel of the Hither Calabria in Naples, on the river Iſaurus, at the foot of the Apennine.

VERGELLUS, Val. Maximus, Silius Italicus, Florus; a torrent or brook, running into the Auſidus, in Apulia, memorable for the bridge of the dead bodies of the Romans, made over it by Hannibal, at the battle of Cannae. Now *il Fiume di Canne*. Baudrand.

VERGENTUM, Pliny; called *Julii Genius*, a town of Baetica. Now thought to be *Gelves*, a village of Andaluſia, in Spain, on the Baetis, a little below Seville, Rodericus Carus.

VERGILIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Hither Spain; *Vergilienſes*, Inſcription; *Virgilienſes*, Pliny, the people, as if from *Virgilia*. Now thought

to be *Murcia*. W. Long. 1° 12′, Lat. 38° 6′.

VERGINIUM, or *Vergivium Mare*, Ptolemy; the ſea between Britain and Ireland, called in Britiſh, *Mor Weridh*, Lhuyd; the Iriſh Sea, or Channel of St. George.

VERGIUM. See BERGIUM.

VERNEMETUM, Itinerary from York to London; *Verometum*, Antonine; a town of the Coritani in Britain. Now *Burrough hill*, in Leiceſterſhire, Camden.

VERO, Martial; a river of Celtiberia in the Hither Spain.

VEROLAMIUM, or *Verolamum*, Antonine; *Verulamium*, Tacitus; *Vrolanium*, Ptolemy; a town of the Catyeuchlani; a municipium, Tacitus; its ruins, now called *Verulam*, near St. Alban's, in Hertfordſhire. Camden thinks it is the ſtrong town of Caſſivelanus, taken by Caeſar; from its ſituation amidſt marſhes, id. as ſo many diſtinguiſhing marks, no where elſe in that tract are to be found.

VEROMANDUI, Caeſar; *Veromandi*, Antonine; *Viromandui*, Livy; a people of Gallia Belgica, on the Iſara or Oyſe; between the Nervii to the north, and the Sueſſiones to the ſouth, ſtill retaining their name, *Vermandois*, one of the diviſions of Picardie

VEROMANDUORUM AUGUSTA. See AUGUSTA.

VEROMETUM. See VERNEMETUM.

VERONA, Livy, Pliny; a town of the Cenomani, in the Tranſpadana, its riſe owing to the Euganii and Rhaetii, afterwards, to the Gauls from Brixia, Catullus; whoſe native place it was, ſituate on the right or weſt ſide of the Atheſis, and by its bend or reach almoſt ſurrounded it, Sil. Italicus. It was a larger and more opulent city than Mantua, Martial; a Roman colony, Tacitus; made the ſeat of war by Veſpaſian's party againſt Vitellius, and therefore encompaſſed with a rampart or military wall, id. Under Gallienus the colony was renewed and honoured with the title *Auguſta*. There were two arches at Verona, which ſerved for gates, Inſcription. The town is ſtill called *Verona*, ſituate in the territory of Venice, on the Adige. E. Long. 11° 15′, Lat. 45° 20′.

VERONES, Sil. Italicus; a people of the Hither Spain, ſituate on the river Vero.

VERONIUS, an obſcure river of Gaul, which runs into the Garumna, for which there is no ancient authority.

VERRUGO, *inis*, Val. Maximus; a town of the Volſci in Latium; where the conſul Sempronius was worſted by the Volſci, Livy. Its ſituation unknown. Cluverius places it between Velitrae and Sacriportus. Now extinct, Baudrand.

VERSABINI CASTRUM. See BERSABE.

VERTERAE, or *Verteris*, Antonine, Notitiae; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Burgh upon Stanemore*, in Weſtmorland, near the Eden, on the borders of Yorkſhire, Camden.

VERTICES TERRAE, Cicero; the poles of the world.

VERVECA. See VIROVESCA.

VERVES, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Mediterranean.

VERVICAE, Ptolemy; a people of Mauretania Tingitana, ſituate on the Mediterranean.

VERULAE, Florus; a town of the Hernici in Latium, walled round, and a colony, Frontinus; whoſe territory was aſſigned to the ſoldiers of Gracchus, but reſtored to the coloniſts by the emperor Nerva, id. *Verulani*, the people, Livy. Now *Veroli*, a town of the Campania of Rome, near the confines of Naples. E. Long. 14° 10′, Lat. 41° 40′.

VERULAMIUM. See VEROLAMIUM.

VESBIUS. See VESUVIUS.

VESCETHER, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, lying to the ſouth of Sitifi.

VESCIA, Livy; *Beſcia*, Stephanus; a town of the Auſones in Campania; hence *Veſcinus Saltus*, Livy; where a colony was ſettled, near the territory of Falernum, at a place where Sinope, a Greek city, is ſaid to have ſtood, afterwards called *Sinueſſa*, by Roman coloniſts, id. So that the ſituation of the town and Saltus may be eaſily judged

judged of; *Ager Veſcinus*, the territory, Cicero. The town now extinct.

VESCIANUM, Livy, Cicero; a villa of Campania, ſituate between Capua and Nola, in the territory of Veſcia.

VESCITANIA, Pliny; a diſtrict of the Hither Spain, whoſe capital was *Oſca*, which ſee.

VESDIANTII. See VEDIANTII.

VESENTIUM, or *Viſentium*, a town of Tuſcany, ſituate on the ſouth-weſt of the Lacus Volſinienſis: hence *Veſentini*, the people, Pliny; *Viſentini*, Inſcription.

VESERIS, Livy, Cicero; uncertain what it was; Aurelius Victor alone calls it a river, running at the foot of mount Veſuvius; the other authors uſe no diſtinction, to ſhew whether it was town, village, or river. Livy indeed ſays, *Ad Veſerim*, to denote going to it, whence ſome infer, he would only ſay, *Veſerim*, if it was a town; which, though the more uſual conſtruction, yet does not altogether clear up the matter, as there are inſtances in Cicero, of uſing the prepoſition in ſuch caſes, as Ad Sidam, Ad Baias.

VESEVUS. See VESUVIUS.

VESIDIA, Peutinger; a river of Tuſcany, running from eaſt to weſt by Forum Clodii, into the Tuſcan ſea. Now called *Verſiglia*.

VESONTIO, *entis*, Caeſar, Dio Caſſius; the largeſt town of the Sequani, in Gallia Belgica; *Viſontio*, Antonine; *Viſontium*, Ptolemy; in the lower age called *Civitas Veſontienſium*, on the Dubis. Now *Beſançon*, on the Doux, capital of the Franche Compté. E. Long. 6°, Lat. 47° 20′.

VESONNA, Peutinger; *Veſunna*, Inſcription; ſurnamed *Auguſta*; *Veſuna*, Ptolemy; a town of the Petrocorii in Aquitania, in the lower age called *Civitas Petrocoriorum*. Now *Perigueux*, capital of Perigord in Guienne. E. Long. 25′, Lat. 45° 15′.

VESPASIAE, Suetonius; a village of Umbria, ſituate on a mountain, near the borders of the Sabines, ſix miles from Nurſia, on the road to Spoletum From this place Veſpaſian takes his name.

VESTINI, Polybius, Livy; a people of the Picenum, dwelling along the banks of the rivers Vomanus, Matrinus, and Aternus, from their ſprings down to the Adriatic. They formerly made excellent cheeſe, Martial.

VESVIUS. See VESUVIUS.

VESULUS, Pliny; a mountain of the Alpes Cottiae, between Gaul and Italy; from which the Po runs ſouth, as the Durance does north, covered with Pines, Virgil. Now *il Mon Viſo*.

VESUNA, } See VESONNA.
VESUNNA, }

VESUVIUS, Livy, Mela; *Viſevus*, Lucretius, Virgil, Suetonius; *Viſbius*, Statius; *Veſvius*, Martial; theſe three laſt names generally uſed by the poets; a mountain of Campania, the rival of Aetna, Florus; for frequent burnings, and the ejection of flame and embers; cloathed with vines, and appearing the moſt beautiful of mountains, id. the territory round it the beſt ſoil poſſible, its top barren, of an aſhey hue, and generally level, Strabo; exhibiting caverns of burnt ſtone; whence it may be conjectured that thoſe parts formerly burned, and had craters or baſons of fire, id. So rare and unheard of a thing was the burning of Veſuvius, before Veſpaſian's time, that the Elder Pliny, excited by its novelty, and coming too near the danger, periſhed in its flames, Pliny the Younger. It emits ſmoke in the day-time, and flame in the night, Dio, Xiphilin. *Veſuvinus*, the epithet, Statius. The mountain is generally ſtill called *Veſuvius*; by the Italians, *Monte di Somma*.

VETERA, or *Vetera Caſtra*, Tacitus, Antonine; not barely an encampment, but, by the long continuance of the legions on the ſpot, became, as was uſual, no inconſiderable town of the Gugerni. Now *Santen*, Cluverius; a ſmall town in the duchy of Cleves, not far from the Rhine.

VETESTUM, Ptolemy, Palatine copy; a town of Galatia, to the eaſt of the Regio Tolaſta, inſtead of *Vegiſtum*, in the printed copy.

VETONA, Peutinger; *Vettona*, whence *Vettonenſes*, Pliny, Inſcription, the people;

people; a town of the Ciſapennin Umbria, near the confluence of the rivers Claſius and Tinia, ſituate between Peruſia and Tuder.

VETONIANA, (*Caſtra* underſtood) Peutinger; a place in Vindelicia, on the Danube, not far from the confluence of the Licus, to the eaſt of Clarenna. Now *Winten*, Cluverius; in Bavaria, near Ingolſtadt. Another of Noricum, to the eaſt of Ovilabis, or Ovilia.

VETTONA. See VETONA.

VETTONES, Lucan, Pliny; a people ſituate near the Tagus, in Luſitánia, alſo near the Durius, or extending that far in the Hither Spain. *Vettonia*, the country, Inſcription, Prudentius; extending in his time between the Durius and Anas.

VETULONIA, or *Vetulonii*, Pliny; a town to the ſouth of the mouth of the Caecina; reckoned one of the twelve cities of Etruria, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus: near it were hot waters, in which fiſh bred, and lived, Pliny. *Vetuloniatae*, the people, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus, or *Vetulonienſes*; near it ſtood the *Sylva Vetulonia*. The town now in ruins, which are to be ſeen to a great extent, at the diſtance of three miles from the Tuſcan ſea, and now called *Vetulia*. Another *Vetulonia*, near Viterbium, Sil. Italicus.

VETUS FORUM. See FORUM ROMANUM.

VETUSANUM, Peutinger; a town of Pannonia Inferior, diſtant fourteen miles from Tranſacincum.

VETUSSALINA, Antonine; *Vetuſanum*, Peutinger; a town of Pannonia Inferior, fourteen miles from Tranſacinum.

VETUS STRATA, Eutropius; a paved way in Thrace, ſituate between Conſtantinople and Heraclea.

VEXALA, Ptolemy; a frith or arm of the ſea, of the Belgae in Britain. Now commonly called *Evelmouth*, in Sommerſetſhire, Camden.

UFENS, *tis*, Virgil; *Oufens*, Ennius; a river of Latium, running from north to ſouth into the Tuſcan ſea, not far from Terracina. *Oufentinus*, the epithet, Ennius, Feſtus. Now *il Portatore*, in the Campania of Rome, riſing two miles below Setia, Holſtenius.

UFFUDUM, Livy; a town of the Brutii, of unknown ſituation; though Holſtenius conjectures it to be *Fognano*, in the Hither Calabria, called *Faggiano*, Baudrand.

UGERNUM, Strabo, Peutinger; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate between Nemauſus and Arelate. Now *la Vergne*, between Niſmes and Arles.

UGIA, Antonine; a town of the Turdetani in Baetica. Now *las Cabeças*, in Andaluſia, in the territory of Seville, on an eminence, eight leagues to the ſouth of Seville, Rodericus Carus.

VIA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate to the ſouth-weſt of the mouth of the Savus.

VIA, Ptolemy; a river of the Hither Spain, running into the Atlantic, to the ſouth of the mouth of the Tamaris.

VIA, a way laid out or paved, and beginning either within or without Rome, and taking its name either from the author of it, or the perſon who laid it out, which was moſtly the caſe; or from a gate of Rome, as the *Via Salaria*, the only inſtance here; or from the place to which the way led, this alſo generally happened. Some of theſe ways were ſo broad, to admit waggons a-breaſt, and ſo long, to reach to the whole extent of a province. Within the city, the way was at firſt paved with pebbles; but without laid only with gravel, Pliny, Tibullus. In latter times, all the ways were laid with pebbles. From two mountains in Campania ſtones were cut out, (the one near Sueſſa, the other on the ſea-coaſt, between Puteoli and Naples) which meaſured five feet every way; by means of thoſe large ſtones, we come to know and diſtinguiſh a Roman from every other way. At the end of every mile was erected a ſtone or ſmall column, columna milliaria, inſcribed with the diſtance from Rome, at which it ſtood: hence Lapis came to denote a mile in Roman authors. From the principal ways there were diverticula, or by-ways, which led to ſome leſs noted place; whence the common

common ſaying, *redire ex diverticulo in viam*, to return from a digreſſion to the principal ſubject. Theſe ways were executed not only in Italy, but in all the Roman provinces. Fabretti, and the Abbé Raviglias will have it, that the ways without Rome did not take their beginning from the Milliarium Aureum, but from the gates of the city; imagining that this evidently appears from the Columnae Milliariae.

VIA AELIA, a ſtreet of Rome, called after Adrian, contiguous to the Via Triumphalis.

VIA AEMILIA. See AEMILIA.

VIA ALTA, a way ſtretching out between the Mons Quirinalis and Viminalis, to the Porta Viminalis, anciently laid with ſquare ſtone, and called *Semita Alta*.

VIA APPIA. See APPIA.

VIA ARDEATINA. See ARDEATINA.

VIA ASINARIA. See ASINARIA.

VIA AURELIA, Cicero, Antonine, Peutinger; a way leading from Rome, along the coaſt of Tuſcany to Piſae, and reaching beyond, as far as Mutina, or Modena, Cicero. Its date is not ſo evident, yet many aſcribe it to Aurelius Cotta, a man of conſular dignity, who was cenſor in the year of the city five hundred and twelve, Tabulae Capitolinae. This road was twofold, the old and the new, Inſcription; what the new was is uncertain, hiſtory being ſilent about it.

VIA CAMPANA, Inſcription, Suetonius; uncertain whither this road led, and whence it took its name. Fabretti having found an old track between the Laurentina and Ardeatina, ſays, it may poſſibly be the *Campana*.

VIA CASSIA, Inſcription, Cicero; a road lying in the middle between the Flaminia and Aurelia, leading through the heart of Etruria. Holſtenius has pointed out its courſe as far as Cluſium. Feſtus ſays, it was laid out by Caſſius, but what Caſſius, or when, he has omitted to add.

VIA CLAUDIA, or *Clodia*. See CLAUDIA.

VIA COLLATINA, Frontinus; a road which led to Collatia.

VIA EGNATIA. See EGNATIA.

VIA FLAMINIA, Livy; a road leading from Rome to Ariminum; which Livy aſcribes to C. Flaminius, the cenſor, a year before the ſecond Punic war, and of the city five hundred and thirty-three; but Strabo, not to the cenſor but to the conſul, in the year five hundred and ſixty-ſix, long after the cenſor, and that he afterwards carried it on to Bononia, and from this laſt place to Aquileia; repaired by Auguſtus, as far as Ariminum, which is the proper *Via Flaminia*, Suetonius, Dio Caſſius; the paſſage being made eaſier over the mountains, as far as the river Metaurus, by cutting through rocks; called in the Itinerary and Peutinger, *Ad Interciſa*, and ſimply *Interciſa*, *Saxa* underſtood; and *Petra Pertuſa*, Victor, and Procopius.

VIA FORNICATA, a way near the Flaminia, in that part where the Ovilia ſtood; it is often mentioned by Livy.

VIA GABINA. See PRAENESTINA.

VIA LABICANA, Livy, Inſcription; *Lavicana*, Strabo, Antonine; a road leading to Labicum, near Gabii; it lay between the Praeneſtina and Latina, and ended at Pictae, in the Via Latina.

VIA LATA, one of the ſtreets of Rome, reaching from the Macellum Corvorum, to the Septa of the Campus Martius; it ſtill retains its name.

VIA LATINA, Livy, Strabo; a road lying in the middle, between the Appia and Valeria, and at length falling into the Appia at Caſilinum, near Capua; it takes its riſe near Rome, from the Appia, and afterwards falls into it.

VIA LAURENTINA, Pliny the Younger, Gellius; a road taking its name from *Laurentum*, the town to which it led, and its beginning from the ſecond or third mile in the Via Oſtienſis, towards the left.

VIA NOMENTANA, Inſcription, Livy, Strabo; a road leading to Nomentum, a town of the Sabines; it falls into the Salaria, or the Salaria into it; it was called *Ficulnenſis*, Livy. At a villa, between the Via Salaria and Nomentana, where Ne-

ro diſpached himſelf Suetonius.

VIA NOVA, Ovid; a way or ſtreet of Rome, leading from the Velabrum, ſituate between the Capitolium and Palatium, to the Forum.

VIA NOVA ALIA, a ſtreet of Rome, near Severus's Septizonium, ſtriking off a little from the Appia to the Mons Aventinus, and again falling into it below the Thermae Antonianae; one of the moſt beautiful ſtreets of Rome, Spartian.

VIA OSTIENSIS, Tacitus, Pliny; a road near the Tiber, leading to Oſtia; called alſo *Hoſtienſis*, Inſcription; becauſe *Oſtia* was written *Hoſtia*.

VIA PISCINARIA, a ſtreet in Rome, ſtretching out between the Coeliolum and Mons Aventinus, to the public fiſh-ponds; which though removed or drained, yet the ſtreet retained the name.

VIA POSTUMIA, Tacitus; a road which appears to have led from Cremona to Mantua and Verona, and perhaps farther; where it began does not appear.

VIA PRAENESTINA, Strabo, Frontinus; a road next the Collatina to the ſouth, leading through Gabii to Praeneſte: and hence the former part of this road is called *Gabina*, Inſcription.

VIA RECTA, Seneca; a way which led through the whole length of the Campus Martius; it lay near the Flaminia, Marnial.

VIA SACRA, one of the moſt famous ſtreets of Rome, reaching from Veſpaſian's amphitheatre to the Capitol; through it the triumphal proceſſion paſſed, Propertius; it was alſo a walk, Horace; and here fruit and toys were ſold, becauſe of the great reſort, Varro, Ovid, Propertius; *Sacravienſes*, the inhabitants, Feſtus.

VIA SALARIA. See SALARIA.

VIA SUBURRANA. See SUBURRA.

VIA TIBURTINA, Inſcription, Vitruvius; a road next the Nomentana, leading to Tibur, whence its name, Strabo.

VIA TRIUMPHALIS, a ſtreet of Rome, continued from the Campus Vaticanus to the Capitol; a part of it, laid with pebbles, is ſtill extant.

VIA VALERIA. See VALERIA.

VIA VITELLIA. See VITELLIA.

VIACA, Peutinger; a town of Vindelicia, ſituate between Brigantium and Campodunum. Now *Wagek*.

VIADUS, Ptolemy; *Viadrus*, or *Viader*; thought to be the ſame with the *Suevus*, which ſee: the *Guttalus*, Pliny; and *Odera* in the lower age: now the *Oder*, a river of Germany, riſing in the eaſt of Moravia, and running through Sileſia, Brandenburg, the duchy of Pomerania, and through the lake the Groſs-haff, in three branches or arms into the Baltic.

VIANA, Ptolemy; a town of Rhaetia. Now *Wangen*, ſituate between Lindau and Memingen, Simler. A town of Noricum, Pliny.

VIATIA. See BIATIA.

VIBANTAVARIUM, Ptolemy; a town of Germania Tranſviſtulana, or Sarmatia Europea. Now *Bar*, Cluverius; a ſtrong town with a citadel, in Podolia, in the ſouth of Poland, on the rivulet Row. E. Long. 25°, Lat. 48° 20'.

VIBERI, Pliny; a people of the Valleſine, near the ſprings of the Rhone; the place now called *Gomers*, Cluverius.

VIBISCI, Ptolemy, Strabo; a ſurname of the *Bituriges*, a foreign people among thoſe of Aquitain, deſcendants of the Celtic Bituriges, who were called Cubi. The true and ancient reading is *Vizviſci*, Inſcription, Auſonius.

VIBO. See HIPPO.

VIBRIX, Ptolemy; a town of Libya Interior, ſituate on the river Stachir.

VICENTIA, Ptolemy, Peutinger; *Vicetia*, the more ancient name, Inſcription, Pliny, Tacitus; a town of the Tranſpadana, on the Medoacus Minor. *Vicetinus*, the epithet, Inſcription. Now *Vicenza*, a town in the territory of Venice. E. Long. 12°, Lat. 45° 36'.

AD VICESIMUM, Itinerary, Peutinger; a place in Etruria, on that ſide of mount Soracte next Rome, diſtant from it the number of miles expreſſed in its name.

VICETIA. See VICENTIA.

VICTORIA, Ptolemy; a town of the Damnii in Britain. Another of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, id. ſituate

ate between the rivers Chinalaph and Cartennus.

VICTORIAE MONS, Livy; a place of the Hither Spain. Now *Monzia*, a village of Catalonia, on the confines of Valencia, near the mouth of the Ebro, Mariana.

AD VICTORIALAS. See AD VICTORIOLAS.

VICTUMVIAE, Livy; a mart or trading town in the Ciſpadana, near Placentia, fortified by the Romans in the war with the Gauls; taken and plundered by Hannibal.

VICUS AQUARIUS, Antonine; a village of Luſitania. Now *Viſeo*, in the north of Portugal, on the river Montorio, Mariana.

VICUS AUGUSTI, Antonine; *Caeſaris*, Auguſtine; a village of Africa Propria, ſituate between Aquae Regiae and Adrumetum, from which laſt it was diſtant twenty-five miles.

VICUS JULIUS, Notitia Imperii; a place in Gallia Belgica, ſituate between the Tres Tabernae and Noviomagus. Now *Germerſheim*, Cluverius; in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the weſt ſide of that river. E. Long. 8° 15', Lat. 49° 12'.

VICUS SCELERATUS. See SCELERATUS.

VICUS VALERIUS, or *Varronis*. See VARRONIS.

VIDOGARA, Ptolemy; a ſmall bay of Britain. Now thought to be *Air Frith*, in the ſouth-weſt of Scotland. Camden.

VIDRUS, Ptolemy; the weſt branch of the river Amiſius, or Ems, in Weſtphalia; called *Vider*, or *Witer*, in the dialect of the country, that is wider, Altingius, Spener.

VIDUA, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland. Now the *Crodagh*, Camden, in Ulſter. Others take it to be the *Dirgh*, running weſt between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal, into the Duacaledonian ocean.

VIDUCASSES, Pliny; otherwiſe *Biducaſſes*; *Biduceſii*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Celtica. In the lower age their city took the name of the people; namely, *Viducaſſes*, or *Viducaſſium Civitas*; ſome traces of which is preſerved in the name of the village *Vieux*, two miles from Cadomum, or Caen in Lower Normandy. Acad. des Inſcriptions.

VIENNA, Caeſar; the metropolis of the Allobroges, Strabo; one of the moſt opulent cities, Mela; a colony, Pliny; applied to literature, Martial. To this place Archelaus was baniſhed by Auguſtus, Joſephus. Now *Vienne*, in Dauphiné. E. Long. 4° 44', Lat. 45° 35'.

VIGENNA, or *Vingenna*, a river of Aquitania, mentioned only by the Lower Writers: it runs from ſouth to north into the Ligeris, through the Pictones.

VILLA ANICIORUM, called *Caſae*, which ſee.

VILLA MAGNA, Itinerary; a place in the Regio Syrtica, to the weſt of Caſae, or Villa Aniciorum.

VILLA FAUSTINI, Antonine; a town of the Iceni in Britain. Now *St. Edmundſbury*, or ſimply *Bury*, Camden, Talbot; in the weſt of Suffolk, fifteen miles eaſt of Newmarket.

VILLA JOVIS, Strabo, Suetonius; a town in the iſland Capreae; where Tiberius confined himſelf for nine months, after ſuppreſſing Sejanus's conſpiracy.

VIMANIA. See VEMANIA.

VIMINACIUM, Ptolemy, Itinerary; a town of the Hither Spain, ſituate between Pallantia and Lacobriga. Another of Moeſia Superior, Peutinger, Notitia Imperii, Itineraries; ſituate at the diſtance of ten miles from the river Margus.

VIMINALIS COLLIS, Varro, Pliny, Feſtus; one of the hills of Rome, ſo called from the *vimen*, or oſiers growing upon it, Juvenal; and at this day, where unoccupied, it is over-run with willows and reeds. It was added to the city by Servius Tullius; called *Fagutalis*, Varro; from its beech; on the eaſt it looks to the Campus Eſquilinus, on the ſouth to a part of the Suburra and the Forum Romanum, on the weſt to the Quirinalis, the level Suburra interpoſing, and on the north to the Vallis Quirinalis.

VIMINALIS PORTA, Strabo; who ſays it was extant in the time of the kings; one of the gates of Rome; ſo called from the Collis Viminalis; called alſo *Nomentana*, from Nomentum, a town at the diſtance

of eight miles from it, id. becauſe through it lay the road to Nomentum.

VINA, Antonine; a town of Africa Propria, ſituate between Carthage and Adrumetum.

VINCELA, Ptolemy; a town of the Tectoſacae, in Galatia.

VINDA, *Vindo*, or *Virdo*, Lower Age; hence *Wertach*, a river of Vindelicia, running from ſouth to north into the Licus. Now the *Wertach*, in the eaſt of Suabia, running to the weſt of Augſburg.

VINDALICUS, Florus; a ſmall river of Gallia Narbonenſis; the *Sulga* of Strabo, which ſee. Now *la Sorgue*.

VINDALUM, Strabo; *Vindalium*, Livy; *Undalum*, Strabo; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis, at the mouth of the river Vindalicus, or Sulga; between Avenio and Araufio, Strabo. Now extinct.

VINDANA, Ptolemy; a port of the Veneti, in Gallia Celtica. Now *Vannes*, Cluverius; in Britany. W. Long. 2° 37′, Lat. 47° 40′.

VINDELEIA, Antonine; *Vendelia*, Ptolemy; a town of Cantabria, in the Hither Spain, ſituate near Virovefca.

VINDELICI, Horace, Strabo; not a German but a foreign people, ſituate without the Danube to the ſouth, the boundary of ancient Germany on that ſide, as all the ancient writers are agreed, having the Rhaeti to the ſouth-weſt, diſtinguiſhed by their peculiar limits from each other, yet ſo that both people were ſometimes compriſed under one common name *Rhaeti*, Horace, Tacitus.

VINDELICIA, Ptolemy, Sextus Rufus; more commonly expreſſed by the name of the people *Vindelici*. It is ſaid to take its name from two rivers, which water that country; the one called *Vinda*, or *Vindo*, now the *Wertach*, waſhing Augſburg to the left or weſt, the other the *Licus*, or the *Lech*, to the right or eaſt, and running together below the city. Its limits appear to extend from the Lacus Brigantinus to the ſprings and channel of the Danube, as far as the confluence of the Aenus, by which river it is ſeparated from Noricum, Strabo, Pliny; only the ſouth ſide cannot be ſo certainly determined, unleſs Strabo's words be thought to do it, when he ſays, that the *Vindelici* occupy the ſubalpine parts, or the ſkirts of the Alps. After the conqueſt made by the Romans, *Vindelicia* was not a peculiar province, but always conjoined with Rhaetia, and yet the people, the Rhaeti and *Vindelici* remained diſtinct, Tacitus, Horace.

VINDELIS, Antonine; a peninſula in Britain. Now called *Portland*, Camden; in the county of Dorſet, on the Engliſh Channel. W. Long. 2° 35′, Lat. 50° 30′.

VINDERIUS, Ptolemy; a river of Ireland, running between the promontories Iſamnium and Rhobogdium. Now the bay of *Knocfergus*, Camden.

VINDIA, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of Galatia, ſituate between Germa and Ancyra.

VINDILI, Pliny; *Vandalii*, Tacitus; *Vandali*, Zozimus; or *Wandali*; a Tranſalbine people of Germany, who, after being long buried in oblivion, roſe up towards the cloſe of the Roman empire, firſt overſpreading Gaul, then Spain and Africa, and at laſt Italy and Sicily, with terror and devaſtation.

VINDILIS, Ptolemy; one of the iſlands ſituate between Gaul and Britain; but which it is now undeterminable.

VINDINUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Cenomani, in Gallia Celtica. Now *Mans*, capital of the territory of Maine, in the Orleanois. E. Long. 5′, Lat. 48° 6′. Valeſius thinks it ſhould be read *Suindinum*.

VINDIUS. See VINNIUS.

VINDO. See VINDA.

VINDOBALA, Notitiae; *Vindomora*, Antonine; a place of the Brigantes in Britain, on the Tine. Now *Wallſend*, in Northumberland.

VINDOBONA, Peutinger, Antonine; *Vendobona*, Victor; a town of Pannonia Superior; before Ptolemy no mention is made of it. Now *Vienna*, capital of Auſtria, on the Danube. E. Long. 16° 20′, Lat. 48° 20′.

VINDOMAGUS, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia

Gallia Narbonenſis, mentioned by no other writer, it is therefore difficult to determine its poſition. See UCECIA.

VINDOMORA. See VINDOBALA.

VINDOMUS, or *Vindonus*, Antonine; a town of the Belgae in Britain; called *Caer-Segont*, by the Britons. Now *Silceſter*, Camden; in Hampſhire, on the borders of Berks.

VINDONI CAMPI, Eumenius; plains in the Pagus Ambronicus of the Helvetii, where Conſtantius, father of Conſtantine, fought many battles with the Germans.

VINDONISSA, Tacitus, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of the Pagus Ambronicus. Now *Windiſh*, in the territory of Bern, in Swiſſerland, on the Aar, where it receives the Ruſs, Cluverius.

VINDONUS. See VINDOMUS.

VINGENNA. See VIGENNA.

VINGIUM. See BINGIUM.

VINIDI. See VENEDI.

VINIUS, Varro; a river of Samnium, running to Caſinum, and falling into the Liris. Now *San Germano*, San Felice.

VINNIUS, Florus; *Vindius*, Ptolemy; a mountain of Spain, a part of the Pyrenees, ſtretching far weſt, between Aſturia to the north, and Leon to the ſouth. Now *el Monte de las Aſturias*.

VINNONES. See VENNONES.

VINOVIA, Antonine; *Vinnovium*, Ptolemy; a town of the Brigantes, in the weſt of Britain. Now *Binchеſter*, in Durham, on the Were, Camden.

VINTIUM, Inſcription, Ptolemy; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis: *Civitas Vintienſium*, or *Vencienſium*, Notitiae; hence *Vence*, in Provence, its modern name. E. Long. 7°, Lat. 43° 45′.

VIPITENUM. See VEPITENUM.

VIRBII CLIVUS, Perſius; a place in Latium, four miles from Rome, towards Aricia: from Hippolytus being there worſhipped, ſurnamed *Virbius*, Mythology.

VIRBIUS, Vibius Sequeſter; a river of Laconica in Peloponneſus, where Aeſculapius is ſaid to have cured Hippolytus, called *Virbius*.

VIRCAO, Antonine; a town of Baetica, ſituate between Corduba and Illiturgis.

VIRDO. See VINDA.

VIRGAO, Pliny; a town of Baetica, at the mouth of the Baetis. Now *Rota*, in Andaluſia,

VIRGI, Mela. See URCE.

VIRGILIA. See VERGILIA.

VIRGITANUS SINUS. See { SINUS. URCE.

VIRGO AQUA, Frontinus; a water conveyed to Rome by Agrippa, and called by him *Auguſta*, from the territory of Tuſculum, the diſtance of eight miles, along the Via Collatina, after which it fell into the Via Praeneſtina, Pliny, Ovid, Statius; a water fitter to waſh in than drink, Pliny; a colder water than any other, Ovid; who calls it *Liquor Virgineus*, and *Aqua Virginea*. The reaſon of the appellation is, that it was ſhewn to ſome ſoldiers, faint with thirſt, by a young girl, Frontinus. It was built anew and reſtored by Claudius, after being deſtroyed by Caligula, Inſcription.

VIRIBALLUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Corſica. Now called *Cape di Calvi*, Cluverius; alſo *il Capo Roſſo*, on the weſt ſide of the iſland, and in the ſouth of the Golfo di Calvi.

VIRMANDENSE OPPIDUM. See AUGUSTA VEROMANODURUM.

VIROCONIUM, Ptolemy, Antonine; a town of the Cornavi in Britain; thought to be *Shrewſbury*, on the Severn, Cellarius; *Wroxceſter*, Camden, Lhuyd; a ſmall village in Salop, on the ſame river. And ſome again ſuppoſe it to be *Worceſter*.

VIRODUNUM, Antonine; a town of Belgica, on the Moſa, called *Urbs Viridunenſis*, and *Vereduna*, in the lower age. Now *Verdun* of Lorrain, on the Meuſe. E. Long. 5° 10′, Lat 49° 14′.

VIROMANDUI. See VEROMANDUI.

VIROSIDUM, Notitiae; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. Now *Warwick upon Eden*, in Cumberland, five miles to the eaſt of Carliſle, Camden.

VIROVESCA, Antonine; *Viruеſca*, Ptolemy; a town of Cantabria, in the Hither Spain. Now *Virviеſca*, in Old Caſtile, eight miles to the north of Burgos; called *Verueca*, in the acts of the middle age.

VIRTHA. See BIRTHA.

VIRTINGUI, or *Virtingi*, Pollio; a people

Digitized by

people of Germany, conquered by Aurelian; ſuppoſed to have occupied the duchy of Wurtemberg, Rhenanus.

VIRUCINATES, a people of Vindelicia, ſituate between the rivers Ilarus and Amber. Now the biſhoprick of *Freiſingen*, in the middle between Bavaria Superior and Inferior, between the Iler and Amber.

VIRUESCA. See VIROVESCA.

VIRUNUM, Ptolemy, Inſcriptions, Antonine; a town of Noricum, on the Drave, one of their nobleſt, Pliny; a colony, Inſcription. Now *Volckmark*, in Carinthia, Cluverius, E. Long. 14° 40′, Lat. 47°.

VISCELLAE, or *Viſcelli*, Peutinger; a town of Noricum, ſituate between the rivers Aniſus and Murus. Now *Weltz*, Cluverius; lying between the Ens and the Mure, in Auſtria.

VISENTIUM. See VESENTIUM.

VISIGOTHI. See GOTHI.

VISIO, Antonine; a town or village of Gallia Narbonenſis, in the Allobroges. Now *Vignonnet*, in Savoy, Paradinus.

VISONTIO, VISONTIUM, } See VESONTIO.

VISONTIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Pelendones, in the Hither Spain; near the ſprings of the Durius, to the north of Numantia.

VISTULA, Pliny, Ptolemy, Agathemerus; *Viſtillus*, Pliny; *Viſula*, Mela; called the *Weiſſel*, by the Germans, the ancient boundary of Germany and Sarmatia, Ptolemy, Agathemerus; a river riſing in the ſouth of Sileſia, from the Carpathian mountains, running firſt eaſt by Cracow, then north by Warſaw, and falling, ſtill directing its courſe north, into the Baltic, below Dantzic.

VISURGIS, Greeks, Romans; a river of Germany; made famous by the defeat of the Romans under Varus, Velleius; one of the nobleſt, that falls into the ocean, Mela; running between the Romans and the Cheruſci, Tacitus; called *Biſurgis*, Strabo; *Viſutros*, Dio. Now the *Weſer*, riſing in Heſſe, running north between the circles of Weſtphalia and Lower Saxony, and falling into the German ſea, below Carlſtat.

VITACA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, lying to the ſouth of Thubuſcum.

VITELLIA, a town of the Aequi in Latium; a Roman colony, Livy.

VITELLIA VIA, Suetonius; a road leading from the Janiculum to the ſea; executed by ſome anceſtor of the emperor Vitellius, id. of which there are ſtill traces extant.

VITERBIUM, Lower Writers; a town of Tuſcany, ſituate on the ſpot, where ſtood the Fanum Voltumnae. Now *Viterbo*, a town in St. Peter's Patrimony; famous for the impoſtor Annius, a monk of that place, who wanted to impoſe upon the world by publiſhing fictitious fragments of Beroſus, Manetho, Xenophon, Fabius Pictor, M. Cato, &c. E. Long. 12° 45′, Lat. 42° 16′.

VITODURUM, Antonine; a town of the Helvetii, ſituate between Fines and Vindoniſſa. Now *Winterthur*, in the territory of Zurich, in Swiſſerland, half way between Zurich and Pfin.

VITRICIUM, Antonine, Peutinger; a town of the Salaſſi, in Gallia Ciſalpina, at the foot of the Alps. Now *Ivrea*, or *Jura*, in Piedmont, on the Doria. E. Long. 7° 36′, Lat. 45° 22′.

VIVARIUM. See ALBA HELVIORUM.

VIVISCI. See VIBISCI.

ULAI. See CHOASPES.

ULBIA, ULBIENSES, } See OLBIA of Sardinia

ULCI, Ptolemy; the true reading ſuppoſed to be *Volci*; an inland town of Lucania: hence the *Praefectura Ulciane*, i. e. *Ulcianenſis*, Frontinus. The people *Vulceiani*, and *Volceiani*, Inſcriptions; *Volcentani*, Pliny; *Volcentes*, and not *Volſcentes*, Livy. Now *Lauria*, in the Baſilicata of Naples, at the Apennine, on the rivulet Talao.

ULCINIUM. See OLCHINIUM.

ULIA, Coin, Inſcription; a town of the Turduli in Baetica, to the eaſt of Aſtigi, called *Ulla*, Hirtius, Dio, Mela; if not a fault of the copyiſt. *Ulienſes*, the people, Inſcription. Now *Monte Major*, in Andaluſia, Zurita. Some ſuppoſe it to be *Obulco*.

ULIARUS, Pliny; an iſland on the coaſt of Gaul, afterwards called *O-*

laria,

arion, abounding in hares. Now commonly *Oleron*, near the coaſt of Poictou. W. Long. 1° 20′, Lat. 46°. Famous in later ages for its ſea laws.

ULIZIBIRRA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Zeugitana, to the ſouth.

ULLA. See ULIA.

ULMI, *orum*, Antonine; a town of Panonnia Inferior, ſituate between Sirmium and Cibalae. Now *Ilmitz*, Cluverius; a village of Lower Auſtria, on the lake Peiſo, on the very borders of Hungary.

ULMUS, Antonine; a village of Moeſia Superior, nineteen miles to the eaſt of Naiſſus, towards Sardica.

ULPIA NICOPOLIS. See NICOPOLIS AD NESTUM.

ULPIA PAUTALIA. See PAUTALIA.

ULPIA SARDICA. See SARDICA.

ULPIA TOPIRIS. See TOPIRIS.

ULPIA TRAJANA. See SARMIZAEGETHUSA.

ULPIANUM, Ptolemy; a town of Dardania, in Moeſia Superior. Now *Priſren* in Servia, on the Drino, over-againſt Pech, Baudrand. Another *Ulpianum*, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia Now ſaid to be *Waredein*, a ſtrong town of Tranſylvania.

ULTRAJECTUM. See TRAJECTUS RHENI.

ULUBRAE, *arum*, Horace, Cicero; a ſlender town or rather a village of Latium, near the Paludes Pomptinae, the inhabitants of which croaked to honour Cicero's arrival, Epiſt. alluding to the frogs of their lakes; called *Vacuae*, Juvenal, becauſe but ſlenderly inhabited. *Ulubrani*, the people, Cicero; *Ulubrenſes*, Pliny.

ULYSSEA, Strabo; a place in Baetica, above Abdera, in the mountains, and a temple of Minerva; indications of the wanderings of Ulyſſes.

ULYSSEUM, or *Ulyſſis Promontorium*, or *Odyſſeum*, a promontory of Sicily, to the ſouth weſt of Pachynum. Now *Capo di Marza*, alſo *Capo di Caſtelluccio*, Cluverius.

ULYSSIS PORTUS, Virgil, Pliny; a port of Sicily, at the foot and to the eaſt of Aetna; different from Homer's port, which ſtood near the promontory Pachynum.

ULYSSIPO. See OLISIPO.

UMA, Joſhua; a town of Galilee.

UMBILICUS TERRAE, a term often uſed by the ancients, and differently applied; in general they meant a centrical point on the earth's ſurface; the Greeks boaſted of their Delphi, as the centrical point, not only of Greece, but of the univerſe, Pindar, Euripides, Sophocles, Strabo. The iſland of Calypſo is called the centre of the ſea, Homer. A notion adopted by the Romans, Livy, Ovid; rejected by Varro. If the earth be round, there can be neither firſt, laſt, nor middle on its ſurface: the notion therefore is rather founded in fable than in ſtrict geometrical truth. There was alſo a white ſtone at Delphi, called *Umbilicus*, Pauſanias. The Jews and the ancient Chriſtians entertained ſuch a notion about Jeruſalem; though if underſtood of the inhabited world, as they ſeem to have done, it is not altogether ſo abſurd, God himſelf ſaying in Ezekiel, that he placed Jeruſalem in the middle or heart of the nations.

UMBILICUS GRAECIAE, Livy; a name given to Aetolia.

UMBILICUS SICILIAE, Diodorus Siculus, Cicero; a meadow near Enna, where happened the rape of Proſerpina.

UMBRA, the inhabitants of the earth, diſtinguiſhed with reſpect to their ſhadow at noon; a diſtinction of an old ſtanding, Strabo; and threefold, *Amphiſci*, *Periſcii*, and *Heteroſcii*. The *Amphiſcii* are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, or thoſe within the two tropics, who project their ſhadow either north or ſouth, as the ſun happens to be either to the ſouth or north of them, and are *Aſcii*, when the ſun is vertical, when they are without any ſhadow. The *Periſcii* are the inhabitants of the two frigid zones, extending from each pole to its adjoining polar circle; where the ſhadow moves quite round, which is the reaſon of the name: though in thoſe parts the ancients ſuppoſed no inhabitants, and conſequently no ſhadow. *Heteroſcii*, the inhabitants of the two temperate zones, lying immediately on each ſide the torrid zone, and throwing their ſhadow either to the north or ſouth,

as

as they lie either in the north or ſouth temperate zone.

UMBRIA, Romans; *Ombrice*, Greeks; a diviſion of Italy, ſituate to the ſouth eaſt of Etruria, and contained between the Adriatic and the Rubicon, the Tiber, the Nar, and the Aeſis, and divided into two parts by the Apennine; the country of Propertius: *Umbri*, the people, from *Umber*, Inſcription, Catullus; accounted the moſt ancient people of Italy; called *Ombrii* by the Greeks, as having eſcaped an inundation, Pliny; according to others, an ancient branch of the Gauls, Solinus. The maritime *Umbria*, at leaſt a great part of it, was called *Ager Gallicus*, or *Gallicanus*, Cicero, Livy, Pliny.

UMBRO, *onis*, a navigable river of Etruria, Rutilius, Pliny; running from north to ſouth into the lake Prilis. Now the *Ombrone*, riſing to the eaſt of Sienna, and falling from north to ſouth into the lake Caſtiglione, and then into the Tuſcan ſea.

UNA, Ptolemy; a river of Mauretania Tingitana, running into the Atlantic, between the Atlas Minor and Major.

UNDA, a rivulet running by Gerunda, for which there appears to be no ancient authority. Now *Ontiar*, a rivulet running by Girona in Catalonia.

UNDALUM. See VINDALUM.

UNELLI, Caeſar; *Veneli*, Ptolemy; a people of Gallia Celtica, having the ſea to the north and weſt, the Biducaſſes to the eaſt, and the Abrincatui to the ſouth. The tract now called *Coutantin*, in Lower Normandy.

UNNI, Dionyſius Periegetes. See HUNNI.

UNSINGIS, a corrected reading for *Viſurgis* in Tacitus; a river running into the ſea by Groningen, called the *Hunſing*, Altingius. Vitellius, at the head of two legions, under Germanicus, was marching from the mouth of the Ems to the Flevus, and being almoſt overtaken by the tide, he marched his men to a higher ground, and thence ſet out for the river *Viſurgis*, whether Germanicus had ſailed with the fleet, Tacitus. This *Viſurgis* could not be the real *Viſurgis*, from which Vitellius was all the while marching ſouthwards, and therefore Altingius reads *Unſingis*, the *Hunſing*.

UNUCA, Antonine; *Inuca*, Peutinger; a town of Africa Propria, ſituate between Carthage and Valli.

VOBERCA, or *Voberta*, Martial; a town of the Celtiberi, in the Hither Spain. Now *Bobierca*, or *Bubierca*, a village of Arragon, on the Salo, three leagues to the weſt of Bilbilis, Varrerius.

VOBERNA, Inſcription; a town on the eaſt ſide of the Cleſius in the Tranſpadana. Now called *Boarno*, in the territory of Breſcia, on the Chieſe.

VOBERTA. See VOBERCA.

VOBRIX, or *Bobrix*, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Tingitana. Now extinct; from whoſe ruins aroſe *Lampta* in its neighbourhood, a ſmall inland town of Fez, near the city of Fez, at the foot of mount Zalag, Marmolius.

VOCARIUM, Peutinger; *Vacorium*, Ptolemy; a town of Noricum, on an eminence, on the river Jovavus; now loſt in a village.

VOCATES. See VASATES.

VOCETIUS MONS, Tacitus; a mountain of the Pagus Ambronicus of the Helvetii, thought to be the roughest part of mount Jura; now called for that reaſon *Bozen*, or *Bozberg*, to which the Helvetii fled, when defeated and diſperſed by Caecina, id.

VOCONIAE AQUAE. See AQUAE.

VOCONII FORUM. See FORUM.

VOCONTII, Livy, Strabo; *Vocuntii*, Strabo; a famous people of Gallia Narbonenſis, immediately ſituate to the eaſt of the Tricaſtini, as Hannibal's march ſhews, Livy; they extended to the Allobroges, and were a free people, exempted, thro' the liberality of the Romans, from the juriſdiction of the preſident of the province, Strabo; whence it is that they are called a confederate ſtate, Pliny.

VOCONTIORUM FORUM, Cicero; the ſame with *Vaſio*, which ſee.

VODGORIACUM, Antonine; a place of the Nervii in Belgica; which is thought to be *Gauries*, in Hainault, Cluverius;

Cloverins; *Vaudret* in Hainault, near Binchium, Ortelius and others.

VOGESUS MONS, *e* ſhort, Lucan; *Boſecus*, *e* long, Caeſar's Metaphraſt; *Voſagus*, in the middle age, *a* ſhort, Venantius Fortunatus; a mountain extending with a very long ridge from the Treviri to the Lingones and Sequani, from which the river Moſa runs, within the limits of the Lingones, Caeſar; Now *le Mont de Vauge*, extending from north to ſouth, between Lorrain and Alſace, as alſo between Lorrain and the Franche Compté, where it is called, *le Mont des Faucilles*, Cluverius; from which the Meuſe and the Moſelle run to the north, and the Saone to the ſouth.

VOL, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, ſituate to the ſouth-weſt of Carthage, between the rivers Bagrada and Triton.

VOLAE. See BOLA.

VOLANA, Livy; a town of Samnium, of unknown poſition.

VOLANE. See OLANA.

VOLANI, the inhabitants of *Volae*.

VOLATERRAE, *arum*, Dionyſius Halicarnaſſaeus; an ancient city, and one of the twelve of Tuſcany; a municipium, Cicero; a colony, Frontinus; ſituate in a valley, but its citadel on an eminence, Strabo. It had hot ſprings, called *Aquae Volaternae*, Peutinger; contracted for *Volaterranae*.

VOLATERRANA VADA, Cicero, Pliny, Rutilius; a place in Etruria, at the mouth of the Caecina, eighteen miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Portus Liburni, or Leghorn.

VOLCAE, Caeſar, Livy, Strabo; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, ſituate between the Garumna, the Rhodanus, the Cebenna, and the Mediterranean; divided into the *Arecomici*, Strabo, Mela; *Arecomi* Ptolemy; extending to the Rhone, Strabo; and not beyond it, according to Livy; and into the *Tectoſages*, next the Pyrenees, Strabo; who begins to reckon them from Iliberis and Ruſcino, down to the Mediterranean. See TECTOSAGES.

VOLCEAE PALUDES, Dio; marſhes in Panonnia Inferior; now *Balaton*, or *Platten-See* by the Germans, in Lower Hungary, between the Danube and the Drave.

VOLCEIANI, VOLCENTANI, VOLCENTES, } See ULCI.

VOLCI, Ptolemy; an ancient town of Etruria, to the ſouth-eaſt of Coſa; *Volcentini*, the people, Pliny; *Valſinienſes*, *Vulcientes*, Tabula Capitolina.

VOLCI, a town of Lucania. See ULCI.

VOLCIANI, Livy; a branch of the Celtiberi, in the Hither Spain; mentioned in the war with Amilcar; one of their towns is ſuppoſed to be *Villa Dolce*, a village in Arragon, anciently called *Volcae*, as Florianus ſuppoſes.

VOLGESIA. See BOLAGASUS.

VOLI, Ptolemy; a people in the ſouth of Mauretania Tingitana.

VOLIBA, Ptolemy; a town of the Damnonii in Britain, on the ſouth ſide. Now *Falmouth*, as if it were *Volemouth*, a town of Cornwal, with a capacious port, ſixty miles to the weſt of Exeter.

VOLOBRIGA, Ptolemy; a town of the Nemetani, a people of the Hither Spain, ſituate to the ſouth-weſt of Tude.

VOLOGESIA, VOLOGESACERTA, } See BOLOGASUS.

VOLONES, Livy; were Roman ſlaves, who in the Punic war voluntarily offered their ſervice to the ſtate, which is the reaſon of the appellation; upon which they were admitted to citizenſhip, as none but freemen could be ſoldiers.

VOLSAS, Ptolemy; a bay of Britain, lying to the ſouth-eaſt of the mouth of the Itys, or Aſſin.

VOLSCI, Livy, Virgil, Strabo, Pliny; a more conſiderable and powerful people than any other in Latium, which made Mela, conſidering their ancient ſtate, ſeparate them from Latium, as capable of forming a diſtinct people themſelves; occupying the country from Antium, their capital, Livy; to the Upper Liris, and beyond, and adjoining to Campania, Scylax.

VOLSINII, Florus, Juvenal; *Vulſinii*, Livy, Tacitus; *Volſinium*, Ptolemy; one of the moſt opulent towns of Etruria, Florus; ſituate to the north

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north of the Lacus Volſinienſis, Plina; *Vulſinienſis*, Vitruvius; *Vulſinienſes*, the people, Marmor Capitolinum. The native place of Sejanus, Tacitus. Now *Bolſeno*, or *Bolſenna*, in the duchy of Caſtro. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 42° 40′.

VOLTUMNAE FANUM, Livy; a place in Etruria, near the ſpot where Viterbo now ſtands, and near the Mons Ciminus; here the general council of the Tuſcans uſually aſſembled, id.

VOLUBILIS, Mela, Ptolemy; *Volubile*, Pliny; a colony, Antonine; a town of Mauretania Tingitana. Now thought to be *Fez*, capital of Morocco. W. Long. 6° 12′, Lat. 33° 30′.

VOLUCE, Antonine; a town of the Hither Spain, ſituate between Caeſarauguſta and Aſturica.

VOLUNTII, Pliny; a people in the eaſt of Ireland. Now thought to have anciently occupied the eaſt parts of Ulſter, Camden.

VOMANUS, Pliny, Sil. Italicus; a river of the Picenum, running from weſt to eaſt into the Adriatic Still called *Vomano*, a river of Abruzzo Ultra, riſing in the Apennine.

VOREDA, Antonine; a town of the Brigantes in Britain. *Old Carliſle*, Camden.

VORGANIUM, Ptolemy; *Vorgium*, Peutinger, abbreviated; a town of Gallia Celtica; in the lower age called *Oſiſmii*, from the name of the people, ſituate in the peninſula Armorica, on the ſea. Now *Treguier*, in Britany, Baudrand; *Landriquet*, or *S. Pol de Leon*, Valeſius.

VOROCHTHA, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Perſian Gulf, on the coaſt of Carmania.

VOSAGUS. See VOGESUS.

VOSAVIA, Peutinger; the true reading is thought to be *Voſalia*, or *Voſallia*, becauſe in the lower age called *Waſalia*, a town of the Treviri in Belgica. Now *Ober Wejel*, in the electorate of Treves, on the Rhine. Here Mammaea, mother of the emperor Alexander Severus, was ſlain, according to an ancient tradition of the inhabitants; tho' Herodian and Lampridius ſay, that ſhe and her ſon were ſlain at Mentz.

VOTURI, Pliny; *Gauls*, a branch of thoſe who formerly occupied Galatia.

UPELLAE, Peutinger; a town of Noricum, on the Sana, to the weſt of Celeia, below which laſt the Sana falls into the Savus.

UR, Ammian; a citadel of Meſopotamia, ſituate between the Tigris and Niſibis; taken by ſome for *Ur of the Chaldees*, the reſidence of Abraham. What ſeems to confirm this is, that from *Ur* to Haran, the other reſidence of the patriarch, the road lies directly for Paleſtine. And it is no objection that *Ur* is ſaid to be in Meſopotamia, becauſe the parts next the Tigris were occupied by the Chaldeans, as ſeems to be confirmed from Acts vii. 2, 4. It is called *Orche*, Strabo; *Orchoe*, Ptolemy.

URA. See SURA.

URANIA, Diodorus Siculus; a town of Cyprus; uncertain both as to name and ſituation; ſome chuſe to read *Erania*. But whatever was the name, it was not far from Carpaſia, becauſe Demetrius encamped on the coaſt of Carpaſia, and becoming maſter of Carpaſia and *Urania*, he marched to beſiege Salamis.

URANOPOLIS, Pliny; a town of Macedonia, at the foot of mount Athos, built by Alexander, brother of king Caſſander. Another, of Pamphylia, Ptolemy. A third of Galatia, as appears by the book of the councils.

URBA, Antonine; a town of the Helvetii, in Gallia Belgica, on a cognominal river. Now *Orbe*, both town and river in the Pais de Vaud.

URBANA COLONIA, or *Urbanae*, Peutinger; a colony of Sylla, not far from the Pons Campanus, in Campania.

URBARA, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, ſituate to the ſouth eaſt of Voſbaria, between the rivers Mulucha and Malva.

URBIS, or *Urbs*, Lower Writers, Claudian; a river of Liguria, running from the Apennine northwards, into the Tanarus, at Pollentia. Now the *Orba*, in the weſt, or Ponente of Genoa.

URBIGENUS PAGUS, or *Verbigenus*, one

one of the four Pagi of the Helvetii, mentioned by Caeſar; ſo called from *Urba*, a town, river, or both; it is the canton next the Provincia Romana, or Provence, extending between the river Sana and mount Jura. It conſtitutes now a part of the canton of Friburg, the counties of Vallengin and Neufchattel.

URBINUM HORTENSE, Inſcription, Pliny; *Urvinum*, Inſcription; a town of Umbria; deſcribed by Procopius, as ſituate on a round eminence, with one only ſpring, which perfectly agrees with the modern *Urbino*, capital of the duchy of that name. E. Long. 13° 50′, Lat. 43° 40′. *Urbinates Hortenſes*, the people, Pliny.

URBINUM METAURENSE, Pliny; diſtant eight miles from the Urbinum Hortenſe, ſituate on the Metaurus, whence its name. *Urvinates Metaurenſes*, the people, Inſcription. It appears to be now the citadel *Durante*, to the ſouth of Urbino.

URBIS, or *Urbs*, Claudian; a ſmall river of Liguria, running near Aſta. Now *Orba*, running by Aſti in Piedmont.

URBONA, Ptolemy; a town of the Turdetani in Baetica, ſituate to the ſouth-eaſt of Oleaſtrum.

URBS. See URBIS.

URBS IMPERATORIA. See SALACIA.

URBS SALVIA, Ptolemy, Peutinger; called *Urbe Salvia Pollentini*, Pliny; a town of the Picenum, which was either the ſame with the *Pallentia Piceni*, Harduin; or very near it, Holſtenius; ſo that, on account of their vicinity, they ſeem to have coaleſced into one city, as may be ſeen from their remains or traces. *Salvienſis* the epithet, Balbus de Limitibus. Now called *Urbi Saglia*, a village in the March of Ancona, about five miles to the north-eaſt of Tolentino.

URBS VETUS, Lower Age; thought to be the *Herbanum* of Pliny; a town of Etruria; on the left or weſt ſide of the Clanis. Now *Orvietto*, capital of the province of that name, ſituate at the confluence of the Paglia and Chiane. E. Long. 13°, Lat. 43°.

URCE, Ptolemy; a maritime town of the Baſtitani, on the confines of Baetica and the Hither Spain; thought to be the ſame with the *Urci*, or *Urgi* of Pliny; the *Virgi* of Mela, giving name to the *Sinus Virgitanus*; alſo the *Murgi*, or *Murgis* of Pliny. Now *Mixara*, in Granada. W. Long. 1° 50′, Lat. 37° 6′.

URCESA, Ptolemy; *Urceſia*, Inſcription; a town of the Celtiberi, in the Hither Spain. Now *Uceles*, a tolerable neat place in New Caſtile, eighteen leagues to the eaſt of Toledo.

URCI. See URCE.

URCINIUM, Ptolemy; a town on the ſouth-weſt of Corſica, next the promontory Rhium. Now *Adiazzo*, or *Ajazzo*, a port-town, capital of the iſland, Cluverius. E. Long. 9°, Lat. 41° 40′.

UREMA, Ptolemy; *Urima*, Socrates; a town of Cyrrheſtica, in Syria, at the confluence of the Singas and Euphrates.

URETUM, Ptolemy; an inland town of Calabria, ſituate a little to the north of Sturni.

URGAO. See ALBA URGAON.

URGENUM, Strabo; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Orgon*, in Provence, Dalechamp.

URGI. See URCE.

URGI, Strabo; a branch of the Sarmatae Europei, ſituate between the Boryſthenes and Danube.

URGIA, Pliny; a town of the juriſdiction of Gades, in Baetica.

URGO, Mela, Pliny; an iſland in the bay of Piſae, over-againſt the Portus Liburnus; called afterwards *Gorgon*, Rutilius; now *Gorgona*, famous for its anchovies. E. Long. 9° 11′, Lat. 43° 21′, at the diſtance of twenty-five miles weſt of Leghorn.

URI, people on the Euxine; others on the river Indus, Orpheus, Pliny.

URIA, Pliny; a town of Apulia; if the ſame with the *Hyrium* of Ptolemy, the one or other muſt have miſtaken the ſituation, Ptolemy placing it between Garganus and the Frentani, Pliny between the river Cerbalus and Sipontum.

URIA of Calabria. See HYRIA.

URIAS, Mela; a bay of Apulia; at the mouth of the Cerbalus. Now

il Golfo di Manfredonia, or *di Siponto*, a part of the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Naples.

URII JOVIS FANUM. See JOVIS URII.

URIMA. See UREMA.

URIUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Turditani in Baetica. Now *Veos*, a citadel in Andaluſia, above the mouth of the Urius.

URIUS, Pliny; a river of Baetica. Now *el Rio Tinto*, in Andaluſia, Carus; otherwiſe *el Rio del Azige*; falling into the bay of Cadiz, between the mouths of the Anas and Baetis.

VROLANIUM. See VEROLAMIUM.

URPANUS, Pliny; a river of Pannonia Inferior, falling into the Danube, above the confluence of the Savus. Now *Sarwitz*, in the Lower Hungary.

URSAE. See URSENTUM.

URSAON, *onis*, Hirtius; *Urſo*, Strabo; *Orſo*, Appian; ſurnamed *Genua Urbanorum*, Pliny; a town of Baetica; *Urſonenſes*, the people, Inſcription. Now *Oſſuna*, in Andaluſia, Carus. W. Long. 5°, Lat. 37° 6'.

URSENTUM, or *Urſae*, a town of the Bruttii, near the Laus; conjectured to have really exiſted, becauſe we have *Urſentini*, the people, Pliny. Now *Orſo*, in Calabria Citra.

URSOLA, Antonine; a town of Gallia Narbonenſis. Now *Rouſſillon*, a citadel in Dauphiné, ſituate between Vienne and St. Valeri, Baudrand.

URSI PROMONTORIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory on the north-eaſt of Sardinia. Still called *Capo dell' Orſo*, Cluverius.

URSO. See URSAON.

URSUS PILEATUS, Sextus Rufus; a place in Rome, near the Porta Eſquilina.

URTICINI, Pliny; a people of Picenum, whoſe town was deſtroyed by the Romans. The ſpot is now called *Ortezzano*, in the March of Ancona, Pamphili.

URVINUM. See URBINUM.

URUS, a river of the Brigantes in Britain. Now the *Ouſe*, running by York, and falling into the Trent or Humber, Camden; called the *Youre* by others.

USA, Antonine; a river, running by Lactodorum, or Bedford, in the Catyeuchlani. Now the *Ouſe*, a river riſing on the borders of Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire, and running north-eaſt into the German ſea, at Lynn.

USADIUM, Ptolemy; a promontory of Mauretania Tingitana, on the Atlantic, between the Atlas Minor to the north, and Major to the ſouth.

USALETUS, *Vaſaletus*, Ptolemy; a mountain in the ſouth of Africa Propria, from which the river Triton riſes.

USARGALA, Ptolemy; a mountain of Libya Interior, to the north of the Nigir, the place where the Bagrada takes its riſe.

USBIUM, Ptolemy: a town of Noricum on the Danube. Now *Ips* in Auſtria, Cluverius.

USCANA, Livy; a town of Macedonia, near Lychnidus.

USCENUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Jazyges Metanaſtae. Now *Berſenburg*, on the Gran, in Upper Hungary, ſeven miles to the north of Strigonium.

USCETA, Hirtius; *Uzecia*, Ptolemy; an inland town of Byzacium, in Africa Propria, ſituate to the ſouth-weſt of Thapſus.

USCUDAMA, Eutropius; a town of the Beſſi in mount Haemus, taken the ſame day it was inveſted, by Lucullus. Called *Hadrianopolis*, Ammian, Sextus Rufus: but this is doubted, *Hadrianopolis* being a town of the Odryſi, and not of the Beſſi, and but one of that name in Thrace. Lampridius ſays it was called *Oppidum Oreſtae*, or *Oreſtias*, Zonaras.

USDICEZICA, Ptolemy; a diſtrict at the foot of mount Haemus towards Moeſia.

USELLIS, a colony, Ptolemy; a town of Sardinia, to the ſouth of the mouth of the Thyrſus, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland. Now *Oriſiagni*, Cluverius.

USILLA, Ptolemy, Peutinger; *Uſula*, Antonine; a municipium; a maritime town of the Byzacium, in Africa Propria, to the ſouth of Ruſpae. *Uſulenſis*, the gentilitious name, Notitia Africae.

USIPII,

USIPII, Caeſar; *Uſipetes*, Dio Caſſius; a people who ſeem to have ſettled, after their expulſion by the Catti, towards the Inſula Batavorum, Dio. They are always joined with the *Tenchteri*, whom ſee.

USOCONA, Antonine; a town of the Cornavii in Britain. Now *Oakengate*, Camden, in Salop, eleven miles to the eaſt of the city of Salop, or Shrewſbury, and five miles from the Severn.

USTICA, Ptolemy, Pliny; an iſland on the north-weſt coaſt of Sicily, over-againſt Paropus, or the Thermae Himerenſes, with a cognominal town, Ptolemy; a ſmall iſland ſtill retaining its old name, but uninhabited.

USTICA, Horace; a mountain of the Sabines, towards the Anio, near Horace's villa. An ancient interpreter ſays, that *Uſtica* is the name both of a mountain and a valley.

USULA, } See USILLA.
USULENSES, }

UTHINA, Itinerary; a town of the Zeugitana, in Africa Propria, near Quina, mentioned by Auguſtine.

UTICA, Romans, Dio Caſſius; *Ityca*, Greeks; a town of Africa Propria, on the Mediterranean; a Tyrian colony, Mela, Velleius, Juſtin; and older than Carthage, Sil. Italicus; its name, according to Bochart, denoting *old*; reckoned ſecond to it, but after the deſtruction of Carthage, became the capital, and the centre of all the Roman tranſactions in Africa, Strabo; who adds, that it ſtood on the ſame bay with Carthage, at one of the promontories, called Apollonium, bounding the bay on the weſt ſide, the other to the eaſt called Hermeia being at Carthage. It became famous by the death of Cato, who thence was called *Uticenſis*, Pliny, Mela. The river Bagradas runs by it, Strabo. *Uticenſes*, Caeſar, Hirtius, the people; *Ityeaei*, Polybius; *Uticeſii*, Dio; whom Auguſtus preſented with Roman denizenſhip, Coins, Dio, Pliny. Now called *Biſerta*, or a town near the ſpot on which *Utica* ſtood, in the kingdom of Tunis. E. Long. 9° Lat. 37°.

UTICNA, Ptolemy; a town of Zeugitana, ſituate to the ſouth of the Promontorium Mercurii.

UTIS, *entis*, Livy; a river of Gallia Ciſpadana, running north-eaſt by Ravenna.

UTUM, or *Utus*, Antonine, Notitia Imperii, a town of Moeſia Inferior, on the Danube, at the confluence of the river Utus, Pliny; running from ſouth to north from mount Haemus into the Danube.

UTUNTAE, Antonine; a town of Germany: now *Zunzen*, lying midway between Briſac and Baſil, in the Upper Rhine.

UTZ. See Uz

VULCANI FORUM. See FORUM.

VULCANIA. See HIERA.

VULCANIAE INSULAE. See AEOLIAE.

VULCEIA, } See ULCI.
VULCI, }

VULCIENTES. See VOLCI of Etruria.

VULGIENTES, Pliny; a people of Gallia Narbonenſis, to the ſouth of the Cavares, and to the north of the Druentia.

VULSINIENSIS. See { VOLCI. / VOLSINII.

VULSINIENSIS LACUS. See VOLSINII.

VULSINII. See VOLSINII.

VULTUR, Horace, Lucan; a mountain of Apulia, or rather a chain of mountains reaching to Calabria.

VULTURNUM, Livy; a citadel built at the mouth of the Vulturnus in Campania, in the ſecond Punic war, which afterwards grew to a town, Pliny; a colony, Varro, Livy. Now called *Caſtello di Volturno*, in the Terra di Lavoro.

VULTURNUS, Livy, Pliny; the greateſt river of Campania. Now *Volturno*, riſing in the territory of Moliſe, running eaſt by Capua, and falling into the gulf of Gaieta, a bay of the Tuſcan ſea.

VULTURNUS VENTUS, Pliny, Seneca, Vitruvius; a wind blowing from the ſouth-eaſt, called *Eurus* by the Greeks, Seneca.

VURRIGA, Ptolemy; a town of the Callaici, in the Hither Spain, ſituate to the north eaſt of Ocelum.

UXAMA. See ARGAELAE.

UXAMBARCA, Ptolemy; a town of

the Antrigones, in the Hither Spain, ſituate to the north-eaſt of Virueſca.

UXANTIS, Pliny; *Uxantiſſena*, Antonine; a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Gaul. Now *Uſhant*, on the coaſt of Brittany. W. Long. 5', Lat. 48° 30'.

UXELLA, Ptolemy; a town of the Dumnonii in Britain. Now *Leſtwithiel*, in Cornwal, Camden. *Kreckornwell*, according to others, forty miles to the weſt of Exeter.

UXELLODUNUM, Hirtius; a very ſtrong town of the Cadurci in Gallia Narbonenſis, with ſteep rocks on each ſide, difficult for armed men to aſcend, even if there was no enemy to oppoſe them. Now altogether in ruins, called *le Peuch d' Uſſeldun*, near Cadenac, on the Oldus or le Lot, in Quercy.

UXELLUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Selgovae, in Britain.

UXENTUM, Ptolemy; a town of the Salentini, in Calabria. Now called *Ugento*, a ſmall town of Otranto, in Naples. E. Long. 19°, Lat. 40° 10'.

UXENTUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of the Hither India, nearer the Ganges.

UXIA, Ptolemy; *Uzia*, Peutinger; a town of Perſis, on the ſea-coaſt.

UXII, Arrian, Strabo; *Oxii*, Pliny; a people in the north of Suſiana.

UZ, or *Utz*, the country and place of reſidence of Job: in the genealogy of the patriarchs there are three perſons called *Uz*, either of which might give this diſtrict its name: the firſt the grandſon of Sem, by his ſon Aram, Gen. x. 23. who, according to Joſephus occupied the Trachonitis, and Damaſcus, to the north of Paleſtine, and never called *Uz*; but Job was among the ſons of the eaſt. Another *Uz* was ſon of Nahor, Abraham's brother, Gen. xxii. 21. who appears to have removed, after paſſing the Euphrates, from Haran of Meſopotamia, to Arabia Deſerta. The third *Uz* was a Horite, from mount Seir, Gen. xxxvi. 28, and thus not of Eber's poſterity. Now the queſtion is, from which of theſe Job's country, *Uz*, took its name; not from the firſt, as is already ſhewn, nor from the ſecond, becauſe his country is always called Seir, or Edom, never *Uz*; and then called a ſouth, not an eaſt country in Scripture. It therefore remains, that we look for the country and place of reſidence of Job in Arabia Deſerta; for which there are very probable reaſons. The plunderers of Job are called Chaldeans and Sabeans, next neighbours to him. Theſe Sabeans came not from Arabia Felix, but from a nearer Sabe in Arabia Deſerta, Ptolemy; and his friends, except Eliphaz, the Themanite, were of Arabia Deſerta. *Uz* is the *Auſitis* of the Septuagint, which ſee.

UZAN, Ptolemy; an inland town of the Zeugitana, in Africa Propria, to the ſouth of Utica.

UZECIA. See USCETA.

UZIA. See UXIA.

UZICATH, or *Thuzicath*, Ptolemy; a town of Africa, on the Sinus Numidicus, ſituate to the ſouth-eaſt of the promontory Tretum.

UZITA, Ptolemy, Hirtius; an inland town of Byzacium, in Africa Propria, near Tiſdrus and the Syrtis Minor, deſtroyed by Caeſar.

X.

XALO, Joſephus; a village in the Campus Magnus, ſituate between the two Galilees.

XANTHI, Stephanus; a people of Thrace. Alſo another of Aſia, who, when beſieged by Harpagus, Cyrus's general, ſhut up their wives and ſlaves, together with their effects in the citadel, to which they ſet fire, and ruſhing out in a body on Harpagus, were all of them ſlain, Herodotus.

XANTHUS, Homer, Virgil, Strabo; anciently called *Sirbes*, a river of Lycia, running from north to ſouth. Another *Xanthus*, a river of Troas, Homer,

Homer, Virgil; thus called by the gods, but *Scamander* by men, which ſee. Called *Xanthus*, becauſe changing the colour of the fleeces of ſheep to a yellow, Ariſtotle.

XANTHUS, Artemidorus, Strabo; one of the ſix greater cities of Lycia, which, with other ſeventeen ſmaller cities, formed the Lycian confederacy, or the united Lycia, greatly reſembling the confederacy of the United Provinces. This city ſtood abo[illegible] ſixty ſtadia up the river Xanthus. Another *Xanthus* of Leſbos, Strabo, Ptolemy, Mela; but nothing remarkable is ſaid about it.

XARXIARE, Ptolemy; a town of the Drangiana, of which nothing farther is known.

XATHRI, Arrian; a free people dwelling on the river Indus.

XAURUS, Stephanus; a place in Macedonia, thus called after one *Xaurus*; *Xaurii*, the people.

XEMYTHUS. See XYMETHUS.

XENEPHYRIS, Stephanus; a village of Libya.

XENIPPA, Curtius; a diſtrict adjoining to Scythia.

XENITANA. See QUIZA.

XERA, Theopompus, Stephanus; a town of Baetica, near Hercules' Pillars; the *Aſta Regia* of Pliny; near which, in the lower age, happened the fatal battle between the Moors and Rodrigo, laſt king of the Goths, by which the former became maſters of Spain. Now *Xeres de la Frontera*, in Andaluſia. W. Long. 6° 26′, Lat. 36° 45′.

XEROLIBYA, Virgil; an inland part of Libya, uninhabited for want of water.

XERXENE, Strabo; a diſtrict, taking its name from Xerxes, and bounding on Armenia Minor. Faultily, *Derxene* in the editions.

XIPHONIA, Strabo; a promontory on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Sicily, to the north of the mouth of the river Mylas; running out with three heads into the ſea, and therefore now called *la Cruce*, Cluverius.

XIPHONIA, Theopompus, Stephanus; a town on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Sicily, to the north of Syracuſe, and the promontory Xiphonia. Now commonly called *Auguſta*, Cluverius.

XIPHONIAE PROMONTORIUM. See XIPHONIA.

XIPHONIUS PORTUS, Scylax; a port of Sicily, near the promontory Xiphonia.

XOANA, Ptolemy; a town of Paphlagonia, ſituate to the north-eaſt of Pompeiopolis. Another *Xoana*, lying on the Indus, in the Hither India.

XODRACE, Ptolemy; a town in the Hither India, at ſome diſtance from the river Indus to the eaſt.

XOIS, Strabo; an iſland formed by the branches of the Nile, in the Nomos Sebennyticus, to the ſouth of the Sebennytic and Phatnic mouths, with a cognominal town, and a Nomos called *Xoites*.

XUCHES, Stephanus; a town of Libya; *Xuchites*, the gentilitious name, id.

XUTHIA, Diodorus Siculus; the ancient name of the Campi Leontini, ſo called from *Xuthus*, who reigned there. A town there alſo of this name, Philiſtus Syracuſanus: *Xuthiates*, the people, Stephanus.

XYLENOPOLIS, Pliny; a town built by Alexander, on the extremity of Gedroſia, near the mouth of the Indus.

XYLINCES, Ptolemy; a branch of the Weſtern Aethiopes, towards the equator, in Libya Interior.

XYLINE, Ptolemy; a town of Colchis, ſituate to the ſouth weſt of the mouth of the Ciſſa.

XYLOPOLIS, Thucydides; a town of Mygdonia, a diſtrict of Macedonia. *Xylopolitae*, the people, Pliny; who, he ſays, were a free people.

XYLOS, Stephanus; a town of Caria.

XYMETHUS, or *Xemythus*, Ptolemy; an inland town of Cyrenaica, to the ſouth-eaſt of Barce.

XYNIA, Stephanus, Polybius; a town of Theſſaly, on the lake Boebias, hence alſo the lake is called *Xynias*; the reaſon of the name is, becauſe common to Theſſaly, and Boeotia, Stephanus.

XYSTUM, or *Xyſtus*, Cicero; a piazza, or gallery, either for walking, or for exerciſe; hence *Xyſtici*, the wreſtlers who exercſed therein, Suetonius.

Y.

YTUMNA, *Itumna*, or *Icauna*, Lower Writers; a river of Gallia Celtica, running from ſouth to north into the Sequana, between the Senones to the eaſt, and the Pariſii to the weſt. Now the *Yonne*, riſing in Burgundy, and running north into the Seine.

YUNGUS, Antonine; a village of Belgica. Now *Ligny*, Cluverius; in Champagne. *Vouzy*, Baudrand.

Z.

ZAANATHA, or *Zanaatha*, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Petraea, ſituate to the ſouth weſt of Moca.

ZABA, Ptolemy; an iſland near Taprobane.

ZABAE, Ptolemy; a town of the Regio Piratarum, in the Farther India.

ZABAS, in a different dialect, the ſame with the *Diabas*, Ammian; or the *Lycus*.

ZABATUS, Xenophon; a river of Meſopotamia, falling into the Tigris.

ZABDICENA, Ammian; a diſtrict of Meſopotamia on the Tigris.

ZABECES, Herodotus; a people of Africa, ſituate between the Maxyes and Zygantes, whoſe women guided the war-chariot in battle.

ZABRAM, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Felix, on the Arabian Gulf, ſituate to the north-weſt of the mouth of the river Baetius.

ZABULON, Bible; one of the twelve tribes, bounded on the north by the tribes of Aſher and Naphthali, on the eaſt by the ſea of Galilee, on the ſouth by the tribe of Iſſachar, or the brook Ciſon, which ran between both, on the weſt by the Mediterranean; ſo that it touched two ſeas, or was bimarous.

ZABULON, Joſephus; a very ſtrong town, in the tribe of that name, on the Mediterranean, ſurnamed *of men*, near Ptolemais; its vicinity to which makes it probable, that it was alſo *Chabulon*, unleſs either name is a faulty reading in Joſephus; diſtant about ſixty ſtadia from Ptolemais.

ZABUR. Council of Nice; a diſtrict of Babylonia, in which ſtood Seleucia.

ZACANTHA, Stephanus; a town of Iberia, taken by Hannibal. *Zacanthii*, the people, Polybius.

ZACATAE, Ptolemy; a people of Sarmatia Aſiatica, to the ſouth of the Hippophagi.

ZACYNTHUS, (*hic* or *haec*) Homer; an iſland to the ſouth of Cephalenia ſixty ſtadia, but nearer to Peloponneſus, in the Ionian ſea, formerly ſubject to Ulyſſes, in compaſs above an hundred and ſixty ſtadia, woody and fruitful, Homer, Virgil; in this laſt, feminine; with a conſiderable cognominal town, Livy, Strabo, Ptolemy; and a port, Scylax. The iſland lies over againſt Elis, having a colony of Acheans from Peloponneſus, Thucydides: over-againſt the Corinthian Gulf, Strabo; a free iſland, and anciently called *Hyrie*, Pliny. *Zacynthii*, the people, Nepos. Both iſland and town are now called *Zante*, to the weſt of the Morea, and ſouth of Cephalonia. E. Long. 21° 30′, Lat. 37° 50′. Alſo the ancient name of *Paros*. Nicanor.

ZADRIS, Ptolemy; a town of Colchis, ſituate to the eaſt of Surium.

ZAEA, Stephanus; a very ancient town of Boeotia.

ZAGIRA, Ptolemy; an inland town of Paphlagonia, ſituate to the north-weſt of Pompeiopolis.

ZAGMAIS, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Deſerta, towards the Euphrates, ſituate to the ſouth-eaſt of Saba.

ZAGORA,

ZAGORA, Arrian; a town of Paphlagonia, between Sinope and the Halys.

ZAGRI PYLAE, Ptolemy; defiles giving paſſage from Aſſyria to Media, through mount Zagrus, executed by Semiramis, Diodorus.

ZAGRUS, Xenophon; a mountain ſeparating Media from Aſſyria on the eaſt, adjoining alſo to Perſis; in aſcent almoſt an hundred ſtadia, Polybius. Called *Zartacus*, Diodorus Siculus.

ZAGYLIS, Ptolemy; a village of Marmarica, ſituate to the ſouth-weſt of Selinus

ZAITA, Ammian; *Zeitha*, Ptolemy; *Zartha*, Zoſimus; a town in the ſouth of Meſopotamia, on the Euphrates Its genuine name is *Zaita*, from its produce of oil. Near this place ſtood the monument of the emperor Gordian, Ammian.

ZALACE, Ptolemy; an inland town of Media, ſituate to the north eaſt of the Portae Zagri.

ZALACUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, to the ſouth of Oppidum Novum.

ZALAE, Ptolemy; a people of Colchis, ſituate on the coaſt of the Euxine, called *Lazi*, Procopius.

ZALAPA, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, ſituate to the ſouth-eaſt of Adrumetum.

ZALISCUS, a river of Paphlagonia, allotted to Galatia by Ptolemy; running between Sinope and the river Halys, into the Euxine

ZALISSA, Ptolemy; a town of Iberia, ſituate to the ſouth eaſt of Nubium.

ZALMON, a mountain of Paleſtine, to the weſt of Sichem, Judges ix. 48 Pſal lx. 15.

ZALMONA, Moſes; a town of Arabia Petraea, to which the Iſraelites came, after encompaſſing the land of Edom on the ſouth.

ZAMA, Ptolemy; a town of Chamane, a diſtrict of Cappadocia, of unknown ſituation. Another *Zama*, of Meſopotamia, on the Saocoras, to the ſouth of Niſibis. A third, of Numidia, Polybius, Livy; diſtant five days journey to the weſt of Carthage: it was the other royal reſidence of the kings of Numidia, hence called *Zama Regia*, Livy, Pliny, Strabo; a place of ſtrength, famous in the wars of Hannibal, Jugurtha, and Juba, and for a great defeat of Hannibal by Scipio. Nepos makes the diſtance between *Zama* and Adrumetum about three hundred miles, or, which is more, three thouſand ſtadia according to Appian; whether it is the *Azama*, of Ptolemy is a queſtion, as he makes the diſtance between *Azama* and Carthage eight degrees, which could not be accompliſhed in fifteen days by the moſt expeditious traveller: either the *Azama* of Ptolemy is not the *Zama* of Numidia, or his numbers muſt be greatly reduced. It ſtood in a plain, was ſtronger by art than nature, richly ſupplied with every neceſſary, and abounding in men, and every weapon both of defence and annoyance, Salluſt; Juba, after the defeat at Thapſus, flying to *Zama*, where he had his royal reſidence, his wife and children, with all his treaſure, was ſhut out by the town's people, becauſe he had ordered a large pile of wood to be raiſed in the public place, in which he was reſolved, if unſucceſsful, to deſtroy himſelf, city and all, Hirtius. Pliny calls it *Zamenſe Oppidum*. It was afterwards a colony, and adorned with ſplendid titles, Inſcription. *Zamenſes*, the people, Hirtius.

ZAMAMIZON, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, ſituate to the ſouth-eaſt of Tucca.

ZAMES, Ptolemy; an inland mountain of Arabia Felix.

ZAMUCHANA, Ptolemy; a town of Aria, ſituate to the ſouth-weſt of the capital, Aria.

ZAMZUMMIMS. See ZUZIMS.

ZANAATHA. See ZAANATHA.

ZANCLE. See MESSANA.

ZANIA, Ptolemy; a town of Media, lying to the north eaſt of Arſacia.

ZAPHON, Joſhua xiii 27. a town in the tribe of Gad, on the other ſide Jordan, and ſituate on that river, Jerome

ZARADRUS, Ptolemy; a river of the Hither India, running to the eaſt of the Indus.

ZARAT, Antonine; *Zaratha*, Ptolemy; a town of Mauretania Sitifenſis, to the ſouth-eaſt of Auzia, and

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ZARAX, Polybius, Pauſanias; *Zarex*, Ptolemy; a maritime town of Laconica, Stephanus; ſituate on the Sinus Argolicus, near Epidaurus Limera, at the diſtance only of an hundred ſtadia, Polybius.

ZARCAEUS. See ZAGRUS.

ZAREA, Joſhua xix. 41. a town of Paleſtine, in the tribe of Dan, which, chap. xv. 33. he calls a town of Judah, not far from Eſthaol, ſituate on the confines of the territory of Eleutheropolis to the north, at the diſtance of ten miles, Jerome, Euſebius.

ZARETAN. See ZARTAN.

ZAREX. See ZARAX.

ZARIASPA. See BACTRA.

ZARIASPES, Strabo; a river of Bactriana; on which ſtands Bactra, thence called *Zariaſpa*. Curtius calls the river *Bactrus*, and Pliny ſeems to do the ſame.

ZARMIGETHUSA, } See SARMI-
ZARMISOGETHUSA, } ZAEGETHUSA.

ZARPATH. See SAREPTA.

ZARTAN, or *Zaretan*, Joſhua iii. 16. *Zererath*, Judges; a town on this ſide Jordan, over-againſt Adom, famous for the miraculous reflux or retroceſſion of the river Jordan, to give the Iſraelites paſſage, called alſo *Sarthan*, 1 Kings iv. 12.

ZARZELA. See ZORZILA.

ZATES, Xenophon, is thought to be the river *Lycus* of Aſſyria, Bochart. Though others think the true reading to be *Zabes*, from *Zab*, ſignifying the Lycus, or a wolf.

ZAUTHA. See ZAITA.

ZEBECE. See BESEK.

ZEBOIM, Deuter. xxix. 23. Hoſ xi. 8. One of the cities of the Plain, deſtroyed at the ſame time with Sodom and Gomorrha.

ZEITHA. See ZAITA.

ZELA, *orum*, Ptolemy, Strabo; *Zela*, *ae*, Plutarch; *Zeleia*, Dio Caſſius; *Ziela*, Hirtius, Pliny; a town of Pontus, fortified on the mound of Semiramis, with a temple of the goddeſs Anaitis. It was formerly a temple of the Perſian ſuperſtition, about which many people dwelt, yet without the form of a city; but Pompey aſſigned much territory to [illegible], and called it a city, Strabo. Ptolemy places it in the Pontus Polemoniacus; the Notitiae, in the Helenopontus; famous for the defeat of Triarius, and the victory of C. Caeſar, on the banks of the Thermodon, Pliny; a town tolerably ſtrong, conſidering its ſituation in a plain, the wall being raiſed on a mound, that appeared factitious, with a high ridge quite round. The town is ſurrounded with many and great eminences, interſected by vallies, one of which mountains is very high, famous for the victory of Mithridates, and the misfortune of Triarius, Hirtius.

ZELA. See FLAVIOPOLIS of Thrace.

ZELEIA, or *Zelea*, Homer, Strabo; a town of Troas, ſituate at the foot of mount Ida, to the north, whither it extends to the river Aſepus. *Zeletae*, Arrian, Stephanus; the people.

ZELIS. See ZILIA.

ZELITIS, Strabo; the territory of *Zela* in Pontus.

ZELLA, Strabo; thought to be the *Zetta* of Hirtius; their vicinity can be the only reaſon; a town of Byzacium, a diſtrict of Africa Propria, near Ruſpina and Thapſus, rendered famous by Caeſar's victory over Scipio and Juba.

ZEMYTHUS, Ptolemy; a town of Cyrenaica, ſituate to the north-weſt of Cyrene.

ZENGISA, Ptolemy; a promontory in the Sinus Barbaricus, in Aethiopia beyond Egypt.

ZENOBII INSULAE, Ptolemy; ſeven ſmall iſlands in the Sinus Sachalites, without the mouth of the Arabian Gulf, in the Mare Erythreum, near Arabia Felix.

ZENODORI DOMUS, Joſephus; Zenodorus hired the Domus Lyſaniae, or province, and not ſatisfied with its produce, favoured the commiſſion of robberies, in which he himſelf ſhared, in the Damaſcene, by the people of Trachonitis; complaints being made to Varus, preſident of Syria, Varus laid the matter before Auguſtus, who ordered him to ſuppreſs that neſt of thieves, and for that purpoſe to aſſign the country to Herod, which commiſſion Herod accordingly executed. The ſpot where the robbers ſecured themſelves was all rugged and impaſſable rock, but by certain winding

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ing paths; they had neither towns nor houſes, but ſpacious caves, in which they lay concealed, one of them capable of holding four thouſand men, Strabo.

ZENODOTIA, *ae.* Plutarch; *Zenodotium*, Dio Caſſius, Stephanus; a town of Meſopotamia near Nicephorium, the inhabitants of which behaved treacherouſly to Craſſus and the Romans; under a pretence of a ſurrendry, they received about an hundred Romans within their walls, whom they put to death, for which reaſon Craſſus took the town and ſold the inhabitants for ſlaves.

ZENONIS CHERSONESUS, Ptolemy; a town in the north-eaſt of the Taurica Cherſoneſus, to the ſouth of the Palus Maeotis.

ZEPHYRA. See Halicarnaſſus.

ZEPHYRE, Mela, Pliny; a ſmall iſland oppoſite to Sammonium, a promontory of Crete.

ZEPHYRIUM, Strabo, Ptolemy, Pliny; a promontory of the Bruttii, near the city of Locri, ſo called becauſe its port lies expoſed to the weſt wind, Strabo From this promontory the Locri took the appellation of *Epizephyrii*, Pliny; tho' not ſo much the name of the people as of the city, called *Locri*, Strabo. Another of Cilicia, Strabo, Ptolemy; ſituate to the eaſt of the mouth of the Calycadnus; with a cognominal citadel or town upon it, Livy. A third *Zephyrium* of Cilicia, Strabo, Ptolemy; to the eaſt of Soli. A fourth of Crete, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide. A fifth of Cyprus, Strabo, Ptolemy; on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland. A ſixth of Cyrenaica, with a ſtation or road for ſhips, Strabo. A ſeventh of Paphlagonia, Ptolemy, Arrian; to the eaſt of the promontory Carambis. An eighth of the Regio Pontica, Arrian; to the eaſt of Hermonaſſa.

ZEPHYRUS, Manilius, Ovid; denotes the wind blowing from the weſt.

ZERA, Theopompus, Stephanus; a town of Baetica, near the pillars of Hercules; the *Aſta Regia* of Pliny. Now *Xeres de la Frontera*, Nonius; famous for the breed of horſes, called *Jinetes*, de Pinedo.

ZERBIS, Pliny; ſuppoſed to be the ſame river with the *Gorgos* and *Capros* of the Greeks; of Chaldee origin, ſignifying the ſame with the Greek *Capros*, and falling into the Tigris.

ZERED, a valley or brook, Moſes; ſituate in the land of Moab, the brook running into the Salt Sea, to the ſouth of the river Arnon.

ZERERATH. See ZARTAN.

ZERNAE, Notitia Imperii; a town of Dacia Ripenſis, ſituate near Ratiaria; *Zernenſes* the people, the place being called *Colonia Zernenſium*, Notitia Imperii.

ZERYNTHUS, Stephanus, Lycophron; a town and the cave of Hecate, to whom dogs were ſacrificed, Ovid; in the territory of Aenos in Thrace, to the eaſt of the mouth of the Hebrus, with a temple of Apollo, called *Zerynthius*, Livy; the epithet, Ovid. Others place the cave in Samothrace, Scholiaſt on Nicander and Ariſtophanes.

ZETHA, Ptolemy; a promontory of the Regio Syrtica, on the Mediterranean.

ZETTA. See ZELLA.

ZEUDRACARTA See CARTA.

ZEUGIS, Aethicus; *Zeugitana*, Pliny; one of the diviſions of Africa Propria, or the Regio Carthaginienſis, the other being Byzacium; ſeparated from Numidia by the river Tuſca, and extending eaſt to Adrumetum, the firſt town of Byzacium, Pliny; as Neapolis to the north of it, is the laſt of Zeugitana.

ZEUGMA, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, the appellation indicates a bridge, below the confluence of the Setgetia and Rhabo. Now *Clauſenburg*, in the weſt of Tranſylvania. E. Long. 22° 50', Lat. 47° 10'. Another *Zeugma*, of Commagene in Syria, on the Euphrates, Strabo, Pliny; with a bridge on the river, as the name denotes; ſaid to have been joined by Alexander with iron chains for paſſing his army; which ſeems to be Lucan's opinion, calling it *Zeugma Pellaeum*: but Arrian ſays that Alexander paſſed over at Thapſacus, where he repaired Darius's bridge, which he found broken down, and

this is thought the more probable opinion, becauſe from Egypt to Thapſacus, the way lay more direct, than ſo far north as *Zeugma*, whither it is doubtful if Alexander ever came.

ZIBALA, Ptolemy; an iſland near Taprobane, in four degrees fifteen minutes north latitude.

ZICLAG, or *Ziklag*, Hebrew; *Sicelag*, or *Siceleg*, Septuagint; *Siceleg*, Vulgate; *Sicella*, *ae*, or *Sicella*, *orum*, Joſephus; a town of the tribe of Simeon, on the borders of the Philiſtines, Joſhua xv. and xix. but in the hands of the Philiſtines till David's time, 1 Sam. xxvii. and xxx.

ZIDON. See SIDON.

ZIELA. See ZELA.

ZIGIRA, Ptolemy; a town in the ſouth of Africa Propria, to the ſouth-weſt of Tucca. Another *Zigira*, id. a town of Aſſyria, lying to the north eaſt of Ninus.

ZIKLAG. See ZICLAG.

ZILIA, Mela, *Zelis*, Strabo; *Zilis*, Pliny, Antonine; a river of Tingitana, running into the Atlantic; and a colony, ſurnamed *Auguſti Julia Conſtantia*, ſituate on the coaſt of the Atlantic, of the reſort or juriſdiction of Baetica in Spain, Pliny. The name ſtill remains in *Arzilla*, with the Arabic article, a port-town of Morocco. W. Long. 5° 40′, Lat. 35° 40′.

ZIMARA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Minor; Pliny writes, from the relation of Licinius Mucianus, that the Euphrates riſes twelve miles above Zimara.

ZIMYRA, Ptolemy; a town of Aria, ſituate to the ſouth weſt of the city of Aria.

ZIN, Moſes; a wilderneſs encompaſſing Idumea, at leaſt on the ſouth and weſt, as far as Paleſtine or Canaan, but according to Wells, on the eaſt of Edom, to the north of Ezion-gaber.

ZINGIS, Ptolemy; a place in Ethiopia beyond Egypt, on the Sinus Barbaricus, to the north-eaſt of mount Phalangis.

ZIOBERIS, Curtius; a river of Parthia, of an extraordinary nature, riſing at the foot of mountains, ſometimes running above, and again under ground, called *Stibortes*, Diodorus Siculus.

ZION. See SION.

ZIPH. See SIPH.

ZIPPORI. See SEPPHORIS.

ZITHA, Ptolemy; a town of Meſopotamia, ſituate along the Euphrates, to the ſouth-eaſt of Nicephorium.

ZIZA, Ptolemy; a town of Arabia Petraea, lying to the north-eaſt of Petra.

ZOA, Herodotus; a town of Cyrenaica, built by Battus.

ZOAN, the royal reſidence of Pharaoh, lying within the Delta, on its eaſt ſide, where Moſes performed his miracles, Pſalm lxxviii. 12, 43. tranſlated *Tanis* by the Septuagint; *Tanes* by the Paraphraſts Onkelos and Jonathan. Its ſituation is ſhewn under *Tanis*.

ZOAR. See BAALSALISSA.

ZOBA. See ARAMSOBA.

ZOETIA, *ae*, or *Zoetium*, Pauſanias; a town of Arcadia, diſtant from Tricoloni about fifteen ſtadia, not in the direct road, but to the left of it.

ZOGOCARA, Ptolemy; a town in the north of Armenia Major.

ZOHELETH, 1 Kings i. a rock near the fountain of Rogel, where Adonijah David's ſon, in expectation of ſucceeding his father, feaſted his adherents.

ZOMBIS; Stephanus, Ammian; a town of Media, of unknown poſition.

ZONAE ORBIS TERRARUM, Mela, Strabo; the wiſeſt of the Greeks and Romans, convinced of the ſphericity or roundneſs of the earth, imagined the ſame circles on its ſurface as correſponded with thoſe in the heavens, and the very ſame diviſion of parts: *Zones* they called an extent of ſurface, contained between two parallel circles, which were themſelves parallel with the equator, and they reckoned five, one between each pole and its polar circle, theſe two they called the *Frigid Zones*, one between the two tropics, called the *Torrid Zone*, and one on each ſide the *Torrid Zone*, which they called the two *Temperate Zones*. In this fivefold diviſion agree Virgil, Ovid, Pliny, and Tibullus.

ZONE,

ZONE, Herodotus, Mela; a town of the Cicones, on the ſouth of Thrace, to the weſt of the river Liſſus, and the Campus Doriſcus; whither the woods are ſaid to have followed Orpheus, as he played; with a cognominal mountain, Pliny, Nicander.

ZOPARISTUS, a town of Cappadocia; of Armenia Minor, Ptolemy; ſituate to the north-weſt of Melitene.

ZOPHIM. See SCOPUS.

ZOR. See TYRUS.

ZORAH, Judges; a town of Dan, the native place of Samſon, ſituate on the borders of Dan and Judah, diſtant ten miles from Nicopolis, or Emmaus, to the north of Eleutheropolis, Jerome.

ZORAMBUS, or *Zoromba*, Ptolemy; a river of Carmania, running into the bay of Paragon, to the eaſt of the mouth of the Perſian Gulf.

ZORIGA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Major, ſituate to the north-eaſt of Arſamoſata.

ZOROANDA, Pliny; that part of mount Taurus lying between Armenia and Meſopotamia, where the Tigris, after having run under-ground, re-emerges.

ZOROMBA. See ZORAMBUS.

ZOROPASSUS, Ptolemy; a town of Cappadocia, ſituate to the north-eaſt of Cybiſtra.

ZORZILA, Hierocles; ſuppoſed to be the *Dyrzela* of Ptolemy, or the *Zarzela* of the Notitia, a town of Piſidia.

ZOSTER, *eris*, Strabo; a promontory of Attica, ſituate between the Portus Phalereus to the weſt, and the promontory Sunium to the eaſt, ſo called from Latona's looſening here her girdle, as about to bring forth, Pauſanias. Here ſtood the altars of Latona, Minerva, Apollo, and Diana, id. on which the fiſhermen ſacrificed, Stephanus. Another, a promontory of Campania, Lycophron; the reſidence of the Sibylla Cumana.

ZOTALE, Pliny; a territory in the Margiana, in the neighbourhood of Antiochia, where the river Margus is ſhared out into ſtreams, for watering the fields.

ZUCHABARI, Ptolemy; *Municipium Sugabarritanum*, Ammian; a town of Mauretania Caeſarienſis, lying between the rivers Savus and Chinaphal.

ZUCHABARUS, Ptolemy; a mountain of Africa Propria, near the borders of Cyrenaica, from which the river Cinyphus riſes.

ZUCHIS, Strabo; a lake ſituate to the eaſt of the Syrtis Minor, four hundred ſtadia in extent, having a narrow entrance, with a cognominal town, famous for its purple die, and all manner of pickled fiſh.

ZUGACTES, Appian; a river running by Philippi, in the confines of Macedonia, where Pluto's chariot broke down with Proſerpina; and hence the appellation.

ZUGAR, Ptolemy; a town of Byzacium, in Africa Propria, lying to the ſouth-weſt of Muruis.

ZUMI, Strabo; a branch of the Germans, conquered by Marobodnus, on his removal with the Marcomanni, from the Rhine more to the eaſt.

ZURIBARA, or *Zurobara*, Ptolemy; a town of Dacia, ſituate to the north-weſt of Zarmizegethuſa, between the rivers Tibiſcus and Rhabo.

ZURMENTUM, Ptolemy; a town of Africa Propria, lying to the ſouth-weſt of Tiſdra.

ZURZUA, Ptolemy; a town of Armenia Major, to the ſouth-eaſt of Zogocara.

ZUTHI, Ptolemy; an obſcure people in the Deſarts of Carmania.

ZUZIMS, Moſes; a gigantic people, ſituate to the north of the Emims, and ſouth of the Rephaim, and alſo called *Zamzummims*, conquered by Chedorlaomer, id. having the Jordan to the weſt.

ZYDRETAE, Arrian; a branch of the Colchi, ſituate between the Heniochi and Lazi.

ZYGANTES, Herodotus; a people of Africa, neighbours to the Zabeces; where great quantities of honey are made by bees, but greater ſtill by art. They are all ſtained with minium, and live on apes, which are there in great numbers.

ZYGERA, Ptolemy; an iſland in the Arabian Gulf, near the coaſt of Arabia Felix.

ZYGES, Ptolemy; a people of Mar-

marica

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marica, on the Mediterranean.

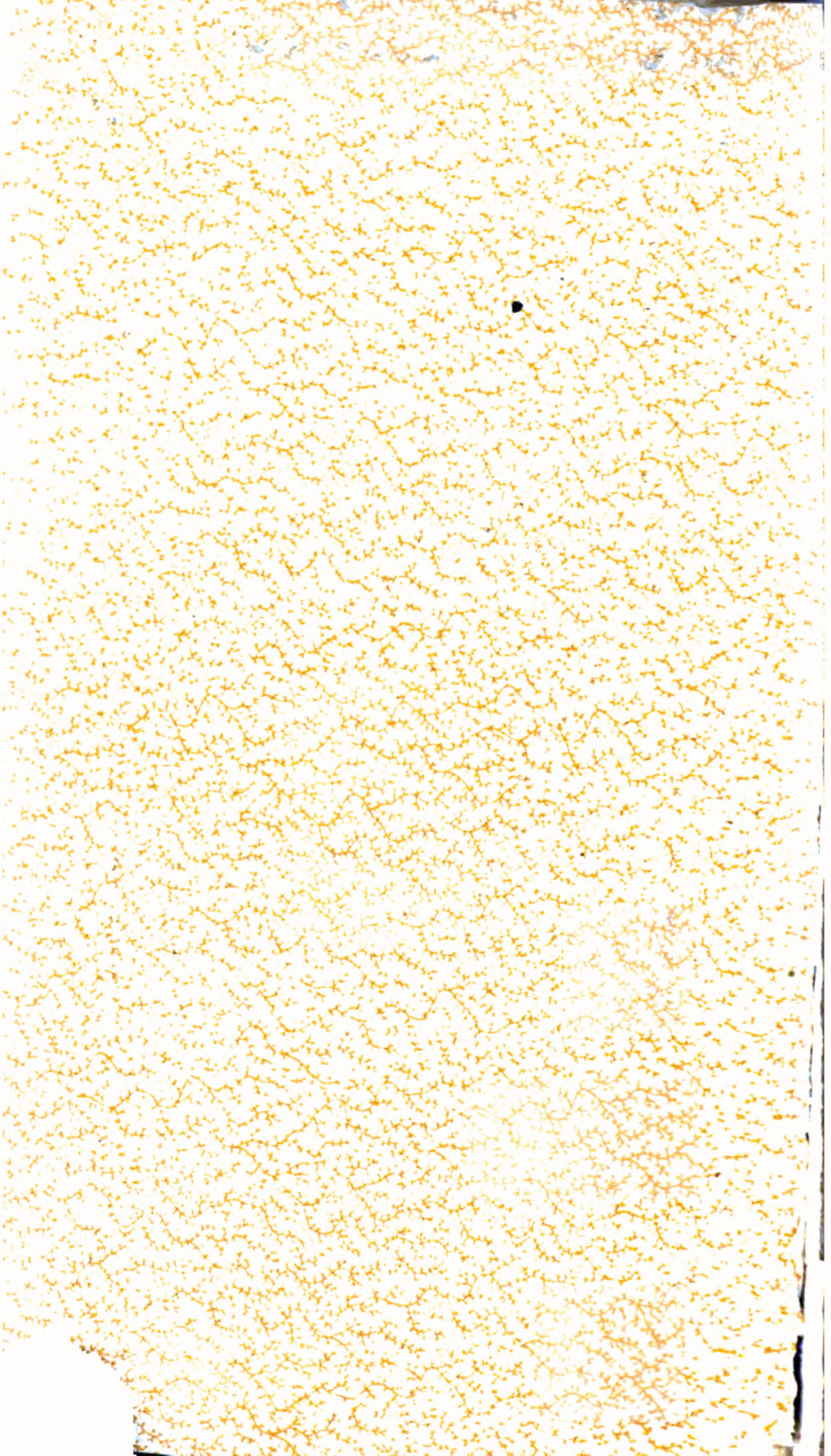
ZYGIANI, Ptolemy; a people on the east of Bithynia, towards Galatia. *Zygianus*, the epithet, Stephanus.

ZYGIS, Ptolemy; a port of Marmarica, situate to the south-east of the Promontorium Callii.

ZYGRIS, Ptolemy; a village of Marmarica, situate to the west of Zagylis.

ZYGRITAE, Ptolemy; a people of Marmarica, situate on the Mediterranean, and extending from Selinus to the Catabathmus.

ZYMNA, Antonine; a town of Syria, situate between Edessa and Cyrrhus.

THE END.

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